



# RAMA UNIVERSITY

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FACULTY OF NURSING  
CHAPTER –VIII  
SOCIOLOGY

# TYPES OF COMMUNITIES IN INDIA (RURAL, URBAN AND REGIONAL)

- Features of village community & Characteristics of Indian villages – Panchayat System, Social dynamics.
- Community Development Project & Planning
- Changes in Indian Rural Life
- Availability of health Facilities in rural and its impact on health and health practices
- Urban community – Features
- The Growth of cities; Urbanization and its impact on Health and health practices
- Major Urban Problems – Urban slums
- Region; Problems and impact on Health

# VILLAGE COMMUNITY

- The village emerged with significant that means a **passed from nomadic mode of collective life of the settled one.**
- It is a difficult to form a precise definition of the term village.
- Generally it is understood to mean **a small area with small population.**
- **Which follows agriculture not only as an occupation but also a way of life.**
- The village is the oldest permanent community of man.

# FEATURES OF VILLAGE COMMUNITY

- Community consciousness
- Role of neighbourhood
- Joint family
- Faith in Religion
- Simplicity

# FEATURES OF VILLAGE COMMUNITY

- **Community Consciousness:**
  - The village dwellers have a sense of unity.
  - The relations between the village people are intimate.
  - They are personally known each other.
  - Their customs, conventions and culture are common.
  
- **Role of Neighbourhood:**
  - Its very importance.
  - The village people assists each other and thus they have closest neighbourhood relations.
    - E.g. they share their sarrows and joys etc.,,

# FEATURES OF VILLAGE COMMUNITY

- **Joint family:**
  - In village the joint family system still retains.
  - The agricultural occupations requires the cooperation of all the family members.
- **Faith in Religion:**
  - The villages have deep faith in religion and god.
  - In agriculture and family activities they starts with worshipping.
- **Simplicity:**
  - They are far from the evils of modern civilization.
  - They live peaceful life, sincere, hardworking, moral life and governed by norms.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN VILLAGES

- Isolation and Self-Sufficiency
- Peace and Simplicity
- Lack of Conservation
- Poverty and Illiteracy
- Local self-government

# Characteristics of Indian villages

- **Isolation and self-sufficiency:**
  - The inhabitants of the village had very little do with the people outside.
  - All their essential needs were satisfied in the village itself.
- **Peace and simplicity:**
  - Their atmosphere is simplicity, calmness and peace prevailing.
  - The villagers led a simple life, eat frugally, dress simply, and live in mud-walled house completely lacking in the trapping of modern civilization.



# CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN VILLAGES

## □ Lack of Conservatism:

- - The village are strongly attached to old customs and traditions.
- - They love old ways and are less eager to follow the advice of zealous social reformers regarding their marriage and other customs.

## □ Poverty and illiteracy:

- They are generally poor with a very low income.
- Beside poverty the village people steeped in ignorance and illiteracy.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN VILLAGES

## □ Local self-government:

- - The village in ancient India enjoyed a considerable measure of autonomy or self-government.
- - The villagers managed their own affairs through the traditional institutions of panchayat.

# PANCHAYAT SYSTEM

- The villagers managed **their own affairs through the traditional institution of Panchayat.**
- With the **advent of Britishers in India** and their introduction of a highly centralized system of administration the importance of **Panchayat began to decline.**
- The judicial powers were taken over by the British courts and the officers were appointed to look after the administrative affairs of the villages.
- This change produced unpleasant result.

## PANCHAYAT SYSTEM

- Since the times of Lord Ripon attempts were made to revive the old system of village local self-government, but the progress was very slow in this direction.
- With the attainment of freedom now fresh efforts are being made to strengthen the Panchayat system and made Panchayat play a better part in the work of national reconstruction.
- The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1993 has led the foundation of strong and vibrant Panchayat Raj institution in the country.

# REASON FOR DECLINING PANCHAYAT RAJ

- The coming Zamindari system
- Establishment of police and judicial courts
- Industrial development and consequent shifting of rural population to cities
- The impact of materialistic and individualistic tendencies

# FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYAT

## □ Essential functions:

- Construction of village roads and provide for street lights.
- Extension of health services.
- Look after the property of the Panchayat.
- Maintain records of vital statistics, such as birth and death.
- Organize mela, exhibition, film shows etc.,
- To provide facilities for primary and adult education.
- Development of agriculture.
- Providing facilities for safe drinking water.
- Make provision for better quality manure and seeds.
- Prevention of communicable diseases.
- Maternal and child welfare.
- Sanitation of the village.

# FUNCTIONS OF PANCHAYAT

## □ Non-essential functions.

- Establishment of cooperative societies in the village.
- Development of cottage industries.
- Teaching new techniques of agriculture.
- Organizing sports, games and other recreational activities.
- Improve the quality of animals and provide facilities for treatment of animals.
- Relief work at the time of famine, flood etc.,
- Providing library and reading room facilities.
- Providing facilities of radio, TV etc at some common place.
- Improve the school work.

# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT & PLANNING

- In the community development project and planning, **aim at a comprehensive and all-round development of rural people.**
- **It is a movement designated to promote better living for the whole community** with the active participation both at the levels of government and community.
- The planning commission of India – “An attempt to bring about a social and economic transformation of village life through the efforts of the people themselves”.



# AIM OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- **Integrated development** – social, cultural and economic aspects of rural life.
- Development of a **sense of responsibility and awareness among the villagers.**
- **Development of initiative among the villagers.**
- Development of agriculture and allied matters like animal husbandry.
- Providing better communication, health, sanitation, housing and education facilities.
- **Development of cottage industry.**
- Providing more opportunities for employment.
- Development of co-operative efforts.
- Women and child welfare.

# THE PATTERN OF THE PROGRAMME

- The community development programme was launched in 55 selected projects on October 2, 1952.
- Each projects covering as area of 300 villages with a population of about 3 lakhs.
- The pattern was revised in 1958.

## Level of the of programme.

- At the central level – Ministry.
- At the state level – CM, Minister.
- At the district level – MP, MLA, Collector.
- At the block level – BDO.
- Village level – Gram Sevak

# Important programme and community development and integrated rural development programme

- Agriculture
- Transportation and Communication
- Health and Sanitation
- Education
- Cottage industry
- Training
- Housing
- Social welfare
- Rural manpower programme
- Well construction
- Applied Nutrition Programme

# CHANGES IN INDIAN RURAL LIFE

- Caste system
- Jajmani system
- Family system
- Marriage system
- Living standards
- Economic system
- Political system.

# CHANGES IN INDIAN RURAL LIFE

## □ Caste system:

- The economic policy and the laws of British rulers induced the different castes to adopt occupations other than the traditional one.

## □ Jajmani system:

- The occupations adopted by the village people are not entirely hereditary or based on caste system, nor the payment for services.

## □ Family system:

- Nuclear families have taken its place.
- The family control over its members in matters of diet, dress and marriage has weakened.

# CHANGES IN INDIA RURAL LIFE

## □ Marriage system:

- Love marriages and divorces are increasing.
- The individual qualities like education, economic, beauty and appearance of the marriage partners are given preference over the old family status.

## □ Living standards:

- The standard of living in the village community is gradually going higher.

# CHANGES IN INDIAN RURAL LIFE

## □ Economic system:

- The educated rural youth seeks jobs in cities rather than settle on the land.

## □ Political system:

- The setting up of Panchayat has led to the growth of political consciousness among the village people.
- The newspaper, radio and television in some areas have added to their political knowledge.

Availability of health facilities in  
rural and its impact on health and  
health practices



# Conti...

- Majority of **the rural areas are not concerned with environmental sanitation, drainage system** is not adequately maintained and water reservoirs – these form the breeding places for insects.
- As the practice of public health is with the groups **(voluntary groups) and villagers** there is a need for the support and co-operation of the people.
- Prevention of disease, prolonging life and promoting the health of the people are possible through **organized village effort and PHC, Sub-centre, Mobile Clinic, Rural Health Centre, Public-Private Partnership Centre.**
- **Village leaders, youth groups, mahila mandals etc.,** of the village can be identified and they can involve in getting the co-operation of the villages for health care services.

Conti...

- Through the **Panchayat System** medical camps can be organized for the early diagnosis and treatment of the diseases.
- **Community Development Programmes (NRHM, midday meals, women and child welfare, family welfare programmes, etc.)** can be launched to the village with the voluntary groups which will ensure a standard of living for the maintenance of the health.
- **Dais and village guides (Area Nurse or ANM)** can be trained adequately and their services can be utilized.
- Such workers can influence people very easily and deliver fundamental health services.
- Such **health workers** can reach the last man of the village often and deliver health services.

# URBAN COMMUNITY

- • Urban community/City community/ Civilized society are the terms which are used synonymously.
- • Those places have local authority like municipality and containment board.
- • Other requirements of a minimum population of 5,000 at least 75% of the working population engaged in non-agricultural .
- • Large, density and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals living place.
- • The word 'urbane' suggests this way of life; it indicates fashionable living.

# Features of Urban community

- Namelessness
- Homelessness
- Class extremes
- Social Heterogeneity
- Social distance
- Energy and speed

# Features of Urban community

## □ Namelessness:

- They meet and speak without knowing each other's name.
- A citizen may live for several years in a city and may not know the names of one-third of the people who live in the same city area.

## □ Homelessness:

- Many low class people pass their nights on platform.
- Even the child does not get any place for play.

# FEATURES OF URBAN COMMUNITY

## □ Class extremes:

- - In a city are found the richest as well as poorest people.
- - People living in luxury and grand mansions as well as slum.

## □ Social heterogeneity:

- The personal traits, the occupations, the cultural life and the ideas of the members of the urban community vary wide.

# FEATURES OF URBAN COMMUNITY

## □ **Social distance:**

- Social distance is a product of anonymity and heterogeneity.
- The city dwellers feels lonely.

## □ **Energy and speed:**

- People with ambition work at a tremendous speed, day and night.
- Which others also to work similarly.

# GROWTH OF CITIES

- In every great civilization there has **been migration from the village to the city.**
- In western Europe the cities become more numerous and the growth of cities kept going on.
- The 19<sup>th</sup> century was a period of true urban revolution in advance.
- What are the factors which led to the growth of cities?
  - Surplus Resources
  - Industrialization and Commercialization
  - Development of Transport and Communication
  - Economic pull of the city
  - Educational and Recreational facility



# GROWTH OF CITIES

## □ Surplus resources:

- - In ancient times these resources were acquired through under dominate of man by man.  
(Slavery, forced labour and taxation by ruling)
- - In modern times man has won over nature and extended his power.
- - He has exploited the natural resources through technological improvements that now relatively few people can supply the basic needs of many.

# GROWTH OF CITIES

- **Industrialization and commercialization:**
  - Invention of machinery, development of steam power, application of huge capital led to the establishment of huge manufacturing plants which brought about the mobility of immobile groups of workers rushing their concentration around a factory area.
  - While industrialization has stimulated city growth, trade and commerce also have played an important part in urban expansion.
  - The development of modern marketing institutions (no need for face to face transactions) and of methods of exchange have greatly contributed to the growth of cities.

# GROWTH OF CITIES

- **Development of transport and communication:**
  - • These facilities which are satisfying the urban dwellers desire.
  - • Industrialization depends upon transportation and communication so that raw material and manufactured goods can be transmitted to others.
  - • **The local transport added to the population of the city by extending its boundaries.**

# GROWTH OF CITIES

## □ Economic pull of the city:

- - City provide more opportunity for personal advancement than the rural areas.
- - Modern business and commerce pull young men to the cities where they are paid liberal salaries.
- Employment opportunity are more in the city than in the village.

## GROWTH OF CITIES

- **Educational and recreational facilities:**
  - Until recently all high schools were in cities in India.
  - Most training schools, examination centres, competitive examinations centres, colleges and technical schools are urban.
  - Most big libraries are situated in cities.
  - **Amusement park theatres and musical drama are in urban.**

# URBANIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH AND HEALTHPRACTICES

□ The common diseases among the slum dwellers are:

- Fever, Skin infections, Eye infections, Malnutrition, Viral infections, Chronic toxicity, STD (Sexual Transmitted Diseases), Accidents, Drug abuse, Alcoholism, Crime, Delinquency, Suicide, prostitution etc.,

# CAUSES FOR DISEASES

- Industrial pollution
- Over-crowding
- Poor hygienic practices
- Food and water contamination

# STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE URBAN HEALTH PROBLEMS

- Provision of safe drinking water
- Maintain housing standards
- Proper disposal of liquid and solid waste
- Conducting health awareness programmes



## MAJOR URBAN PROBLEMS

- □ Poverty – Unemployment – Crime – Child labour – juvenile delinquency – drug addiction – alcoholism – slums – water problem – accident – family disorganization–drainage – traffic – power shortage – pollution – over crowding – increasing social evils etc.,

# Urban slums

- Slums is a serious problem in the urban community.
- In India at least 25% of the urban population living in slums.
- But in some cities like Kolcutta, Mumbai and Kanpur, more than 50% living in slums.
- Slums are breeding centres of diseases and different types of crime.
- Slum clearance is being carried out by the Govt. as well as private agencies.
- Control of rural-urban migration is also needed to prevent slums.

# CAUSES OF SLUM

- Poverty
- Absence of proper housing facilities
- Migration
- Rapid raise of urban populations
- Careless and neglect of house owners
- High rental rate in the city
- Lack of cheap transport system
- Unplanned growth of cities
- The attraction of the city
- Negligence of govt. and municipality.

## III – effects of slum

- Individual disorganization
- Family disorganization
- Health and sanitation
- Social disorganization
- Moral degeneration

## THE REGIONAL COMMUNITY

- It is a large area where there are **a many similarity among the population.**
- People have specified pattern of life in specified regions.
- A region may or may not match with state or national boundaries.
- **It usually combines rural and urban communities.**
- Where society held together for a length of time with common cultural characteristics and linguistic specification.

## REGIONS IN INDIA

- India has various regions, which have geographic, cultural and linguistic significance.
  - Southern region
  - Central region
  - Western region
  - Northern region
  - North-eastern region
  - Regions will have sub-regions, e.g. in southern region; Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil.

## PROBLEMS AND IMPACT ON HEALTH

### □ Promotes National Disintegrate:

- With the regional and linguistic feelings the unity and integrity of the nation is affected.
- So the national policies not reach or avoid health care to the region.

### □ Administration problems:

- Bigger states with more number of districts will have administrative problems.
- So districts hospital and health care service establishing poor performance.

## PROBLEMS AND IMPACT ON HEALTH

- **Deteriorates Economic Progress of the Nation:**
  - Narrow regional feeling will affect nation's well-being.
  - Neighbouring states will not cooperate with each other and affects the national development, e.g.
  - Cauvery water disputes between Tamilnadu and Karnadaka, Mullai Periyar dam issues between Kerala and Tamilnadu.
  - So the neighbouring states not cooperate with health care services to other regions.



Thank you