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PROGRAMME TITLE: M.A. Psychology (your Programme,ba,bcom,bsc etc)

COURSE TITLE: Life Span Psychology (name of subject)

COURSE CODE: MPC-002 (each sub has a particular code fill that)

ASSIGNMENT NO.: MPC-002/ASST/TMA/2021-22 (if you dont find assignemnt number then fill only "assignemnt code/21-22")

STUDY CENTRE: 0706 SAFDARJUNG AIRPORT

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Programme Code

Programme Code: MSO

Course Code

Course Code: MSOE-004

Assignment Code: MSOE-004/AST/TMA/2020-21

Assignment Number

Maximum Marks: 100

Weightage: 30% .

Answer any five question selecting at least *two* from each Section. Your answer should be in about 500 words each.

Section-I

Marks

1. Describe the subject matter and scope of urban sociology. 20
2. What is the concept of city and how is it identified? Discuss. 20
3. Describe the ecological approach towards the understanding of urban areas with suitable examples. 20
4. Distinguish between the earlier approach to study urban from the new urban sociology approach. 20

Section-II

5. Describe the pattern of urban growth in cities in India. 20
6. Keeping in mind the recent health emergency Covid-19, discuss its impact on organized and unorganized sectors of the Indian economy. 20
7. Discuss the nature and impact of mass migration of working classes from cities to rural areas in the context of unemployment. 20
8. Describe the role of urban planning in growth of cities in India. 20
9. Discuss critically the role of media in urban governance in India. 20

Now Attach What You Wrote

Section - I

Ques -

Describe the subject matter and scope of urban Sociology.

Answer -

Urban Sociology is a study of the impact of city life on man's social action, social relations, social institutions and types of civilization derived from and based on urban models of living.

The scope of urban Sociology is very vast and multi-dimensional. Urban Sociology relies on the related Sciences and borrows from History, Economics, Social Psychology, Public Administration and Social Work.

Scope of urban Sociology

- Urban ecology
- City
- Urban social actions
- Urban social relations
- Urban problems
- Urban Social Organization
- Social change
- Town planning
- Urban social structure
- Urban religion and Policy

- 1) City :- city forms the central point of urban socio. Like many other sociological categories, the city is an abstraction composed of concrete entities like residences and shapes and an assortment of many functions. A city a relatively large and permanent urban settlement.
- 2) Urban Social Actions :- urban social actions guided by urban social relationships are secondary and specific in nature. They are segmentary in character and mainly aim at the fulfillment of a single function of an urbanite's life. Thus, while in rural areas imitation of one's fathers work is work and education combine in one, in urban centers specialized and formal education paves the way for one's career in a technical job.
- 3) Urban Social Relations :- urban social relations are many and diverse and formal in character. Urban social institutions based on these are again specialized agencies which serve particular functions, say education through schools, law enforcement by the city govt etc.
- 4) Urban Problems:- On the other hand we have novel and peculiar urban problems which a necessary concomitant of urbanization such as housing, sanitation, slums, previsions and recreation, pollution, fluidity of the law and order situation, various physical and

mental disorders, increasing suicides and divorces, traffic problems, zoning anomalies etc.

- 5) Urban ecology :- In urban ecology, we include characteristics of the city, population base, expansion of industries, hygiene, facilities, nature of inter-personal relationships, environmental clutter and community life.
- 6) Urban Social organization :- According to Park and Burgess, the social organization of the city has a special place in the study area of urban Sociology. Social organization is formed by a particular type of family system, the nature of different groups, the basis for determining the status and role of the people, kinship system, nature of class system etc. Under this, impersonal relationship takes precedence over personal relationships.
- 7) Urban religion and Polity :- In urban Sociology, the religious structure of the city, the nature of religious behaviors, the coining of political parties and their impact on the masses are studies.
- 8) Town Planning :- In the field of urban Sociology, organizations which understand and manage the urban needs.

- 9) Social change:- The study area of urban Sociology includes all those subjects which are related to the changes taking place in urban Society. Where many reforms, encourage social reforms, the same changes also cause various problems in the cities. Urban Sociology includes the study of the causes and effects of all such changes.
- 10) Urban social structure:- The study of urban social structure is also considered essential in the field of urban Sociology.

The Scope of urban Sociology becomes wider as it not only tries to study the urban set up and facts but also tries to give suggestions to solve problems arising out of dynamic nature of the Society.

Ques 2 - what is the concept of city and how is it identified? Discuss.

Answer - city is a functional integration of its elements - residents, structures, means of transportation, installations and so on. Sociologists all over the world defines city in different ways. According to Mumford, an eminent sociologist, the concept of city escaped scholarly scrutiny, through city as a form of human settlement dates back to the beginning of civilization.

City on Density of Population basis - Generally, in villages density of population is very less. In cities, due to the concentration of jobs and industries, demand for housing is pretty high compared to villages. Hence the density of population is very high in cities. Taking this basis, many places are termed as cities.

City on occupation basis :- The main occupation in village is agriculture. People started moving to cities due to the evolution of industries. Hence we classify cities on the basis of occupation. Cities are the areas where the occupation of majority is not agriculture and related activities.

City on legal basis :- A place is legally a city when the charter is passed by the higher authority, that is State government in India. Cities are not

called cities because of the passing of charter. But it is passed when a place acquires the characteristics of city. The grant of charter is the recognition that the place has become city. These places are called as statutory towns. But this phenomenon is not uniform across the states.

city on statistical basis:- According to this basis, a place having a certain number of persons is called a city. mere having more than certain number of persons doesn't make the place city, but having common characteristics of other cities will make the place city. This metric is also not uniform across different countries.

for example, a place having 2,500 or more inhabitants is called a city or "incorporated place" by the US Bureau of census. However, the arbitrariness of the definition is revealed when we see how the criteria of 8000 changed to 4000 before coming down to the present figure. Moreover, the European standard of 2000 minimum populations is not universally acceptable. for instance, India's figure is 5000 and that of Korea is 44,000.

city on market basis:- According to R.F. Dickinson, city is an institutional center, the seat of the institution of the Society, which it represents. It is a seat of religion, of culture and social contact, and of political and administrative organization. Secondly

it is a seat of production, agricultural and industrial, the latter being normally the more important. Thirdly, it is a seat of commerce and transport. Fourthly, city is a pleasurable seat of residence for rulers, the wealthy and the retired, where they can enjoy all the amenities of civilized life that the institutions of their city society have to offer. Fifthly, it is the living place of the people who work in it.

There may be specialized villages such as "artisah villages", "fishing villages" etc. However, we cannot group such settlements in one category. Market-oriented settlements are urban since market is one of the basic features of non-agricultural activities.

