

HEALTH

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Health and Development
- 1.3 Public and private health sector (Health system In India)
- 1.4 Current scenario and health
- 1.5 The changing political economy
- 1.6 Summary
- 1.7 Broad Questions
- 1.8 References

1.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To bring awareness among students regarding importance of health.
- 2) To acquaint students with various Health Care Services in India and their limitations.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The political economy of health care services in India has various dimensions. Allopathy, ayurveda, homeopathy, unani siddha, among others, are different systems of medicine available in the country. However, allopathy is the dominant system of medicine. Its domineering influence is evidenced by the fact that practitioners of other systems of medicine are now also primarily practicing allopathy. National surveys done by NSSO and NCAER and other small scale studies clearly bring this out.

1.2 HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

In the post-colonial period there was no attempt at radical restructuring of health care services as per the framework provided by the Bhole Committee. On the contrary the aspects that contributed to inequality in health care were strengthened because of –

- the production of doctors for the private sector through state financing.
- the production of bulk drugs to supply at subsidised rates to private formulation units.
- disproportionate concentration of medical services in urban areas.
- financial subsidies by the state for setting up private practice and private hospitals and allowing large scale international migration of doctors and nurses.

The constitution of India has made health care services largely a responsibility of state governments but has left enough maneuverability for the Centre since a large number of items are listed in the concurrent list.

1.3 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH SECTOR

The administrative structure of public health services in India is 'two-winged'. First, there is the secretariat of the health ministry and second there is the technical wing, which is called the directorate of health services. Both these wings are under the Ministry of health, the former under the Secretary of the Ministry and the latter under the Director General (Director in States). The directorate is subordinate to the secretariat. At the central government level there is a Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with Department of Health, Department of Family Welfare and Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy, and the Directorate General of Health Services. The Departments of Health, Family Welfare and Institutions of Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H) each have a secretary with a hierarchy of additional, joint, deputy and under-secretaries looking after various programs of the three departments.

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For some of the programs / schemes there are directors, advisors and commissioners and their deputies and assistants. This fact of an elaborate structure at the Central government level shows the extent of involvement of the centre in what is essentially the sphere of the provincial government. To facilitate interaction between the central government and state governments there is a Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, which comprise the health ministers and secretaries from all states and a few nominated members. This council is also the primary advisory and policy-making body for health care in the country. The Planning Commission also has a health cell that supports this advisory and policy-making function besides preparing detailed plans for the health sector of the country.

The private health sector, especially the allopathic, constitutes a very strong lobby in India. There is virtually no regulation of this sector. The medical councils of the various systems of medicine perform only the function of registering qualified doctors and issuing them the license to practice. There is no monitoring, continuing education, price regulation, prescription-vetting etc., either by the medical councils or the government. The private healthcare sector is strongly backed by the private pharmaceutical industry (largely multinational), which again constitutes a very powerful lobby that has kept at bay any progressive policy initiatives, such as the recommendation of the Health Committee Report. Thus the private health services and the pharmaceutical industry are together organised into a network that perpetuates one of the most powerful private health sectors in the world.

This climb down and slowing of growth in India's human development score is perhaps linked to the declining investments and expenditures in the public health sector (as also the social sectors as a whole), especially in the nineties. In the mid eighties public health expenditure had peaked because of the large expansion of the rural health infrastructure but after 1986 one witnesses a declining trend in both new investments as well as expenditures as a proportion to the GDP, as well as a percentage of government's overall expenditures. In sharp contrast out-of-pocket expenses, which go largely to the private health sector, have witnessed unprecedented increases.

➡ Check your progress :

- 1) Explain Health ?
- 2) Elaborate health and development in India.

- 3) Analyse public and private health.

1.4 CURRENT SCENARIO : HEALTH

Public investment in the health sector since the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) has declined and this is reflected in drastically reduced capital expenditures and no further expansion in the public health infrastructure.

On the other hand the dominance of the private health sector is increasing but with absolutely no regulation and minimum standards being followed. The medical profession pays no heed to self regulation or ethics and has never looked at the possibility of an organised system of healthcare.

1.5 THE CHANGING POLITICAL ECONOMY

India is knocking at global markets. Since the mid-1980s India has rapidly integrated with the world economy and now faces not only the ups but also the downs as protection of the internal economy has become a thing of the past. The globalisation of India was speeded up under the Structural Adjustment Program designed with World Bank's assistance to reform India's economy. A large part of the middle class has certainly benefited from the SAP and related initiatives but overall poverty has not declined.

The post-reform (1991) period slowed down growth, increased poverty and inflation. In the 1990s there was rapid globalisation that exposed India to global fluctuations' if India survived the Asian shock, which destroyed Indonesia and other Southeast Asian economies, it was because of its sheer size and the strengths of its own local markets. Another fact to contend with is the continuing dependence of over two thirds of the population on agriculture and 70 per cent of the population living in rural areas. Since the larger impact of macroeconomic reforms is on the urban-industrial sector, which integrates globally with much ease, the rural population in a sense still has relative protection from global impacts.

India's strong investments in the past in rural development, especially employment guarantee programs and agricultural subsidies aided in reducing the adverse impact of

SAP. Thus at one level India is much more exposed to the global market with increasing vulnerability. But at another level it continues to enjoy an inner strength and autonomy because of its sheer size, its large rural-agricultural population and a large local market of its own, despite the fact that politically the situation is very fluid. This background is important for understanding the impact and changes in the health sector.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Describe Health and Development.
- 2) What do you mean by public health sector ?
- 3) Explain private health sector.
- 4) Discuss changing scenario and health.

1.6 SUMMARY

While the existing situation is very dismal, the changing political economy does not show too much promise of change for the betterment of health and disability, unless of course there is a radical transformation in political commitment. For this to occur, the support of civil society pressures and demands for a transformation of the healthcare and rehabilitation dispensation will be needed.

1.7 BROAD QUESTIONS

- Q.1.** What do you understand by the term health and development? Explain it with reference to health system in India.
- Q.2.** Explain the relationship between health and development? How they are reciprocally related to each other ?

1.8 REFERENCES

- 1) Leena Gaundi, Ravi Duggal, Abhay Shukla (ed) 2005; Review of Health Care in India, Cehat.



ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM OF HEALTH CARE

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Holistic Health or Alternative Health
- 2.3 Various Types/Forms of Alternative or Holistic Health services in India.
- 2.4 Summary
- 2.5 Broad Questions
- 2.6 References

2.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To familiarise students with meaning of holistic healthcare in India.
- 2) To acquaint students with various forms of alternative health care services and their implications on health.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Alternative Medicine is a term commonly used to include all the healing practice “that does not fall within, the realm of conventional medicine”. It can be defined as “a variety of therapeutic or preventive health care practices, such as homeopathy, naturopathy, chiropractic, and herbal medicine that do not follow generally; accepted medical methods and may not have a scientific explanation for their effectiveness.” Complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is the “term for medical products and practices that are not part of standard care.

2.2 HOLISTIC HEALTH OR ALTERNATIVE HEALTH

Alternative medicine has been used in various countries like India and China much before the development of present day medical science. These include practices which may be based on traditional medicine, folk Knowledge, spiritual beliefs, or newly conceived approaches to healing. The claims made by alternative medicine practitioners are generally not accepted by the medical community because evidence-based assessment of safety and efficacy is either not available or has not been performed for many of these practices. If scientific investigation establishes the safety and effectiveness of an alternative medical practice, it may be adopted by conventional practitioners. Now a days many people find complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) equally effective as the conventional medicine. In India various therapies like Ayurveda, meditation, yoga, have been used since ancient period to heal the body. While meditation provides relief from mental stress, yoga helps to regain mental as well physical well being. Leaving aside the spiritual aspects behind these therapies if we look at the broader aspects of CAM or in another way try to find out scientific evidences behind its working, the evaluation of safety and efficacy of these therapies.

2.3 VARIOUS TYPES OF ALTERNATIVE HEALTH SERVICES IN INDIA OR HOLISTIC HEALTH SERVICES IN INDIA

In India there are various healthcare services and some of them are as follows :

1) Ayurveda is the oldest medical system available on the planet today. It is a science of life, prevention and longevity. It was written 5000 years ago in India, and is preserved till date. The ancient healing techniques were part of the Santana Dharma (Universal religion), or Vedic religion. Veda Vaasa, the famous sage, put into writing the complete knowledge of Ayurveda along with the more directly spiritual insights of self-realization into a body of scriptural literature called the Vedas and the Vedic literatures.

Ayurveda makes use of herbs, foods, aromas, gems, colors, yoga, mantras, life style and surgery. Three main Ayurvedic texts that are still used today are the Charak

Samhita. Sushrut Samhita and the Ashtangha Hridaya Samhita. Yoga is widely used now a days, though it is described in ayurvedic text.

Basic principals of ayurveda and its philosophy states that Human body is made up of five principles. These are Air (Akasa), Vital Force (Vayu), Minerals, Acids, Alkalies etc (Tejas), Water (Jala) and Organic substances and Earthy matter (Prithvi) In Ayurveda, combination of these principles is classified into three: Vayu - Vata-Mayu or Pitta- Valasa - Kapha. The First is a combination of Air and Vital Force. The second is Minerals, acids and alkalies and the third is a combination of Water and Organic matter.

There are three kinds of impurities in Ayurveda :

Vata — Excessively vitiated gasses

Pitta — Fluids of gall bladder and accumulated wastes.

Slesma — Phlegm or mucus in the mouth, throat and a few other impurities like albumen in the urine.

The Pacification of the imbalance can be undertaken by the Avurveda doctor after studying the pulse of the patient.

2) Unani medicine is another old methodology of treatment of diseases. Unani system of medicine was originated in Greece. Aesculapius is said to be the originatol of this system. Hippocrates (460-377 BC) a Greek philosopher - Physician formed the theoretical framework of Unani Medicine. Unani system is a science which deals with the preventive and promotive aspects of human being and health problems occurred by the Ecological and Environmental factors. It teaches to maintain the health and treat the disease by bringing back the balance in imbalance humours.

3) Homeopathy, another system of medicine was discovered by Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843), a German physician Homeopathy is derived from the Greek word homio, meaning like and-pathos, meaning suffering. Homeopathic medicines treat illness by going with rather than against symptoms that are seen as the body's natural defenses. Besides these developed systems other techniques like Acupressure, Acupuncture, Aromatherapy and Naturopathy are other alternative medicines available to cure diseases.

4) Yoga is another system of ancient science deals with the healing of the human body and mind to achieve optimum balance between the body mind and consciousness. The system tries to fix various imbalances in the body and makes use of herbs and natural products to treat the body. This system is used in conjunction with the ancient Indian system of Yoga Asanas and breathing exercises to gain optimum results.

5) ACUPRESSURE & ACUPUNCTURE :

Acupressure –

Chinese medicine has developed acupuncture, acupressure, herbal remedies, diet, exercise, lifestyle changes, and other remedies as part of its healing methods. Nearly all of the firms of Oriental medicine that are used in the West today, including acupuncture, acupressure, shiatsu and Chinese herbal medicine, have their roots in Chinese medicine. Acupressure is the non invasive form of acupuncture. The goal with Acupressure is to learn the points that will produce the Healing Response for the conditions we want to fix.

Acupuncture –

The acupuncture technique that has been most studied scientifically involves penetrating the skin with thin, solid, metallic needles that are manipulated by the hands or by electrical stimulation. The needles are extremely fine about the size of a thick hair. The needles are solid and nothing is injected through them. Over the centuries very refined needle insertion techniques have been developed which enable the skilled acupuncture practitioner to place a needle with little or no sensation. In some cases, the needles are not used. This may occur during the treatment of sensitive adults or children. The use of electronic stimulation works with equal effectiveness as the needle.

Acupuncture has been shown to stimulate the immune system. It also has affects the circulation, blood pressure, rhythm and stroke volume of the heart, secretion of the gastric acid and production of red and white cells. It stimulates the release of a variety of hormones that help body to respond to injury and stress.

Uses of acupuncture are –

Body Aches and Pains, Sinus Problems, Chronic Fatigue & Insomnia, Joint Pain and Sport Injuries, Back and Neck Pain/

Stiffness, Stress and Anxiety Related Disorders, Digestive Disorders (Acidity, Constipation, Gas, Bloating), Acute and chronic pain relief, Migraine, Tension, cluster and sinus headaches, Trigeminal neuralgia, Bladder dysfunction, Bed wetting, Cervical (neck) pain, Mid-back pain, Low back pain, Shoulder pain, Tennis elbow, Post-operative pain relief, Gastric problems. Asthma, Allergies, Skin conditions, Hemorrhoids, Abnormal blood pressure. Chronic fatigue syndrome. Anxiety and Neurological syndromes.

6) NATUROPATHY :

Naturopathy deals with the healing power of nature since it believes that all healing powers are within our body. This means that within every human being there is a healing energy, which includes our immune system in the complete sense of both the physical and the psyche. Which is responsible for our wellness and our ability to heal and maintain health. We fall ill only when we go against Nature. Naturopathy deals with expelling the cause of diseases (toxins) from the body to cure it. Fasting is one of the best natural methods in which an ailing body can purify and recoup itself. It is a drugless healing process which propagates ways to stay healthy in accordance to the laws of nature. The origin of Indian Naturopathy can be traced back to the vedic period. In the Vedic period dietary discipline (Pathya ana Ahara) and the principles of health (Swastha and vurtha) described in ayurveda have developed into present day Indian Naturopathy. Even today strictly vegetarian food is served as part of therapy as per the doctor or dietician's prescription. Use of Alcohol smoking, chewing tobacco and the consumption of tea, coffee, and non-vegetarian foods are forbidden in this treatment.

There are various naturopathy centers all over India and other countries which require the visitor (patient) to stay on campus, for a duration that depends upon the nature of his or her complaint. Some naturopathy centres prescribe a minimum stay of ten days, as they say that no significant effect can be observed within a shorter period. Rishikesh in India is called the yoga capital of the world and there are many ashrams in Rishikesh offering courses on meditation, yoga and Hindu philosophy. The International Yoga Festival is organized every year the state tourism. Kerala, in the southernmost tip of India, is noted among many other things for its Ayurvedic resorts that draw a large number of tourists every year.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Explain meaning of alternative medicine or holistic medicine.
- 2) Discuss Ayurveda as a system of alternative medicine.
- 3) Explain Unani and Homeopathy as holistic medicine.

2.4 SUMMARY

Alternative medicine is a term commonly used to include all the healing practice that does not fall within the realm of conventional medicine. It can be defined as variety of therapeutic health care practices such as homeopathy naturopathy, herbal medicine that do not follow generally accepted medical methods and may not have scientific explanations for their effectiveness.

2.5 BROAD QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Discuss Alternative medicine and Elaborate various forms of holistic medicine available in India.

2.6 REFERENCES

Memon Shakeel; Alternative system of medicine in India. A Review, published in International Research Journal of Pharmacy, 2011.



PRIVATIZATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Phases of Health Growth finance expenditure in India.
- 3.3 Role of NGO's and health care services and health reforms.
- 3.4 Availability of health reform services for marginalised people.
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 Broad Questions
- 3.7 Reference

3.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To familiarise students with the availability of health reform services.
- 2) To acquaint students with NGO's work and privatisation of medical system in India.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The growth of health services in India can be chronicled over four periods from independence to the present day, with reference to the three social role the health services were expected to play, which were Public Health Provisioning, Policy Formulation and Planning for the Health Sector and Early Detection of Social Pathology.

At Independence, the recommendations of three Committees were available as a guide to use while planning the health services :

The Health Survey and Development Committee chaired by Sir JC Bore gave its report in 1946. The recommendations were based on the principles of equal access, focus on rural areas for service provision, comprehensive preventive and curative services, a system led by the most “highly trained type of doctor”. Major public health problems were to be controlled by vertical programs and 15 per cent government expenditure was to be on health.

The Chopra Committee on Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) recommended the mutual exchange of knowledge between Allopathy and ISM to bring about enriched integrated knowledge systems in 1946.

The Sokhey Committee (1948) in contrast to the above two recommended the development of services and manpower from the grassroots level upwards. Youth from each village were to be trained as health workers and trained further to become doctors based on their performance.

3.2 PHASES OF HEALTH GROWTH FINANCE EXPENDITURE IN INDIA

The first phase showed a period of growth at all levels. A network of health institutions were put in place, and the improvement of standard of living and economic conditions brought about a decline in the mortality rates. The second period showed growth of village level services with the creation of multi purpose workers and an attempt at reorienting the medical education towards rural conditions. The third phase saw a boom in the proliferation of healthcare institutions, both in the private and the public sector. With international funding for specific programmes, public health became preventive medicine. By the end of the 1980's, the public health system was in a crisis. The 1990's the public health system was in a crisis. The 1990's onwards showed growth at the secondary and tertiary levels with an increased felt need for hi tech services, but a decline in accessing healthcare and treatment.

A number of vertically oriented disease control programmes were adopted by the Government of India and were preferred for their quick results, which provided the government freedom from the responsibility of setting up a sustainable network of health services, and gained favour with international funding organisations.

3.3 ROLE OF NGO'S AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND HEALTH REFORM

A review of different HCS (Health care services) programs shows that factors necessary for success are: strong leadership providing support and training throughout the program, a duration of at least 5-10 years, a good quality of referral linkages where higher degrees of illness can be handled and women as health care providers.

NGO based HCS programs are dependant on external funding since they have no cost recovery systems in place, and this is a serious threat to their sustainability. On the other hand, government programs fail due to loopholes in recruitment, poor referral networks, and over-emphasis on curative care.

HCS have a various role to play in health sector reform. In addition to providing primary education and health services, they have emerged as a movement for health rights.

Population policy has occupied a premier position in India's health policy and planning. India's family planning program, one of the first official family planning programs in the world, has undergone a series of changes and has adopted different approaches over time. The program depended on the introduction of new contraception technology with each idea working for some time until it fizzled out.

India is in a phase of demographic transition with a sustained and substantial decline in fertility. Investment in social sectors like health, education, employment, food etc and meeting the inmate needs for family planning are required to facilitate the decline in fertility. However the focus remains fixated on family planning, allocations towards which are increasing compared to public health, which shows a proportionate decrease in budgetary allocations.

The disturbing trend of masculinization of sex ratios at birth among children will only be further fuelled with the two-child norm and further encourage sex selective abortions.

Child Health occupies a special place in public health for a number of reasons including the special vulnerability of children to diseases, which are most amenable to preventive action.

The integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is the largest such scheme and gobbles up most of the resources earmarked for childcare.

Reproductive Health Services in India have historically been techno centric, based on demographic goals, and focused on women's fertility, particularly the poor. Population size and fertility control captured the minds of Indian Nationalists and Colonialists who felt the poor caused their own poverty. Following Independence in 1952, amidst growing concerns that an overwhelming population hampered economic growth and development, the Indian State became the first in the world to initiate an official Family Planning Program. The 1970's witnessed the emergency with coercion reaching its zenith, while the 1980's ushered in the "educational and wholly voluntary approach". Following the ICPD in Cairo in 1994, India's Family Planning Policy underwent a paradigm shift from the existing method specific target oriented approach to an approach towards reproductive health through women's rights and empowerment.

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Program adopts a Comprehensive approach which provides a package of service for mothers, children and adolescents. However, an assessment of the RCH carried out in five states, brought to light the problems women face in accessing these services: These" included: inconvenient service timings, class and mid caste barriers, physical & verbal violence, and low priority for gynecological problems, poor counselling and referral services- the RCH leaves a lot to be desired.

There is an urgent need for a comprehensive Mental Health Policy to meet the needs of people living with mental illness. Services and laws remain outdated and mental health needs have to be brought on to the health agenda,

Gender based violence is regarded the world over as a public health issue, but in India it still lacks the attention it deserves in the public health scenario. Females are vulnerable to violence throughout their life-cycle from the prebirth risk of sex selective abortions to inhuman treatment of elderly widows.

It was found that while allopathic practitioners were urban based, and tended to cater to wealthier sections of society, non allopathic care givers tended to meet the needs of the rural population as well as poorer sections of society in the urban

areas. This led to the belief that non-allopathic systems fill a geographical and social gap left by allopathy.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Discuss health expenditure.
- 2) Discuss any three committees on health reform services
- 3) Explain role of NGO's on health
- 4) Elaborate health service for poor people or marginalised people.

3.4 AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH REFORM SERVICES FOR MARGINALISED PEOPLE OR POOR PEOPLE

The decreased public health spending is leading; to incapacitated public health facilities, where, due to insufficient funding, the staffing levels are far below acceptable norms, there is a constant shortage of consumables and all this is housed in dilapidated buildings.

Inefficient use of the meagre funds like salary increases without budgetary increases compound the constraints faced by low budgetary allocations. New policies encouraging user fees lead to a major chunk of expenditure being out of pocket, and pushing poorer sections of society into indebtedness following any catastrophic illness or an episode of hospitalisation the scarce funds are distributed over an urban-rural hierarchy with curative services being concentrated in urban areas, while rural areas are only given preventive and promotive health.

As the public health sector deteriorates, the largely unregulated private health sector is growing in leaps and bounds. Up to 85 per cent to health expenditure is privately funded, of which the bulk is out of pocket, causing most of the burden to fall on households. In order to ensure health care as a basic right, It will be necessary to reorganise the health sector, by ensuring primary health and improving efficiency of resource allocation strengthening referral linkages and regulating the private health sector.

The public hospitals are accessed more for admissions and inpatient services, while private practitioners often provide ambulatory care. The finding that strengthens the argument for universal access to healthcare being a basic right is the fact that the financing of most healthcare in India is through out of pocket payments, with source of money being current incomes, savings and often sale of assets. In fact healthcare expenses push a large number of people into debt, which is probably why rates of hospitalisation and reported morbidity are much lower in poor populations.

The private sector in India has managed to permeate through primary, secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare, in the urban and rural areas, in all systems of medicine. The burden of financing falls on the shoulders of individual consumers, as 80 per cent of health expenditure is out of pocket. Privatisation is not only limited to healthcare delivery but has also penetrated the medical equipment a pharmaceutical industry, with multi national and national corporate companies dominating. Education and training have not been left out in this Widely spread and rapidly progress phenomenon.

Although showing state wise and state-wide variations, the private sector is skewed towards urban areas, and in rural areas it has flourished in economically forward regions. It tends to be very hi tech oriented, with corporate hospitals investing increasingly large amounts in medical equipment, particularly diagnostic imaging. Infact, investment on imaging equipment for exceeds that on laboratory equipment, and makes up 50 per cent of total investment on equipment.

Not only is the private sector omnipresent, it is also largely unregulated, thereby jeopardising the quality of care provided. A study in Mumbai showed that most nursing homes are poorly maintained and are staffed with inadequately trained personnel. There are no safe waste disposal facilities, physical standards are poor in quality, and none of them were registered with any local authority. Physicians in private practice are often driven to over prescription of certain medications, irrational use of diagnostics and splitting practices. Many physicians employed in government hospitals extend their practice into private clinics and nursing homes. There is an urgent need to regulate the quality and magnitude of the private sector and harness its resources to ensure access to ail sections of society

The judiciary has a vital role to play ensuring access to

essential service for all citizens irrespective of their ability to pay. At present, there is a gradual withdrawal of the state from its, role in providing health care through the public health system, and an increasing investment in hi tech, expensive private healthcare.

The Supreme Court has passed a number of judgements dealing with right to access to medical treatment under various conditions ranging from the right to healthy life to right to privacy as a component of healthcare. Although these judgements support the right to health, the actual means for enforcing this right elude the system. Health having many dimensions and therefore many possible definitions, the right to health is a subjective issue to address. However, the right to health care, ensuring access to appropriate and affordable healthcare including necessary diagnostics and essential drugs can be pursued since healthcare is amenable to implementation of judicial orders.

3.5 SUMMARY

Making right to health care a fundamental right is an important step in the overall goal of health as a human right. In reviewing healthcare in India, from various angles, we have tried to present a picture of where we stand today, and accept that, the review could not be as comprehensive as we would have ideally liked. We still hope this volume adds to the momentum of the campaign in making Health care and thereby, Health, a Reality for All.

3.6 BROAD QUESTIONS

- 1) What do you understand by health system reforms and explain it with reference to privatization of health and health expenditure in India ?

3.7 REFERENCE

Leena Gawngal, Ravi Duggal, Abhay Shukla(ed2005), Review of health care in India, Cehat.



4

EDUCATION

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Role of education in development
- 4.3 Problems of higher education
- 4.4 Task Ahead : What can be done ?
- 4.5 Right to Education - RTE
- 4.6
 - Highlights of the RTE Act
 - Implementation and Funding
 - Benefits of the RTE Act
 - Criticism
- 4.7 Summary
- 4.8 References
- 4.9 Broad Questions

4.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1 To bring awareness among students the role education plays in the development of our nation.
2. To acquaint the students with the rights regarding education given by our constitution.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Human society has grown to be a very complex world with innumerable issues and problems for the solution of which a concerted and integrated effort is necessary. The dimensions of human activities seem limitless out of which have evolved diverse disciplines of knowledge and faith. The present system

of education having been suffering from several drawbacks and deficiencies access to the world of latest knowledge and skills so desperately needed by world's backward communities for their all found development in this highly competitive era has remained a far cry. In consequence, development in its real sense has suffered grievously.

Development connotes a series of change by which an individual, a society, a region or a country passes from a lower to a higher state of being. These changes may be physical, mental, intellectual, moral and spiritual on the one hand and educational and economic on the other Development is therefore a multi-dimensional subject and requires an interdisciplinary approach.

4.2 ROLE OF EDUCATION IN DEVELOPMENT

Of late the situation is gradually changing. It has been accepted that while higher education, emoluments are important, equally important is the sense of awariness and commitment of those in the academic profession. Unfortunately, decisions are being taken by politicians only as administrations and academicians are not involved to the extent that they should be. Decision making aspects, therefore, assume great importance in matter of higher education. Eg. The issue of democratization in universities and colleges which has to be discussed and resolved has not made much progress.

High education has now emerged as a discipline which required to be studied in its own right. This is not to suggest that separate departments are going to be established in a number of universities and so on. This may happen, but gradually and slowly.

4.3 PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The problems of higher education in our country today are more non-educational than educational. It is true that good many factors can be solved within the ambit of educational structure, but chances of success in this regard are limited because non educational factors impinge upon educational factors much too negatively and unrelentingly. The factors are :

a) Growing student population –

By the end of the 4th year of the VIIIth plan, there were 224 universities and 8613 colleges. Out of these 176 Universities and 4510 colleges are directly under the umbrella of UGC. During the IXth plan the number of universities eligible for assistance by the UGC is expected to increase to 200 universities and colleges would be about 10,000. By the end of IXth plan, at the rate of 5.5% of compound rate of present growth, there will be mind boggling 8.4 million students and colleges will have tremendous pressure with this kind of demographic bulge compare this with the figure of 1971 when the student population was only 2.2 million and even at that time the authorities thought that this figure of 2.2 million was traditional.

b) Employment –

This big question is "Do we have jobs for all the people who are educated and trained?" The answer is - No. Job seekers registered with employment exchange are over 15 million !

c) Brain - Drain –

The phenomenon of brain drain which the country wants to avoid is very closely connected with the situation of unemployment.

d) Job-oriented courses –

Another variant of this situation is the demand for job-oriented courses. There is nothing wrong with this demand. But it has been noticed that even if the demand is met in full, the situation does not improve. In such situation trained people, will be available but jobs will be at premium.

e) Why College-education –

Sustainable number of children choose to go for college education. They do this to merely obtain degree without all doors being barred.

f) Lack of career counselling –

Young, students pass out from school at the age of 16 - 17 years, but majority of them are not ready to take decisions about their future prospects. In several schools in Europe and USA, students are imparted enough skills and training when

they leave school at the age of 18. Few other areas in which higher education has not made much progress are :

i) Efficiency –

This is measured in terms of results obtained. About 50% of the students who enter college do not pass out. They are relegated to realms of inefficiency.

ii) Jobs - Prospects –

Those who pass out from colleges lack requisite skills to find even middle level jobs. For few vacancies there are thousands of aspirants.

iii)Waste of Resources –

Most graduating students lack competence. But even competent people have been found to be left out. The question therefore arises in everyone's mind - "Is the higher education system failing to produce right kind of people ?"

The first two problems are related with the capability of educational system, the third relates to the social and economical context of the country - hence beyond the ambit of educationists.

Scheduled caste / Scheduled Tribe (SC / ST) –

Here mention has to be briefly made of the few pertinent aspects of higher education pertaining to the weaker section of the society. In view of the fact that affluent nation like USA took on the challenge of providing special programmes only after they had achieved the basic goal of universalizing education at school level, Indian determination to provide special facilities for the education of SC/ST and women - the three sections of population identified as weaker section in the constitution stand-out as a bold-venture. It is one thing to take a special responsibility for the education of the weaker sections in a situation where resources are ample and where the basic commitment of universalisation has been met and quite another to do so under the constraints of poverty and in a situation where we have not yet achieved universalisation of primary school education. Though our effort can be termed laudable progress is slow.

Facilities provided to SC/ST range from provision of financial support to the complex statutory requirement by which it is mandatory for educational institutions to reserve admission to some communities. Another distinctive feature of special

facilities is education for women. However, the ambit of facilities provided to women is neither extensive nor explicit as for SC and ST.

In Government jobs class III and IV posts are fully utilized for SC/ST but class I and II vacancies remain grossly indescribable for want of qualified candidates. It suggests that higher education of these communities are not moving in the manner hoped and desired. Study has revealed that prestigious courses like engineering, medicine, IIT and management are also not subscribed to the full. Those who get admissions are second generation candidates i.e. children of parents who are relatively well to do in white collar jobs. Does it mean, therefore, that the more coveted avenues of higher education for SC/ST are restricted to the elites only ? As a consequence, over the last decade some incidents have suggested that the systems of reservation for SC/ST at times are reserved.

Primary Education and It's Universalisation –

Any attention towards higher education will not bear significant results unless adequate attention is given towards primary education our literacy at present stands at 52.21%. Over the last 50 years, efforts of eradicating mass illiteracy have not resulted in reducing the number of illiterate people. This failure has prompted the World Bank to forecast that by the year 2000, of the total illiterates in the world nearly 54% of them will be in India.

Relative growth performance in the primary level of education has been significantly lower than other levels. The low performance is owing mainly to the lack of educational facilities and incentives to attract and retain the children, specially of poor families in the schools for sufficient number of years. Education of primary level requires higher magnitude of investment of infrastructural facilities. In the hill areas, primary education suffers because of the nature of remoteness, poor communication and utter lack of supervision on the part of the government. Because of the prevailing socio-economic situation in the country there is an urgent demand for speedy expansion of elementary education for the following reasons.

a) It is largely the children of poor families who have been deprived of the fruits of education. The fulfillment of the national desire of building an egalitarian society requires that due attention must be paid urgently to universalisation of elementary education.

b) Universalisation of primary education will enable families who are below poverty line to afford primary education.

It is disappointing to see that the experted youngsters in the field of higher education are within 50 lakhs. Compared of the total population of India and the vast illiterates in the society and the role of higher education has to play to bring about rapid social change and the development, the number of people in the field of higher education is considerable small.

A good percentage of educated is unemployed and by the time they get employment, and by the time they get employment, either they forget what they have learnt or their job will not have any relevance to their education. This trend is too bad to achieve the goal of a socialistic pattern for society.

With a right type of education it is possible to double the productive capacity of the individual which will help to increase production and expedite tempo of economic development and social change. So, it is imperative that all the educated should be involved in agricultural, industrial, technological and other areas of human activity to make them productive.

If the pace of national development is to be accelerated that is need for a well defined, bold and imaginative educational policy with objectives of equalisation of educational opportunity and a consequential employment policy aimed at equalising economic opportunities. Revolutionary changes have to be brought into the field of education and examination not any to remove the undemocratic philosophy, distorted purposes, confounded concepts, defective tools and misplaced emphasis accumulated in the educational field.

It must be remembered that we want an education which will be instrumental in exterminating the thoughts and actions that are responsible for social evils, prejudices, communalism, casteism, regionalism, inequality and injustice in the society and which will not produce irresponsible, rebellious, destructive, crazy, cruel, disobedient and indisciplined youth destined to be unemployed. There is a need for more and more dynamic, disciplined and dedicated youth to build up a democratic society.

Education for development –

National depends on race, language, religion or georgraphy but on the feeling of belonging to one nation. It is the duty of

education to inject a sense of this feeling into the mind of man so that the anti-national element and narrow thoughts that have been prevailing in our society blocking social change and economic development since independence can be uproots and a perfect nationhood can be consolidated. From this perspective, education has to generate human brotherhood, sympathy mutual co-operation and an appreciation and respect to each others feeling and then alone the goal aimed at can be achieved.

Education can never be a tool for establishing a socialistic pattern of society, unless and until the behavioral problems, unemployment and unrest, feeble intellect, narrow and regional outlook, below average maturity and unhealthy conditions are over-powered by clearcut quantitative and qualitative objectives so that an indomitable spirit, searching mind, sterling qualities and quest for knowledge and social consciousness to serve the nation and the people can be achieved through education. In this context, social, vocational and psychological guidance and adjustments, individual observations, case studies, parental guidance, consultations, frequent review of progress, group guidance are imperative and important and this can be achieved by guidance and discipline committees constituted in schools/ education department for this purpose.

⇒ Check your progress :

- Q.1. Explain role of education in development.
- Q.2. What are the problems of Higher education.
- Q.3. Discuss primary education.

4.4 TASKS AHEAD : WHAT CAN BE DONE ?

Out tasks ahead could be defined as follows :

1. First, we must redefine the objective of higher education. These objectives should be translated into instruments for producing trained competence with saving capabilities.

2. We must revive confidence on the system of higher education. Adequate efforts must be made to enable those who participate in it to have greater faith in the system.

3. The obsolescence of Indian education system has to be attacked. It must be ensured that our education partakes of the growth points in knowledge.

4. It has to be made relevant to the changing context of life and national needs. Possibilities should be explored to evolve ways and means to shake off the dominance of English system in our education which does not suit our realities.

5. Students should be given realistic feel for our science-based, rapidly changing society of tomorrow. Young generation will have to be motivated to face the grim realities of Indian life today and get them to join in the adventure of building a self-reliant and prosperous nation.

6. We have to take some hard decisions regarding the growing number of those unprepared for and unable to take advantage of higher education. Efforts should be made to direct them to useful vocational courses and make them employable. At the same time it should be ensured that selectivity and recruitment do not have regressive social consequences.

7. An effective strategy for the management of higher education should be evolved.

8. Something must be done to invest values and commitments into the system lest it leads us into a void of aimless drift.

4.5 RIGHT TO EDUCATION - RTE

The present Act has its history into drafting of the Indian constitution at the time of Independence but are more specifically to the constitutional Amendment that included the Article 21A in the Indian constitution make education a fundamental right. This amendment, however, specified the need for a legislation to describe the mode of implementation of the same which necessitated the drafting of a separate Education Bill.

A rough draft of the bill was composed in year 2005, It received much opposition due to its mandatory provision to provide 25% reservation for disadvantaged children in private schools. The sub-committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education which prepared the draft Bill held this provision as a

significant prerequisite for creating a democratic and egalitarian society. Indian law commission had initially proposed 50% reservation for disadvantaged students in private schools.

The bill was approved by the cabinet on 2nd July 2009. Rajya Sabha passed the bill on 20th July 2009 and the Lok Sabha on 4th August 2009. It received Presidential assent and was notified as law on 26th August 2009 - as "The children's Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act." The law came into effect in the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir from 1st April 2010, the first time in the history of India a law was brought into force by a speech by the Prime Minister. In his speech, Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India stated that,

"We are committed to ensuring that all children, irrespective of gender and social category, have access to education. An education that enables them to acquire the skills, knowledge, values and attitudes necessary to become responsible and active citizens of India."

Highlight of the RTE Act –

This provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years. The Act came into force from April 1, 2010. This was a historic day for India as every child in the age group of 6 - 14 years will be provided years of elementary education in an age appropriate classroom in the vicinity of his/her neighbourhood.

It requires all private schools to reserve 25% of seats to children from poor families (to be reimbursed by the state as part of the public private partnership plan), It also prohibits all unorganized schools from practice and make provisions for no donations or capitation fees and no interview of the child or parent for admission. The Act also provides that no child shall be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until the completion of elementary education. There is also a provision for special training of school drop-outs to bring the up to par with students of the same age.

The RTE act requires surveys that will monitor all neighborhoods, identify children requiring education, and set up facilities for providing it. The World Bank education specialists for India, Sam Carlson stated that the right to education of persons with disabilities under 18 years of age is laid down under a separate legislation - the persons with disabilities Act. A

number of other provisions regarding improvement of school infrastructure, teacher-student ratio and faculty are made in the Act.

Implementation And Funding –

All private schools shall be required to enroll children from weaker sections and disadvantaged communities in their incoming class to the extent of 25% of their enrolment by simple random selection. No seats in this quota can be left vacant. These children will be treated on par with all the other children in the school and subsidized by the state at the rate of average per learner costs in the government schools (unless the per learner costs in the private school are lower)

All schools will have to prescribe to norms and standards laid out in the Act and no school that does not fulfill these standards within 3 years will be allowed to function. All private schools will be to apply for recognition, failing which they will be penalized to the fine of Rs.1 lakh and if they still continue to function will be liable to pay Rs10,000 per day as fine. Norms and standards of teacher qualification and training are also being laid down by an Academic Authority. Teachers in all schools will have to subscribe to these norms within 5 years,

A committee set up to study the funds requirement and funding initially estimated that Rs.171,000/- crores or 1.71 billion (US \$ 38.2 billion) across five years was required to implement the Act and in April 2010 the Central Government agreed to sharing the funding for implementing the law in the ratio of 65 to 35 between the centre and the states and a ratio of 90 to 100 for the north-eastern states. However, in mid 2010, this figure was upgraded to Rs.231,000 crores and the Centre agreed to raise its share to 68%.

Benefits of RTE Act 2009 –

RTE has been part of the directive principles of the state policy under Article 45 of the Constitution, which is part of chapter - 4 of the constitution and rights in chapter 4 are not enforceable. For the first time in the history of India we have made this right enforceable by putting it in chapter 3 of the constitution as Article 21. This entitles children to have the right to education enforced as a fundamental right.

Criticism –

The Act has been criticized for being hostilely-drafted, not consulting many groups active in education, not considering the quality of education, infringing on the rights of private and religious minority schools to administer their system and for excluding children under six years of age. Many of the ideas are seen as continuing the policies of Serva Shiksha Abhiyan of the last decade, and the World Bank founded District Primary Education programme (DPEP) of the 90's, both of which, while having set up a number of schools in rural areas, have been criticized for being ineffective and corruption ridden.

➡ Check your progress :

- Q.1. What is the role of education in the development of our nation?
 Q.2. Discuss the highlights of the RTE Act.
 Q.3. Explain brain-drain.

4.6 SUMMARY

Our education system must ensure that students gain not just depth of knowledge in these subjects but also the skills that will equip them to face the real world. At every stage, there must be opportunities to create one's own boundaries, platforms for collaborations and learning and recognition for those who strive to excel.

Further, market needs should be kept in view while developing the curriculum. The element of productivity should guide the formulation of curriculum. The element of this framework is necessary so that while deciding about other students levies, the tendency towards commercialisation of education should be guarded against.

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4.8 QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Discuss the problems of higher education that our nation is acting today.
- Q.2. Write a note on universalisation of primary education.
- Q.3. Briefly discuss the Right to education Act-RTE as passed by the Indian Government.



5

ROLE OF EDUCATION IN DEVELOPMENT

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 5.0 Objectives
- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Globalization, Privatization and Commercialisation of Education
- 5.3 Impact of Globalization on Indian education
- 5.4 Privatization of Education
- 5.5 Commercialisation of Education
- 5.6 Challenges posed by Globalization on Indian Education
- 5.7 Summary
- 5.8 Broad Questions
- 5.9 References

5.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To introduce to the students the role of globalization in the field of education.
- 2) To bring awareness among the students regarding the privatization of education today.
- 3) To acquaint the students with the system of commercialisation of education in India.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Over thousands of years, globalization has contributed to the progress of the world through travel, cultural influences, dissemination of knowledge and understanding. These global inter-relations are very productive in the advancement of different countries. Hence, the enthusiasm for globalization as a beneficial

set of processes has yielded to an understanding associated with increasing social inequality within and between countries.

5.2 GLOBALIZATION, PRIVATIZATION AND COMMERCIALISATION OF EDUCATION

We are living in an “Era of globalization”. The emerging digitalization concept has altered this perception. The ascent of internal communication technology has given rise to e-commerce, e-banking, e-learning, e-medicine and e-bookings argued that government finds it increasingly difficult to cope up with technology-driven activities. But now-a-days education has turned out to be a commodity for international trade. It is no more on a public scale, but on a private and global scale. Globalization brings education to the front lines.

Education is important not only for the full development of ones personality, but also for the susceptibility of our nation. Education is an important investment in building human capital that is a driver for technology for our economic growth. It is only through improving the educational status of a society that the multifaceted development of people can be ensured. Today, in the age of privatization, globalization and liberalization, India is exposed to the world in all spheres. In the present competitive world, expansion excellence and inclusion are the three challenges of Indian education system. The age old system of education has to be replaced and practical knowledge should be given more priority than the critical knowledge.

5.3 IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN EDUCATION

The education in India is at a crossroads. Its liberal and secular character and content, carefully now for fifty years, despite several vicissitudes is now undergoing fundamental transformation. Trends in global education which affects the quality of education are :

- i) Dilution and trivialization of the aims of education.
- ii) Fragmentation and compartmentalization of education.
- iii) Alienation of knowledge from social ethos.

- iv) Restriction of access through commercialization, privatization and competitive screening.
- v) Parallelization or hierarchial layering of school systems.
- vi) Homogenization of socio-cultural diversities through increasing centralization.

In consequence the reservoir of skills and expertise offers the opportunity to utilize them for the spread of quality education technologies.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Explain education with era of globalisation.
- 2) Discuss impact of globalisation on education.

5.4 PRIVATIZATION OF EDUCATION

Social exclusion is the problem of Indian education center faced on financing, equity and excellence. As has been confounded by rapid globalization. That requires only educated manpower, the traditionally executed which are way behind the advanced groups in their access to education are now victims of a double - crossed introduction of “cost-recovery” principle that results in a hike in fees contributes to reduction in the government in financing higher education. Further, privatization of higher education makes it expensive beyond the reach of lower income groups. Inadequate income implies denial of opportunity of the basic education whereas the denial of access to higher education results in the lack of fair opportunities to all. The children on the poor and socially disadvantaged have been denied English medium school education under-investment in education have created shocking storages of buildings, laboratries, libraries and even drinking water and sanitation facilities in the nation’s decaying education sector.

The rapid growth of the software development and electronic communications industries in post-independence India. Further, because of strong hold of the English languages in corporate circles, the divide between rural and urban is almost complete in the field of education. In a great reservoir of skills

and expertise offers the opportunity to utilize them for the spread of quality education with several technologies.

5.5 COMMERCIALISATION OF EDUCATION

Because of the commercialization, educational sector has been more commonly described as not seen by the education industry. The free market philosophy has already entered the educational sphere in a big way. Commercialization of education is the order of the day commercial institutions offering specialized government institutions. Once these institutions turn “Self financing”, their prices would be benchmarked global counterparts, which would be affordable to the same top layer of the society. As the job market becomes narrow, the polarization between the elite and non-elite would be clearly discernible. Meanwhile, vacant barriers would be imposed to prevent the entry of the non-elite like the downtrodden and poor common corporation has transformed the education sector into an enterprise for profits.

Beyond a small group of elite institutions, few Indian institutions are globally accredited or recognized as competition for a handful of elite institutions is severe. By some accounts, Indian students, whose fees are paid by their parents, have gone for British higher education, the largest number of foreign students in the US come from India, some even are estimated 5,000 Indian medical students in China. Many of the best students go abroad. Global education has an extraordinary business opportunity with a great impact on employment. In the current scenario many universities from different parts of the world want to join hands with Indian Universities and be a part of Indian strength. Partnership, Academic Exchanges, Joint Ventures, Research Collaboration are ready for building a campus on Indian soil (illegal) are the ways in which Universities in the UK are seeking into the Indian market.

Large Industrial Organizations like Tata’s Reliance, Essars or the Associations like CII, FICCI have taken the initiatives to start institutes of excellence throughout India with collaborations from these institutes like business MIT in USA and London School of Economics.

5.6 CHALLENGES POSED BY GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN EDUCATION

In the world of unequal opportunities, idea and knowledge are the emerging factors that decide development of education cannot be left entirely to market forces.

Globalization poses challenges like :

- Faculty shortage
- Quality of education
- Incentive structures

As the world moves on to forging an information society founded on education, Indian cannot remain as competitive knowledge economy India has to create an environment that does not produce industrial laborers but fosters knowledger workers.

Indian education system is one of the most tightly controlled in the world. The government regulate what you can teach them and what you can charge them. It also has huge regulatory bottlenecks. Universities can be set up only through acts of legislation, approval procedures for starting up are cumbersome, syllabi revision is slow and accreditation systems are extremely weak and arbitrary. There are relatively little autonomy for institutions and variation amongst them.

Quotas became a symbol of the states power over Indian education. On the one hand successful globalization requires that there is an increasing access to education. But in higher education, globalization also requires the state to resort to institutions so that a diversity of experiments can find expression, so that institutions have the flexibility to take to retain talent in a globalized world and above all respons quickly to growing demand. Global paradigm shift in the regulation of higher education. In India the debate has only just begun.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) What role does globalization education play for the development of our nation ?
- 2) Discuss the challenges faced by globalization on Indian education.

3) What is globalization ?

5.7 SUMMARY

Finally it is about always trying to push the bar a little more, constantly innovating and never standing at educational institutions believe in a valuebased education system. They create a vibrant student community that continually innovative and excels from sports, academics and arts globalization is a never ending process and developing countries utilize this properly to improve their national standard through their education system.

5.8 BROAD QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Discuss the problems of commercialization of education that our nation is facing today.
- Q.2. Briefly discuss the privatization of education going on in todays time.
- Q.3. Write a note on the impact of globalization on Indian education.
- Q.4. How has privatization and commercialisation affected the field of education ?

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6

ISSUES EMERGING FROM DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 6.0 Objectives
- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Definition of Demography
- 6.3 Theories of population
- 6.4 Criticism of Malthu's Theory
- 6.5 Marxist Theory of population
- 6.6 Neo - Malthusian Theory
- 6.7 Population problems -
 - 6.7.1 Food for the world
 - 6.7.2 Natural resources and the environment
 - 6.7.3 Economic development
 - 6.7.4 The political and population conflict.
- 6.8 Summary
- 6.9 Broad Questions
- 6.10 References

6.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To give basic understanding of Demography
- 2) To familiarize students about various is use related to demography.
- 3) To sensitize students about the impact of population on development.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Demography today is important to the planners, policy makers, administrators, academicians and politicians. It has become an integral part of socio-economic and political system on one hand and planned economic development on the other. In the beginning demography was concerned only with the enumeration of population. Gradually, it began to study population from empirical, statistical and mathematical view points. Today it studies the size, the composition and distribution of population.

- 1) Size : The size include the population at a place in different periods.
- 2) Composition : The composition of population includes measurable characteristics of population such as age, sex marital status, education, religion, caste, health etc. It studies the birth, mortality, marriage, migration and social mobility quantitatively.

6.2 DEFINITION OF DEMOGRAPHY

Demography has been derived from Latin word “demos” meaning ‘people’. Demography is concerned about writings concerning the people.

Donald : J. Bogue “Demography is the mathematical and statistical study of the size, composition and spatial distribution of human population and of changes overtime in these aspects through the operations of the five processes of fertility, mortality, mortality, marriage, migration and social mobility. Although it maintains a continuous descriptive and comparative analysis of trends, in each of these process and in their net result, its long run goal is to develop theories to explain the events that it charts and compares.: H. Stenford : “In its most formal sense demography is a very technical and highly mathematical study of the vital statistics of human population (especially birth, death and migration) as well as of the characteristics of population structure (including age, sex, and marital status) as they contribute to an understanding of population change.”

Peter R. Cox : “Demography is the study of statistical methods of human population involving primarily the measurement of the size, growth and diminution of the numbers of the people, the proportion of living being born or dying within the same area or region and the related functions of fertility, mortality and marriage.

Philip M. Hauser : “Demography is the study of the size, territorial distribution and composition of population, changes therein and the component of such changes, which may be identified as natality, mortality, territorial movement (migration) and social mobility (change of status)

Today it is accepted that demography is the study of human society and has very little to do with individualistic human problems. While dealing with groups it takes the help of figures and arithmetic. Though human society and groups can be studied from social, economic and political.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) With the help of the definition explain the concept of demography.

6.3 THEORIES OF POPULATION

Malthusian Theory of Population.

The Reverend Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) was educated at Cambridge University and spent his life teaching history and political economy. His written work contains strong criticism of two major institutions of his time, the church and slaver. Malthus suggested that the world’s population was growing more rapidly than the available food supply. Malthus argued that the food supply increase in an arithmetic progression (1, 2, 3, 4 and so on), whereas the population expands by a geometric progression (1, 2, 3, 4 and so on). According to his analysis the gap between the food supply and the population will continue to grow over time. Even though the food supply will increase, it will not increase nearly enough to meet the needs of an expanding world population. Malthus proposed population control as an answer to the gap between

rising population and food supply, yet he explicitly denounced artificial means of birth control because they were not sanctioned by religion. For Malthus, the appropriate way to control population was to postpone marriage. He argued that couples must take responsibility for the number of children they choose to bear, without such restraint, the world would face widespread hunger, poverty and misery.

6.4 CRITICISM OF MALTHUS'S THEORY

Malthus has been criticised on various accounts -

1) According to many of the critics it is wrong to believe that population increases by geometrical proportion. According to them he has tried to justify this simple to show his frustration. According to these critics, these days, people are themselves quite conscious and do not unnecessarily wish to increase their family size. Such an awakening has come simply because of spread of education and many of going researches in scientific field about checking population explosion. It is evident from the fact that Malthus's philosophy that population will double itself within next 25 years has not come true.

2) Malthus is of the view that food products increase by arithmetical ratio and as such it shall not be possible to meet needs of population which is increasing by geometrical ratio. But his prophecy about food increase is not proving very true because nation is trying and using new scientific means and methods to ensure that maximum food output is available to the society. In many societies it has proved true as well as food supplies have very considerably increased. Today new irrigation system and facilities have brought green revolution all over the world.

3) Prof. Malthus has tried to establish that increasing population among the poor and down-trodden of the society is responsible for the poverty of society. It is therefore most desirable that the poor should not marry so that population growth is checked. There is considerable element of truth in the saying that increase in the population of the poor spreads poverty but at the same time it cannot be denied that growth of population among the poor is not the sole cause of poverty. The main causes of poverty are defective policies of the state resulting in the concentration of economic power in the hands of few persons only. This system also results in making the

rich still richer and the poor still poorer. Therefore, Malthus has not gone too deep into the causes of poverty and has superficially analysed the whole problem.

4. Malthus had tried to establish that population is related to its food production, but again he is mistaken. He has forgotten that living standard of the people and population growth is linked with capacity of nation to have favourable international balance of trade, capacity to colonies and send people to those countries, etc. In this regard he is also not very realistic in his approach and has overlooked this important factor.

5. Malthus has suggested preventive and precautionary measures for checking population growth which are both unnatural methods. He could not foresee that in the near future urbanisation will replace rural bias of the societies. As we know urbanisation in itself is a great and effective method for checking population growth.

6. More has rather very harshly criticised for expounding his theory. According to him, "Malthus was altogether a plagiarist by profession. He borrowed nonsense from earlier writers (Theory of Population) from Rev. Townsend. His Geometric and Arithmetical progression were purely chimerical hypothesis. He copied and paraphrased Rev. Townsend like a slavish plagiarist."

7. Malthus has been criticised both by Winston Churchill and Henry Villard and both of them are of the view that a stage is bound to come when growth of population rate will automatically be checked and not go on the basis of geometrical progression.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Explain Malthus Theory.
- 2) Critically analyses Malthus Theory.

6.5 MARXIST THEORY OF POPULATION

Karl Marx (1818 - 1883) was a German social Philosopher, who became founder of modern communism. Marx

did not believe that all hardships with which the people were suffering were due to men's tendency to grow in numbers faster than his production of subsistence would permit. On the other hand he believed that man's tendency to press on the means of subsistence was due to evils of capitalism which would disappear with the emergence of communism. He related population growth with present economic system and for him both were inseparable. He believed that poverty and unemployment were not due to increased population, but on account of capitalist system which failed to provide jobs. It was this system which was responsible for real production and uneven distribution of wealth and for providing jobs to only few persons.

According to Marx in no country of the world population increase on account of fertility but it increase only on account of capitalist policies. By installing new machines a capitalist wants to have maximum surplus value out of that and also spread unemployment out of that as well. In this way he creates unemployed persons and thus labour wages go on decreasing. The poor population cannot nourish their children on account of their poverty and as such the question of surplus population arises. He thus came to the conclusion that main cause of surplus population was nothing else but wrong policies of the capitalist.

Karl Marx completely rejected Malthusian theory as it did not fit in a socialist society. According to Karl Marx there can be no natural or universal law of population. According to Karl Marx the population theory is peculiar to the capitalist system of production. It is inherent in the capitalist system and not in production. His communist Manifesto laid down the fundamentals of a socialist society. Origin of the family emphasized the need for emancipation of women. Marx was of the view that in a socialist society the need of conscious control was emphasized. It was maintained that due to the Superior status of women there will be slower growth of population in a socialist society. According to the socialist reproductive behaviours should be based upon complete harmony between the individual and the society. They believe, birth control contributes to the emancipations of women.

Mark was of the view that in a socialist society the need of conscious control was emphasized. It was maintained hat due to the superior status of the women there will be slower growth of population in socialist society. According to the

socialist reproductive behaviours should be based upon complete harmony between the individual and society. They believed birth control contributes to the emancipation of women. Abortions should be permitted. Also the Marxist socialist theory of population is applicable to modern socialist countries of Europe where it is being practised and supported.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Bring out Marxist view on population / Demography.

6.6 NEO - MALTHUSIAN THEORY

Neo-Malthusian Theory can be viewed by taking together the insight of Malthus and Marx regarding population issues. Neo-Malthusians agree with Malthus that world's population growth is increasing as compare to the availability of food supply. Paul Ehrlich has suggested that the world wide population explosion will lead to environmental destruction. He called 'earth' a dying planet. Ehrlich insist that birth control measures are needed to regulate population increase.

Neo-Malthusians also favour Marxist population theory, that the growth in industrialised nation, leads to disproportionate distribution of world resources. Neo-Malthusist emphasize that birth control and proper utilisation of resources all important features to take into consideration for the rising world population.

The critics of Neo-Malthusian Theory view that population alone does not create social problems such as poverty and environment degradation. According to the critics of his Neo-Malthusian view reflects that rising population effects the environment of a nation or a continent simultaneously regulates pattern of consumption and waste removal.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Write a note on neo-Malthusian Theory.

6.7 POPULATION PROBLEM

6.7.1 Food for the World –

Malthus defined the population problem largely in terms of an increasing imbalance between food supplies and number of people. According to him there will be a time when the world would be faced with the threat of widespread famine with growing population problem there is a cause for concern all over the world regarding the availability of resources (food for the increasing population)

The major problem is seen with regard to the imbalance in the growth of food production between the developing and developed nations. There is wide spread disruption in the food production, malnutrition and lack of co-ordination in National food policy. Although gross food production has increased during the past decades (30%) in both developed and developing countries inequities in the rate of population growth have resulted in a sizeable difference in per capita food production. For the developed countries, the increase in per capita production has been about 15 percent, but in the less developed nations there has been virtually no improvement in per capita food production.

The vast majority of food reserves is concentrated in the more developed nation. The figures available from the United Nation Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and World Food Supply on people who are malnourished show a different estimation. In spite of the differences in these figures, it is clear that a sizable proportion of the world's population (a quarter to a third), concentrated in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, suffers from an inadequate diet.

National food policies frequently conflict with one another, and this conflict seriously impedes resolution of world food problems.

The issues to be taken into consideration for balance distribution of resources (food) between developed and developing countries should include :

- 1) Government price supports for farm products,
- 2) restrictions on grain imports and exports,

- 3) international support for agricultural development in the poorer nations,
- 4) fishing rights in national and international waters
- 5) and the establishment of a world food reserve.

There is also a need for increased international co-operation and to improve the Quantity and Quality of food resources. A population that increases by 2 percent during a given period must increase food supplies by an equal amount, whether through internal production or imports if per capita consumption is to remain unchanged. Population growth can be therefore directly translated into additional food demand.

The contemporary world food situation can be divided into two opposite sides.

- 1) The increase of food production through the use of modern technology where they point to the great reservoir of unexploited food potential in the developing countries and to the recent increases in grain production achieved through the use of new high-yield seeds and improved fertilizers.
- 2) The Green Revolution which came up in 1970 was seen as answer to solve the world food problem but the Green Revolution brought into focus ecological problem such as
 - Soil erosion
 - Pollution of lakes and streams from over fertilization.
 - depletion of fish stocks

It can be concluded that the world is faced with serious imbalance between population and food supply. The costs involved as evidenced by there are solutions explored but it can have adverse effect on the ultimate solution must be reduction in population rather than an increase in food supplies.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Highlight the link between food supply and population problem.

6.7.2 Natural Resources and the Environment –

The food problem is only one aspect of a larger issue. The survival of human populations depends on a continued supply of natural resources, everything from air, water and land to minerals and animals and even the maintenance of a habitable environment.

Resources problems can be understood in terms of (1) Current and projected supplies and (2) rates and patterns of consumption. It is also useful to distinguish between two types of resources, those that are potentially renewable such as water and forest products and those that are nonrenewable, like minerals and fossil fuels. Present concern is highest over the future availability of non-renewable resources, but in the long run, both types may be in danger of falling short of world demands. The natural resources available to any population is affected by several factors. The advanced technology can help in the discovery of new supplies, increased efficiency in extracting and processing resources, and the capacity to recycle resources for continued use. Through international trade, population deficient in a given resource can theoretically maintain a supply sufficient to meet their needs, if they can obtain foreign exchange with which to purchase it. Technological development has contributed more to the depletion of natural resources than to their increase and equalisation through international trade has been prevented by political and economic factor.

Human activities of all kind i.e. residential, recreational, agricultural, industrial, military, contribute to the build up of pollutants. The manifestation of pollution can be usefully divided into four categories :

- 1) Direct effect on human health (Eg: lung disease by air pollution)
- 2) Damage to goods and services (Eg: the effect of air pollution on buildings and crops)
- 3) Other direct effects on people (Eg: congestion and litter)
- 4) Indirect effects on society are
 - Destruction of vegetation
 - Overgrazing and logging

These pressures on resources and the environment are directly related. A growing population means a greater demand for resources of all kinds, and with the exception of and, urban populations consume more resources per capita than those in rural areas. Environmental deterioration is largely a result of human activities.

The factors which hinder the preservation of natural habitats are :

- 1) Scarcity and environmental pollution
- 2) Second, advanced technology might provide substitute for waste disposal.
- 3) The third involves Resources Management through government influences.
- 4) Government control the extraction of natural gas.

Conclusion –

The relationship between population, resources and the environment is complex. Population growth and urbanization increase the pressure on available resources and the life-supporting environment, and thus any reduction in these trends would conceivably be beneficial.

➡ Check your progress :

- 1) Write a note on the impact of growing population on environment.

6.7.3 Economic Development –

In today's universal national goal the means for achieving this goal are diverse, relative success is usually measured in terms of economic criteria. Standard indicators of economic development include per capita income, gross national product, the industrial distribution of the labor force, and levels of savings and investments.

Since about 1850, economic growth has increased at very high rates, compared with advances in earlier times. But not all nations have shared equally in this trend towards

affluence. In fact, the economic gap between the rich and poor nation is increasing. In 1958, for instance, the developed nations produced about 82 percent of the world's goods and services; by 1968 this figure had increased to 87 percent. Furthermore, incomes have increased much more in rich nations than in poor ones.

Economic development is affected by many factors, but few have as much significance as population growth. Rapid population growth now appears to be an obstacle, rather than a stimulus, to economic development.

It should now be evident that problem of population and economic development constitute a vicious circle. Rapid population growth hamper economic improvement, and the latter is made considerably more difficult by the strains generated by growing populations. The problem now facing the developing countries is where efforts to break this potentially catastrophic relationship should be concentrated; on population, the economy or both. Although opinions are divided, there is some evidence that the most crucial immediate task is to control the rate of population growth.

The effect of Rapid population growth on economic development :

- 1) High fertility results in a youthful age structure, thus creating a "dependency burden." This means a lower proportion of the population will be available for the work force.
- 2) In a country with the growing population, available resources and capital are used to meet subsistence requirement and therefore cannot be used for investment and upgrading of production, technology and educational system.
- 3) Many people in a rapidly growing population will be employed or under employer.
- 4) It is to be evident that problems of population and economic development constitute a vicious circle. Rapid population growth hamper economic improvement.
- 5) The most crucial immediate task is to control the rate of population growth.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Elaborate the effect of population growth on economic development.

6.7.4 The political and population conflict –

Changes in a population system can produce political and governmental problems. In the modern world, these conditions are characterized by the growing scarcity of resources that populations need for survival and material welfare that is food, land, water, minerals and sources of energy. Changes in a variety of population variables such as size, density, and composition, can have political consequences, but rates of growth are currently the most important factor. The political effects of rapid population growth are evident at both national and international levels. Problems on a national scale are more severe in the developing countries, where governments typically, lack the resources necessary to satisfy citizens rising expectations for improvements in the quality of life. Jobs are scarce, hunger is a way of life, the supply of housing is inadequate, and public services are often disorganized. Under these conditions, there is little public confidence in government officials and the resulting social and political unrest often leads to political instability, social disintegration and even civil war. The resulting rapid population growth is currently causing a number of strains in the international political system. Rapid population growth creates conditions under which international conflict and environmental deterioration becomes increasingly likely, if not inevitable. Because of the widespread implications of population growth, its control may be the most important political issue in the world today.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Change in population leads to political conflict. Justify.

6.8 SUMMARY

The whole problem of growth in population and economic development is very versed and complex. It is a matter of controversy whether population growth is conducive for economic development or a factor which hinders the whole process. The operations are divided and for same times these differences are likely to persist as well.

6.9 BROAD QUESTIONS

- 1) Write a note on Malthusian Theory of Demography.
- 2) With the help of differences bring out the corelation between demography and development.
- 3) Highlight the views of Karl Marx on population and capitalism.
- 4) Elaborate on the negative impact increasing population has on natural resources, economic and politics.

6.10 REFERENCES

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7

MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 7.0 Objectives
- 7.1 Introduction
- 7.2 Types of Migration
- 7.3 Reasons for Migration
- 7.4 Why people Migrate
- 7.5 Characteristics of Migrants
- 7.6 Sources of Data Concerning Migration on India
- 7.7 Impact of Migration on Mumbai City
- 7.8 Summary
- 7.9 Broad Questions
- 7.10 References

7.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To highlight the features of migrations,
- 2) To familiarly students with the impact of migration on populations
- 3) To sensitye students of the correlation between city and migration,

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The most important component of population change, besides mortality and fertility, is migration. According to the Concise Oxford Dictionary, to migrate means to move from one place country or town to another. The migration is the movement from one place to another within the country or outside it. Migration among human beings however, is not biological. It is social, economic political and cultural. The most important causes of migration are economic and political. Though migration is generally voluntary it is also sometimes

compulsory due to political reasons. Within the country generally there is a migration from rural to urban areas. In some western countries in some cases one may also find migration from urban to rural areas. All these different types of migration make important changes in population. In contrast to migration among animals, migration among human beings has been defined by Donald J. Bogue thus: "It is thus a response of Human organism to economic, social and demographic forces in the environment. The age of migration is usually youth when there is over zealotness to work hard. Male migrates are always more in numbers than the females. There are, however, certain factors which encourages migration, while many others do not. In migration social, economic and political factors combines together put a lot of pressure. In every country there are laws which deal with migration, because large scale migration very much effects in several ways both the countries from which population migrates and to which it is migrated.

The study of migration is important due to following reasons -

- 1) The decreases or increases the size and structure of any population drastically.
- 2) It determines the size and the rate of population growth as well as its structure and characteristics.
- 3) It plays an important role in the distribution of the population of any country. Thus, it is useful in preparing regional population projections.
- 4) It determines the growth of labour force in any area.
- 5) It is the symptom of basic social change in any country.
- 6) It is related to business cycle, supply of skilled and unskilled workers growth of industries and the employment.
- 7) It is the basis for the analysis and solution of the social and psychological problems arising out of population changes, particularly large scale migration.

According to the United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary "Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or

place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival.” The migration defined here is permanent migration as distinguished from other forms of movement.

Migration is an important facet of study of populations and migration arises broadly out of various social, economic and political reasons. It helps understand the dynamics of a society, especially one where there are inequities hope.

It is likely to be more pronounced a feature at this juncture in the socio-economic development of the societies, where states are undergoing faster economic development, particularly in areas such as manufacturing, information technology or service sectors, it is here that data migration profile of population becomes more important.

A person is considered a migrant when he or she is enumerated in census at a different place than his/her place of birth. Moving away from the place of birth could be due to several reasons, including due to marriage which is the most common reasons for migration among females or for work, which is the case generally among males.

If a person being enumerated reports a place of residence previously to have been elsewhere then he/she is considered a migrant.

7.2 TYPES OF MIGRATION

The following types of migration have been distinguished by the sociologists and demographers :

1) Immigration and Emigration : These terms are used in the context of international migration from one country to another, for example, immigration of Hindus from Bangladesh to India and emigration of Indians to United states.

2) In-migration and out-migration : In migration, as the term suggests, refers to movement in a particular area. On the other hand, out-migration, as is clear by the term, means movement out of a particular area.

However, both these terms are applicable to internal or within the country migration only, for example the migration of

rural people to urban areas in India everywhere.

Gross and Net migration : Gross migration is them volume of migration it is the total of the arrivals of immigrants and in migrants and departure of emigrants and out migrants. On the other net migration is the difference between the total number of person coming in and the total number of persons living out. Thus, net migration is the balance of migration.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Explain the concept of migration.
- 2) Why is migration is important in studying demography.
- 3) What are the different types of migrations.

7.3 REASONS FOR MIGRATION

- 1) The people migrated and continue to migrate either to have better living either for themselves or their families.
- 2) The weaker groups in the past also migrated in order to escape annihilation whereas sometimes the people migrate due to their desire to escape persecution which could be either due to political, or religious or any other reason.
- 3) Some people migrate as they cannot tolerate a particular political or economic system or dictatorial regime of a dictator.
- 4) But all along the most important reason has been economic one and that continues to be so even today. The number of persons who migrate on account of political or other reasons is not very high.
- 5) Quite a large number of people seek migration to affluent European countries oil rich Arab countries in search of wealth making money. They accept in some cases not very high and prestigious posts to have some entry in the country of their choice, for migration.

- 6) An important migration differential is the marital status. It is known that most of the rural migrants to the city are males who leave their families behind in the rural areas. The number of females who migrate to cities because of marriage is almost 50% whereas in case of employment the situation might be different.

Person's views about Migration : According to Paterson migration can be primitive, when it is due to maladjustment eg. due to change in environments of migrations which took place in the primitive societies when the people were nomads and did not lead a settled life. Then are those migrants who leave the place due to compelling circumstance e.g. those who are in a position and authority do not tolerate a group of persons or sections of society and create environments by which they are forced to leave eg. the Jews under Hitler's regime. Then there is free migration in which the people are free to migrate in the way they like. They leave the place of their original settlements on their own due to some motivation and try to settle down at some other place of their choice.

7.4 WHY PEOPLE MIGRATE ?

People migrate because of several reasons. Aspirations, a compelling need to escape their misery even if it means gambling with the future, drives them to the new locations. They decide, in most cases, to move to an urban areas as part of a complex survival strategy. This can be described by two factors-the 'pull' and the 'push'.

The 'pull' of the city is the prospects of jobs and/or higher incomes, low barriers to migrations, the lure or hopes of better access to services and modernity. The other, which has a significant impact on the trigger to migrate, is the 'push' : rapid population growth among low income groups in rural area putting pressure on land, fuel and water, loss of traditional tenure land or sub-division of farmlands making them unreliable source of livelihoods. What assists them are the networks of friends or relatives who provide a context of familiarity, encouragement and supports in the initial stages and then form a larger kinship arrangement of people migrating from a specific place. Lack of skills does not deter them because in growing cities, the informal sector accounts for a substantial portion of employment and employment growth.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) State the reasons for migration to take place.

7.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

Modern migration has its own characteristics. In the past migration was simply on individualistic or family basis and nothing beyond that. The state then did not in any way assist the migrants. The people usually migrated for economic gains, sometimes due to their desire to visit and work in new land also prompted their migration. But as the time passed in some parts of the world states also took interest in migration process.

- 1) Migration is selective.
- 2) Migrants responding primarily to plus factors destination tend to be positively selective;
- 3) Migrants responding primarily to minus factors at origin tend to be negatively selective, or where the minus factors are overwhelming for the entire population groups, they may be not be selected at all for migration;
- 4) When all migrants are considered together, selection for migration tends to be bimodal;
- 5) The degree of positive selection increases with the difficulties posed by the intervening obstacles;
- 6) The heightened propensity to migrate at certain stages of the life cycle is important in the selection of migrants.
- 7) The characteristics of migrants tend to be intermediate between the characteristics of the population of the place of origin and of the population of the place of destination.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Write a note on the characteristics of migrants ?

7.6 SOURCE OF DATA CONCERNING MIGRATION IN INDIA

The most important source of data concerning migration in India are the decennial population census reports.

- 1) The scope of census operation widened in every decade.
- 2) In 1961 census information was collected on the duration of residence at the place of enumeration. In 1971 census a question was asked about the place of last residence. Information was also collected about the district and state of the birth place.
- 3) Another important source of data concerning migration in India are the National Sample Surveys. The first National sample survey was concluded in 1951 providing data about migration. Since then so many surveys have provided important data about inter-state migration, rural-urban migration and international migration in the Indian context. According to Kingsley Davis, the most important factors, determining the immobility of Indian population are predominance of agriculture, the casts system, early marriage, joint family, diversity of languages, variety of culture and lack of education.

A third important trend in internal migration in India is the predominance of females among the migrants. It is due to the custom of married women migrating to the place of their husbands. However, female migration is generally at short distances. Village exogamy has been an important factor in female migration in India. In the history of Indian Demography, the problem of migration became complicated in 1947 due to the influx of refugees from both the wings of Pakistan. Another important factor was the reorganisation of states, Union Territories and delimitation of districts boundaries. The economic development and industrialisation of several areas in the country was another important factor in the increase in migration.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Write a note on the nature, sources and methods of measurement of Internal migration ?
-
-
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7.7 IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON MUMBAI CITY?

Mumbai is a city with a past, an imperfect present and uncertain future; uncertain despite the hope and vision of becoming a city of the future. Since the late 1960's Mumbai's economy revealed a strong tendency to absorb in-migration and high rates of population growth on the one-hand, with joblessness and under-employment complemented by vigorous growth of urban informal sector as well as slumps on the other. Only after Independence in 1947 did local industrialists, leaders indigenous bankers, who had risen to prosperity during the colonial period come to dominate the city's economy and where possible, civic issues and the urban choices.

Recently however, the increasing globalisation of commerce and the service sector has further exposed the city to neoliberal policies and this has put Mumbai on the verge of being an overburdened but global city Mumbai is burdened with numbers and that number are its strength. The number have been strong enough to influence every dimension of the city's life and its citizens.

There are many reasons why people migrate, a dominant reason being an attempt to improve their life chances. The low wages or lack of employment, fewer opportunities to secure any employment etc. acts as 'push' factor but Mumbai is a city that provide a strong pull factor with attraction of work, employment or business.

The lure of Mumbai, however, continues and that implies the unremitting attraction for the migrants who come seeking a better life with or without skills that could secure it. Mumbai's expansion in area and in numbers of its population has been mainly driven by migration.

Constraints of space in Mumbai have never halted the urge to shift to it and not only has it pushed demand for housing in the formal sector but let to more slums which are getting denser. However the satellite cities on Mumbai's doorstep have taken some pressure off Mumbai. They have been absorbing, the post 1991 substantive migration.

Population growth in some of these satellite cities explain that clearly. For instance, Kalyan and Mira Bhayandar Navi Mumbai, which held the least attraction initially, found 3,07,724

persons taking up residences there during 1981-91. The headcount in the Mumbai Urban Agglomeration, which comprises other cities with Mumbai during the 1991 census and 2002 census, indicate an increase in population by 38,37,643. This could be attributed to two *causes* :

1) The residents of Mumbai sold their tenancies to other migrated to northern parts of the suburbs driven by relatively cheaper housing.

2) The migrants preferred to pitch camp in the new cities given the access by the transport system to Mumbai which provided livelihoods.

Mumbai continues to see population increase although its capacity to hold them is long gone. The city's services - drinking water, sanitation and transportation or other basic services - are stretched. Over crowding has its own negative impact starting from sanitation and precision of neighbourhood. Though migration is now being captured by the adjacent cities, still, Mumbai has a higher day time concentration of people and the related consequences like overcrowded slums, housing problem and the associated increasing slums.

We can conclude that poverty, unaffordable housing and lack of adequate basic amenities and housing supply are the chief causes of growing slums in Mumbai city.

➡ **Check your progress :**

1) Write a note on overcrowding in cities.

7.8 SUMMARY

India's population has grown rapidly that it has caused great concern both for the administration as well as planners.

It is being increasingly realised that unless population growth rate is effectively checked and controlled, gains of additional production will not be effective and available to the society.

In fact, population growth rate is faster than the growth rate of economy with the result that the masses are not enjoying the fruit of economic growth rate.

Rapid population growth very rapidly influences social economic and political systems.

India is faced with the serious problem of population growth and because of population explosion country's socio-economic development is hampered.

7.9 BROAD QUESTIONS

- 1) What is migration ? Describe its type.
Write an essay on the impact of migration on population ?
- 2) Elaborate on the impact of migrations on Mumbai City ?

7.10 REFERENCES

Raj Hans (1998), Population studies with special reference and India, Sujeet publication.

Sharma R. Rajendra (2012) Demography and population problems, Atlantic Publishers.



DECLINING SEX RATIO

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 8.0 Objective
- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Declining sex ratio
- 8.3 Implications
- 8.4 Analysis of the causes of Declining Child Sex Ratio.
- 8.5 Summary
- 8.6 Broad Questions
- 8.7 References

8.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To highlight the importance of Sex Ratio in determining, population structure.
- 2) To familiarize the students with Declining Sex Ratio
- 3) To sensitize students on the issues of female foeticide.

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is an index of male-female balance in population.

Declining sex ratio is a situation where the number of females per 1000 males keeps decreasing.

Declining child sex ratio is a situation where the number of girls per 1000 boys keeps decreasing.

It is very necessary to look at the statistics in order to understand the gravity and severity of this issue.

8.2 DECLINING SEX RATIO

The most important aspect in Demography is the study of the structure and characteristics of the population. This includes the personal, social and economic characteristics including age, sex, race, nationality, religion, language, marital status, family composition, literacy and educational attainments, employment status, occupation and income, etc. Each population may be classified into different groups, according to the above mentioned characteristics. For example Indian population may be classified into males and females : Indians and foreigners; literate and illiterate; employed and unemployed; children, youth, old, married and unmarried, disabled, sick etc. all these characteristics hinder economic and social development.

Following table clearly shows the imbalance in the sex ratio especially in the child sex ratio:

	<u>Sex Ratio</u>	<u>Child Sex Ratio</u>
1991:	927	945
2001:	933	927
2011:	940	914

(Source – Census Report)

The above table indicates that there is a marginal improvement in the sex ratio in the general population. However there has been a steady decline in the child sex ratio. This situation is definitely alarming and requires urgent attention.

8.3 IMPLICATIONA

Imbalance in sex ratio has created a situation which is described as a gender holocaust. It means a situation where girls are killed or eliminated through practices such as female infanticide and female foeticide. This leads to more violence against the surviving women such as kidnap, rape, murder because it is increasingly difficult for men to find mates and brides. Many anti-social and anti-moral activities will also rise

in the society such, as polygamy, prostitution, flesh trade, etc. Family disputes, broken families, divorces, etc will also increase. Health problems will also rise. Frequency of some diseases such as AIDS, will increase. Mental and emotional health will also be affected to a great extent. Sharp decline in the child sex ratio implies strong prevalence of the patriarchal values combined with various other significant factors which need to be analysed.

8.4 ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DECLINING CHILD SEX RATIO

A. Causes related to family and society :

Strong male preference is noted among land owning households mainly to keep the land within the family by having a son.

Sons are important to continue the family name and lineage. They also are a source of old age security for parents irrespective of whether they owned land or were landless. Girls are regarded as liabilities. They are to be fed educated and looked after till they grow older and given away in marriage only after paying a dowry. Bringing them up, looking after them and protecting them once they reached puberty is much more difficult than looking after boys. Moreover if the married daughters are to bear girls they can be sent back to their parents for whom there is no option but to look after them. Direct and indirect costs of bearing a girl child thus seem more than the benefits. Various other factors are responsible to prevent the birth of the female child. They are awareness to limit the size of the family, legalisation of abortion by the MTP Act 1974, the medical techniques of pre-natal sex determination being available and their accessibility through good transport facilities,

B. Causes related to mothers:

Women have a subordinate status in the society. They are not empowered enough to assert themselves. As a result, their opinions about giving birth to a female child and raising her up have no voice. Most of the decisions are likely to be taken by other members of the family.

Women have to bear the pressure of giving a male child to the family. If she has borne a girl child earlier, she is forced to undergo a pre-natal sex detection test and to accept an abortion if she is bearing a female fetus.

Women viewed that it was better to suffer the pain of undergoing an abortion than being sent back to parents permanently since in such circumstances the husband is most likely to take a second wife, who is expected to bear a male child. This shows the psychological stress that the women experience.

C. Causes related to medical field :

Sex determination tests were not used frequently in the past. They were used only in specific cases mainly to detect the abnormality in the fetus. But now as the technique is readily available, sonologists are using it routinely. Some of them are using it rampantly for sex-determination of the fetus. Since couples are accepting the small family norm, the market for gynaecologists is shrinking. Hence they indulge in unethical practices such as sex-determination test for a specific price. Inaction on the part of the government has sent wrong signals to them that they can continue doing it without any fear. This has made the situation more worse.

Young entrants to medical profession are more likely to indulge in violation of the PNDT Act than the older doctors who are well established in the profession. This is because they may have loans to be repaid relating to the expenditure of medical course or of setting up their practice. Doctors can also justify the violation of the Act by arguing that if this service is not provided by them, the women can be taken to quacks. This will prove to be more harmful to the lives of the women.

D. Causes related to Government Inaction :

Neglect of social development such as health and education sectors is reflected in traditional attitudes and values that still prevail in the society. Only economic development cannot bring with it social change that is crucial in any society to become modern. The government is ineffective in the implementation of the PNDT Act. The government authorities do not have the will to take any action against the illegal activities of the doctors may be because the doctors are paying them for not taking any action. This inaction on the part of the government to implement the Act is the root cause of the

increase in number of sex selective abortions. Lack of action against doctors who indulge in illegal activities sends wrong signals to other doctors as well as couples. The couples can ask for the sex-determination test and doctors in turn get the money to perform it.

There are many inherent loopholes in the Act itself. For example, though the place of registration of the machines was recorded the area of operation was not. Doctors could use the portable machine in their own premises or carry it to the patient's home or any other place. As a result, it is almost impossible to have a control on these activities. These loopholes have not been rectified.

Population and health policies have focused on building pressure for smaller families but have largely failed to address the social norms that give importance to males over females.

8.5 SUMMARY

Declining child sex ratio is a very serious issue. It is complex in nature as a result of multiple causes. Hence solutions are to be planned effectively. The government, legal system, women activists, NGOS, media and academicians should all join hands in order to address this issue. There is an urgent need to sensitise the girls making them aware that they are discriminated against for being girls. This awareness among girls could help in improving the status of women in the Indian society. Education of women along with their financial independence could help immensely in reducing the preference for a male child. The masses should be made aware of the necessity of educating girls and making them financially independent so that they are not looked as liability.

Empowerment of women through education and economic independence will help them to gain confidence and fight their own battles. All efforts need to be made to change the social attitudes and values and improve the status of women. It is their inferior status that is the root cause of the gender bias and gender discrimination. The concept of a son as an insurance against illness and old age needs to be replaced by health insurance and old age social security provided by the government. The government has to play a very stringent role

in implementing the PNDT Act and preventing sex-determination tests and sex selective abortions. Certain drastic measures need to-be taken such as lifelong suspension of doctor's license indulging in illegal practices and eliminating the loopholes in the Act.

8.6 BROAD QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Write a not on the corelation between sex ratio and demographic imbalance.
- Q.2. With reference to sex ratio highlight the reasons for female infanticide and foeticide.

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URBAN ISSUES

Urban development with special reference to Mumbai
Redevelopment of old buildings and mill land.

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 9.0 Objectives
- 9.1 Introduction
- 9.2 Landlords versus tenants : Repeal of the Bombay Rent Act of 1947.
- 9.3 Floor space Index-A critical player
- 9.4 Mill Land
- 9.5 Implications
- 9.6 Environmental concerns
- 9.7 Summary
- 9.8 Broad Questions
- 9.9 References

9.0 OBJECTIVES

- • To examine the problem associated with redevelopment.
- • To contextualise understand the nature of conflict between landlord and the tenants.
- • To the issue of mill land in the city of Mumbai.

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Shelter is the basic human need, which has become a major challenge in a country, which is fast urbanizing. Housing in urban area assumes much greater significance, as it relates not only to basic shelter needs but also provides a facility to

the citizens to access services and be part of the development process. Housing implies not only construction of bricks and mortar; it includes the supporting infrastructure, access to transport and employment.

9.1.1. Meaning –

Redevelopment refers to the process of reconstruction of the residential / commercial premises by demolition of the existing structure and construction of the new structure. This is done by utilizing the potential of the land by exploiting additional TDR, FSI as specified under the Development Control Regulation of Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai.

9.2 LANDLORDS VERSUS TENANTS : REPEAL OF THE BOMBAY RENT ACT OF 1947

The Bombay Rent Act of 1947 has been an arena of major and continuing contestation between landlords and tenants. On 31 March 1999 the Central Government ordered this 'Antiquated Act' to lapse but the political pressure from tenants ensured its extension. In 1999 an ordinance known as The Bombay Rent Control Extension of Duration and Amendment Ordinance, was passed to protect the interests of tenants.

9.2.1 Amendments in the Rent Act –

- 1) The Act's provisions would not apply to those premises with been let out to banks, foreign embassies, consultants, public and private enterprises, and multinationals with a paid-up capital of over Rs 1 crore.
- 2) The Act will not be applicable to premises which had been let out for the first time in buildings constructed after 1 October 1987.
- 3) Other important clauses in the Act sought to do away with the payment of pugree and replace it with market rent.

According to Shirish Patel, leading structural engineer. The problem of tenants living in derelict buildings continued due to continuation of the outdated Rent Act. In spite of rapid growth and numerous changes the Rent Act holds on to unrealistic rents. The government, claims Shirish Patel, has

interfered with the rental value of properties. The owners rights in regard to exchange-value have also vanished, because there is no market for properties where the rent cannot be raised in line with market values.

9.2.2 Difficulties of the Landlord and the tenants –

The intervention by the government has made it very difficult for landlords to keep their buildings in good repair. Maintenance and repair costs can in no way be met by the rents which landlords receive. Government took responsibility for house repairs on itself and through its agencies such as MHADA and other agencies. With little income from property the landlords are unwilling to spend on repairs, tenants see no reason to pay and expect the landlord to do so and the government only exists as a repair agency. Nobody is really concerned about the deteriorating condition of large number of buildings in Mumbai city and its suburbs. The result is that the buildings are orphaned and the city has a shoddy appearance.

This deadlock between landlords and tenants has to be ended if existing buildings are to be repaired and kept in a habitable condition. Politicians who seek votes from the tenants and use them as a vote bank have to a large extent ensured the continuation of this Act. In order to arrive at consensus a flexible attitude on the part of both landlords and tenants is needed. Tenants would have to agree to pay more by way of rent and landlords be committed to maintaining their buildings in good order. This would visibly impact on the state of buildings in the city and provide a much cleaner and more secure existence for many who continue to live in dilapidated buildings unsure of what calamity may strike, especially during the monsoons.

Arriving at an agreement over rent acceptable both to landlords and tenants remains an unresolved challenge for Mumbai city. There seems little indication at present of the conflict being resolved. In December 1997 landlords had filed a petition in the Supreme Court restating their case for the repeal of the Rent Act of 1947. Ten years later the old Rent Act remains and the city's buildings remain decrepit. One solution that seems to work more readily is when builders offer landlords and tenants compensation to demolish the building offering them substantial amounts of money and/or alternate accommodation.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Write note on the problems of landlord and tenants.

9.3 FLOOR SPACE INDEX- A CRITICAL PLAYER

Mumbai's vertical growth is in large part is the result of alterations in the Floor Space Index (FSI) namely. The height to which builders were permitted to build was in relation to a certain proportion of the year area to be built upon. Thus in the Island City, FSI rules were fixed at 1:33, and in the suburbs at 1:1.5. In recent times the builder-politician combine has sought to increase the FSI in Mumbai and its suburbs. This change was formulated by the Urban Development Department (UDD) Mumbai. The result is and will be more vertical growth such as the sixty storied tower at Tardeo, a densely populated part of central Mumbai, many 40 storied towers at Mumbai Central and, around Parel. Plans for many other high-rise buildings have also been proposed by those lobbying for more FSI.

There is a great deal of public criticism that such permissions are granted without adequate provision for additional civic infrastructure and protection of open spaces in order to deal with such criticisms the UDD has sought popular approval by demanding the builders that increased FSI would only be made available if the builders agree 'to hand over certain portion of the constructed flats to MHADA', as affordable housing for the middle-class.

T.C. Benjamin, Secretary, UDD provides the justification: 'Builders will have to hand over flats constructed on 0.75 FSI to MHADA. They can use the rest 1.75 FSI commercially. It will increase the commercial and affordable housing stock in the city. This means that in a twenty story building, six floors will go to affordable housing. In bigger projects, developers may be able to build a separate building and hand it over to MHADA.

Civic officials believed that this scheme would meet the demand for cheaper housing as MHADA itself did not have land to develop. MHADA housing is priced at nearly half of prevailing market rates. Houses are allotted by the drawing of lots and often over-subscribed by at least 200 times. The

UDD amended the Development Control Rule 33(5) in 2009 and thereby increased FSI on all existing MHADA colonies to 2.5. However, the redevelopment of many of its 104 colonies which are concentrated in localities such as Worli, Bandra, Ghatkopar, Goregaon, and Vikhrol has slowed down because of the realty slump. Other measures to deal with the city's housing shortage have focused on the development of old cessed buildings. Legislation pertaining to these structures such as section 33(7) have been amended to ensure that tenants get larger house measuring 300 square feet each. By this amendment cessed buildings will be available for redevelopment through joint ventures between MHADA and private developers.

With elections due in early 2009 the government formulated a new plan which it claimed, would allow for old buildings within the city to be renovated. By adding to the existing housing stock it will be worthwhile for builders and property developers to participate in the repair and maintenance effort. Termed 'The Cluster Approach, it was precincts rather than individual buildings that were to be taken up for redevelopment.

After procuring approval in writing from 70 percent of the tenants in old cessed buildings within the precincts, property developers were to be granted permission to build a new plans that granted a higher FSI. In sum, permission was to be granted for taller buildings there by changing the skyline of the city. To counter criticism against this vertical growth, condition were imposed where by builders had to reserve 50 percent of the space within the precincts to be utilized for parks, play grounds, open spaces, and other civic amenities.

In order to make the cluster approach attractive to builders the FSI was raised to each cluster area was to extend over a minimum area of 4,000 and a maximum of 20,000 square meters. The extent of the precinct was demarcated, but no provision was made for the specific requirements of each precinct nor there was any sensitivity to the richness of their specific local histories and sub-cultures. Concerned citizens have been critical of 'Cluster redevelopment'. They contend the word 'Cluster' is ambiguous, with undefined boundaries. The change in terminology from 'Urban Planning' to 'cluster redevelopment' is not just semantic, it is insidious. Behind these terms is a quiet withdrawal of the government from its responsibilities of comprehensive planning and the handing over of piece-meal development to private parties.

With builders simply adding to the construction in the form of new buildings and increasing the height of more than 16,000 buildings there will be many more persons accommodated within the already densely built-up limits of Mumbai city. 'Cluster Development' projects will add greatly to the strain of an already imploding and congested city. As historian Sharada Dwivedi stated, 'drainage is about to cave in, water supply is in shortage, parking is in a mess,(by adding) lacks of new residents without any addition infrastructure, the city will simply choke.

Some landlords have opposed the 'Cluster Approach', believing that their profits will be usurped by private builders. Obtaining a consensus from the numerous tenants and other stakeholders is also a great challenge. Past experiences of such transactions between developers and tenants have also made tenants fearful of being short changed by the developers.

Neither Municipal Commissioner Jairaj Pathak nor Urban development secretary, T.C.Benjamin however these criticisms unsettled. In Benjamin's view the cluster was aimed at a mix of buildings, not just cessed one's. It would result in well-planned housing complexes and would bring rich dividends to the tenants as well as new residents in the city. The municipal commissioner maintained that cluster development would not increased the city's population, but only the size of the flats, nor would there be any additional strain on municipal services. On the contrary cluster development would result in a planned urban layout and the creation of additional space for improved urban civic amenities. His view was shared by other officials in the Municipal Corporation who were confident that water supply and the other utilities for the additionally built-upon cessed buildings and new construction in the area would not be a problem. When the demand increased, the BMC would be in a position 'to cope with it'.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Explain meaning of the re-development
- 2) Discuss difficulties of landlord and tenants.

9.4 MILL LAND

In order to understand the recent land and property development in Mumbai, it is important to analyse the mill land. Mumbai was the country's industrial capital, but it remains the commercial capital, in spite of many contenders to that title. It has had a checkered past. It is not possible to speak of the recent history of land and property in Mumbai without referring to the significant changes that have taken place since the 1980s with the closure of more than 80 of Mumbai's 100 mills. This has radically transformed its topography and altered almost every aspect of life in the city. The tall chimney stacks that defined the industrial city's skyline well into the late 1970s are all gone. The loss of thousands of jobs have impoverished mill workers and their families, compelled many to leave Mumbai and even driven some to suicide. The struggles of the mill workers have been recorded with great poignancy in the writings of Dr. D' Monte, Meena Menon, Neera Adarkar, and other scholars.

Since the mid-nineteenth century, Mumbai's mills, together with its docks, harbour-related activities and railways, had been critical in shaping the city's history and defining its identity. Termed a 'Cottonopolis', its large working class of more than 1,00,000 workers played an important role in the nationalist movement and contributed to the city's cosmopolitan culture, and industrial work ethic.

9.4.1 Content –

Jawaharlal Nehru once said : "The history of cotton and of textiles is not only the history of the growth of modern industry in India, but in a sense it might be considered the history of India." By the 18th century, Mumbai replaced Surat as the largest trading port and major commercial centre of the region.

In the latter half, Chandavarkar observes that "cotton textiles, India's most important industry, underpinned the social relations and economy of Bombay City. It was Bombay's staple industry and its only large-scale employer of labour. It led the foundation of the city's prosperity and growth from the late 19th century onwards.

By 1900, Mumbai had become the country's leading port

for exports and imports. It also accounted for a little more than half the country's looms and spindles in cotton textiles. The average daily employment in the mills doubled between 1900 and 1925, when 153,000 workers were employed.

In the latter half of the 20th century, "The textile industry appears to have gone through three principal crises , 1) In the mid-sixties, 2) beginning in 1974 and, 3) in 1983-84. The fifties witnessed a period of fairly healthy growth. However the decade of the sixties marked the beginning of its decline and a growth in manufacturing output. The latter half of the decade of the eighties marks the virtual collapse of the textile industry, and a beginning in the decline in manufacturing output also.

9.4.2 Reasons –

The closure of the cotton mills, states D,Monte, must be seen as part of the larger phenomenon of decline of manufacturing across the country, especially in the engineering, pharmaceutical, and chemical industries. Many cities known for their textile production, such as Ahmedabad, Kanpur, and Malegaon have confronted similar problems, though in differing degrees.

9.4.3 Factors responsible for decline of cotton textile industry –

Many factors responsible for this decline, both national and international.

- 1) The textile industry was largely indigenous and labour intensive but with the opening up of the global economy, the policy makers got observed with the global makers rather than the domestic one, the restrictions created by the multi-fibre arrangement which meant trade quotas imposed by the developed counties.
- 2) The multi-fiber agreement resulted in restrictions which imposed trade quotas by the developing countries.
- 3) Profits began to fall and the priority enjoyed by the textile industry was replaced by industries with bigger profit margins.
- 4) Mill owners began to siphon off the profits from the mills

into other industries and put nothing back for modernization, new machinery or even repairs of the old ones.

- 5) By the time the strike began in 1982, the decay had already set in.
- 6) Outsourcing was increasingly considered a cheaper option. Most of the production of fabric, mainly of cheaper blends for domestic production, now happens in 'powerloom towns' - Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Icchalkaranji and others - where workers are paid half the wages of workers in composite mills, are made to work 12 - hour shifts and have hardly any legal protection.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Examine in detail the factors responsible for decline of textile industry

9.5 IMPLICATIONS

With the closure of Mumbai's mills, factories and workshops, large tracts of land occupied by them became available for redevelopment. The city, had an opportunity to reinvent itself. There was the possibility to plan for housing for those who required it most, to upgrade the much - needed public transport system, provide for educational and medical services, and other public utilities. There was the opportunity to create park and playgrounds, reclaim sea-views, and construct promenades. In brief, to improve the quality of life for all of Mumbai's citizens.

All this happened with a long struggle. The use to which mill lands ought to be put was a much contested issue in the 1990s. Sharp differences arose between mill owners, mill workers, and environmentalists over the implementation of development Control Regulation 58 (DCR 58) which permitted the development of mill lands. The 1991, DCR 58 allowed owners of textile mills in Mumbai to redevelop their properties, on the condition that the mills themselves were not destroyed. If the mills were demolished and new structures built, the law required that one third of the land was to be handed over to the Maharashtra Housing and Development

Authority (MHADA) for low-cost public housing, one third to be used by the Brihanmumbai Corporation (BMC), and the remaining one-third would be available to the mill owner to develop. With such restrictions only a small percentage of mill lands were redeveloped.

In March 2000, the situation changed radically when the Maharashtra government appointed a cabinet sub-committee to re-examine the question of mill lands. A year later in March 2001, DCR 58 was modified. Under the new rules, the one-third principle still applied but it was restricted to the non-built up area of each plot. In other words, the mill owners could demolish and redevelop their existing structures, while vacant or undeveloped land would be shared on the old one-third formula. 'The seemingly innocuous amendment', notes D'Monte, 'in fact changed the equation between mill owners, government and the public drastically, as it substantially increased the share of the mill owners and significantly reduced the rights of the public to recreation spaces and affordable housing'.

In February 2005 a public interest litigation filed in the Bombay High Court challenged the Amendment to DCR 58. The Amendment was stayed by the Bombay High Court in April 2005. Even while the appeal was being heard, the first National Textile Corporation mill (NTC) known as Jupiter Mills was sold for the astronomical figure of Rs.276 crores. With mill lands coming on the market, huge profits were made and property prices in Mumbai soared even higher. Lured by the prospect of exorbitant profits, five private mills filed an appeal in April 2005 in the Supreme Court, for permission to sell. Their appeal was favourably considered. Not to be left behind, the NTC also sought permission to sell its mills. This was approved by the Supreme Court in May 2005. In the same month, seven NTC and five private mills also got permission to redevelop. NTC sold its Mumbai Textile Mills and Apollo Mills for Rs.702 crores and Rs.180 crores respectively. The sales continued with NTC's Kohinoor Mills being sold for Rs.421 crores and the Elphinstone Mill for Rs.441 crores in July 2005. These astronomical profits whetted the appetite of mill owners, builders, and realty investors for more.

In October 2005, in its continuing efforts to reclaim mill lands for public use, the Bombay Environmental Action Group's petition led the Bombay High Court to revoke the sale of NTC mill lands. The Court decided in favour of the environmentalist. Realty developers took the matter to the highest court and in

March 2006 the Supreme Court gave a ruling that overturned the High Court's decision and granted permission for the redevelopment of the NTC's lands. Hidden behind quiet and unassuming words like 'redevelopment', lie many struggles between those who represent the interests of the few and the demands for justice and a decent livelihood for ordinary citizens, a better deal for the city.

➡ **Check your progress :**

Q.1. Critically analyse the implications of closure of textiles in Mumbai with reference.

9.6 ENVIRONMENTALISTS CONCERNS

At the heart of the environmentalists' concern is the reduction in land available for open spaces and public utilities in the city. Before the amendment of DCR 58, the BMC and MHADA were to acquire two-thirds of an entire mill plot. After the amendment, their share has been reduced to two-thirds of undeveloped land. The mill owners have obtained 60 to 70 percent more land than they would have got under the original DCR 58, and the city much less. The mill owners have dismissed these calculations as 'national losses and gains', stating that owner would have never handed over two-thirds of their land and thus there would have been no redevelopment.

9.6.1 Social Concern –

During this period, mill workers continued to protest against the injustice being done to them. Around 100,000 workers did not get their jobs back. Some of these workers left city and went back to their villages some took up jobs in unorganized sectors. With no alternative employment being offered to them, nor opportunities for re-skilling and learning new trades, the plight of Mumbai's mill workers became increasingly more desperate. Mumbai's distinctive working class culture with its unique institutions such as that of the Khanevalis, Dabbawallas, Irani restaurants, gymnasiums and union offices attached to reading rooms, was in decline. This industrial work culture has been replaced by a culture of consumerism and seen the spread of political chauvinism and divisive ethnic and religious conflict. The riot of 1992-93 in Bombay have in large part been ascribed to the decline of manufacturing jobs in the city and the marginalization of the poor.

10

THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR HAWKERS & VENDORS

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 10.0 Objectives
- 10.1 Introduction
- 10.2 What is the informal sector
- 10.3 Other characteristics of the urban informal sector
- 10.4 Limitations of the informal sector
- 10.5 Hawkers and the urban informal sector. A study of street vending,
- 10.6 Reasons for reference for hawkers.
- 10.7 Emerging Issues
- 10.8 Problems of encroachment: Are hawkers alone responsible?
- 10.9 Summary
- 10.10 Broad Questions
- 10.11 References

10.0 OBJECTIVES

- To understand the meaning and definition of informal sector.
- To examine the growth and development of informal sector in Mumbai.
- To analyse the importance of existence of hawkers and vendors in the life of a common man.

10.1 INTRODUCTION

The urban informal sector has developed in the context of urbanization, industrialization and migration. The industrialization of the peasant economies led to the process of urbanization and large scale migration from the rural areas to

the cities. Both the push and pull factors were responsible for migration. But due to the low rate of industrialization, all the migrants could not get jobs. They therefore moved towards alternative sources of income and in the process created within the formal economic system, an informal sector. The informal sector has grown and provides 66.7% of total employment in Delhi, 68% in Mumbai and 60.6% in Chennai. The poor living in the slums are being pressed into the expanding informal sector to earn a living.

As globalization is pressing developing countries to restructure their national economies to make them more competitive in the global market, governments are being forced to privatize the public sector and cut government expenditure and subsidies. This structural adjustment programmes are leading to the loss of essentially blue-collared jobs. There is growing evidence in India to suggest that the capacity of the formal sector to generate employment has weakened in recent years. As a result more urban workers would be pushed into the informal sector to find employment and sustenance. This along with rural migration has resulted in a huge urban population and an ever increasing need for work. These laborers—street vendors, domestic help, ragpickers—work long hours in poor conditions for meager wages.

The consequences of such urbanization on urban planning, urban infrastructure, sustainability local finances and various other dimensions of city life are high.

10.2 WHAT IS THE INFORMAL SECTOR?

The term informal economy was coined by social anthropologist Keith Hart in 1971 during his field work in Western Africa. In 1972 the international Labour Organization (ILO) in its Kenya Mission Report defined informality as a “way of doing things characterized by (a) ease of entry; (b) reliance on indigenous resources; (c) family ownership; (d) small scale operations (e) labour intensive and adaptive technology skills acquired outside of the formal sector; (f) unregulated and competitive markets”.

In 1999, the ILO/ICFTU international symposium on the informal sector proposed that the informal sector workforce could be categorized into three broad groups:

- (a) Owner-employers of micro-enterprises, which a few paid workers, with or without apprentices;
- (b) Own-account workers, who own and operate one-person business, who work alone or with help of unpaid workers, generally family members and apprentices, and
- (c) Dependent workers, paid or unpaid, including waged workers in micro-enterprises, unpaid family workers, apprentices, contract labour, homeworkers and paid domestic workers.

10.3 OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR

1. The informal sector thus consists of people who are self employed and provide needy services but in an unauthorized, unorganized and unprotected way. For ex: street hawkers. These units on a small scale with little or no division between labour and capital. Labour relations are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees.
2. The very small units in this sector or “micro enterprises” have diverse points of attraction. It is easy to enter this sector as there is no formal admission. Workers work for as long as their employers require them to. For ex; rag pickers can enter this field anytime. Most entrepreneurs learn through informal apprenticeships in the sector. For ex: in jewellery making and diamond cutting workers learn while working.
3. Flexibility in participation is another attraction. It allows a combination of household responsibilities with income earning opportunities and flexibility in working hours, place of work as well as activities.
4. The smallness of enterprises puts these in an advantageous position to exploit the market positions waiting to be exploited by offering tailored services that large enterprises may not find attractive or for which they may not possess the capabilities.
5. The capital investment in the units is low and the profit margin is not very high. The manufacturers use cheap and easily available material to make bindis, bangles, rings, etc. Thus they help in recycling waste or discarded materials.

6. All informal units are not fully independent. Many work on a sub-contact basis for another firm or individual on their own or because they are forced to do so. For ex: Many women are involved in production of goods for middlemen on a contract basis and work from their homes.
7. The urban informal sector is not one homogeneous category; there are different kinds of activities, different sizes of business, with different reasons for participation. Such units don't observe any regulations but take refuge in this sector and remain unregistered or unlicensed or unnoticed with the dishonest intention of evading the legal regime and avoid compliance with some or all regulations, since compliance attracts costs.
8. The market for goods made in the informal sector is unstable and unreliable. The manufacturers may face tough competition from the organized sector.

10.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR

1. One of the chief problems in the sector is the availability of capital. This is despite the fact the total quantum of capital required is quite small compared to formal enterprise.
2. Formal credit institutions such as banks are afraid to give them loans and so they have to depend on informal institutions for financial help. Government institutions providing technical knowledge and skill training are not favorable towards the poor and illiterate in the informal sector.
3. Due to the absence of access to credit and training, those in this sector are forced use simple technology, to produce minimum goods, avoid rent by choosing unauthorized locations and evade regulations to cut costs.
4. The people who enter into the informal sector have poor education, lack skills and have few barriers to face before entry. For ex: petty traders, house workers, vendors, etc.
5. The informal sector enterprises face serious location disadvantages. They operate in temporary structure and have no access to land. Also not following the rules may result in

penalties, confiscation of assets of closure of business. Due to this the poor are not able to break their chains of poverty.

6. Few governments seem to believe that the informal sector is capable of contributing to the national production. The bias is due to the formal sector 'lobby' that has more power and access to policy making in the government.
7. Most regulations are complex, time consuming, expensive and biased in favour of large companies. As a result the informal sector remains small to avoid detention and makes little or no effort to increase their investment to come up.
8. The informal sector has 'disguised unemployment' and is exploited by the formal sector. The formal sector reduces labour costs by using the informal sector for production of their goods through home workers, sweatshops, street vendors and neighborhood shopkeepers. These are disguised workers with none of the benefits of formal employment.
9. The Governments should expand the role of the informal sector in creating employment for the poor and increasing its productivity.
10. In regard to credit, formal institutions such as banks have not been helpful in leading to the informal sector. However the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh or the self-employed women's Association (SEWA) in India, etc., based on the cooperative model have demonstrated that not only are the poor bankable, but they are also much more likely to repay their loans than the high-income borrowers. But these institutions are few and far between.
11. The government doesn't provide land and facilities for the sector. In Kolkata and Mumbai Hawker zones suggested by the courts have given recognition status and freedom to the informal sector.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) What is meant by informal sector? Discuss its characteristics and limitations.

10.5 HAWKERS AND THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR: A STUDY OF STREET VENDING

In most Indian cities the urban poor survive by working in the informal sector. Poverty and lack of gainful employment in the rural areas and in the smaller towns drive large numbers of people to the cities for work and livelihood. These people generally possess low skills and lack the level of education required for the better paid jobs in the organised sector. Besides, permanent protected jobs in the organised sector are shrinking hence even those having the requisite skills are unable to find proper employment. For these people work in the informal sector are the only means for their survival. This has led to a rapid growth of the informal sector in most of the larger cities. For the urban poor, hawking is one of the means of earning a livelihood, as it requires minor financial input and the skills involved are low.

10.5.1 CONTEXT –

A large section of street vendors in urban areas are those with low skills and who have migrated to the larger cities from rural areas or small towns in search of employment. These people take to street vending when they do not find other means of livelihood. Though the income in this profession is low, the investment too is low and the people do not require special skills or training. Hence for these people, men and women, street vending is the easiest form for earning their livelihood.

There is also another section of the urban population that has taken to street vending, from the metropolises of Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Calcutta. These people, or their spouses, were once engaged in better paid jobs in the formal sector. Most of them were employed in the textile mills in Mumbai and Ahmedabad and engineering firms in Calcutta. Formal sector workers in these three metropolises have had to face large scale unemployment due to the closure of these industries. Many of them, or their wives, have become street vendors in order to eke out a living.

Thus, over the past few decades we can observe that there is substantial increase in the number of hawkers in the major Indian cities. Mumbai has the largest number of hawkers numbering around 200,000. Calcutta has more than 100,000

hawkers. Ahmedabad and Patna have around 80,000 each and Indore, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar have around 30,000 hawkers.

The total employment provided through hawking becomes larger if we consider the fact that they sustain certain industries by providing markets for their products. A lot of the goods sold by hawkers, such as clothes and hosiery, leather and moulded plastic goods and household goods, are manufactured in small scale or home-based industries. These industries employ a large number of workers. The manufacturers could have hardly marketed their products on their own. In this way they provide a valuable service by helping sustain employment in these industries. These aspects are, however, ignored by the urban authorities—the municipality and the police—because more often than not hawking is considered an illegal activity and hawkers are treated as criminals.

10.5.2 Analysis –

Though each city has its development plan which may or may not be implemented, it is quite evident from the above review that the term public space has a very restrictive meaning. Hawkers or markets that can take care of hawking are not considered in the discussions on public space.

The hospitals, parks, markets, bus and rail terminuses etc. usually develop as natural markets for hawkers. For example flower and fruit sellers gather around temples as the devotees find it convenient to buy these offerings while going for worship. Similarly, it is natural to find food vendors, sellers of green coconuts and fruits outside public hospitals. The patients inside these government or municipal run hospitals and the visitors who come there need these services. We can find hawkers outside the railway stations for the suburban trains (in the case of Mumbai and Calcutta) and major bus stands in the cities, selling a wide array of goods and eatables. People embarking from these trains or busses, on their way home, find it convenient to purchase their requirements from these hawkers. Unfortunately, we find that the street vendors operating from these places become victims of the most brutal attacks by the municipal or railway authorities. One forgets that hawkers selling their wares at the areas that become natural markets are in fact providing essential services to the people at low costs. Their removal will not only deprive them of their sources of livelihood but will also inconvenience the public at large as they will have to spend more and travel longer distances to get the

same services. Hence if urban development plans are to be effective and people oriented, they must make provisions for the growth of such natural markets.

10.5.3 Hawking in Mumbai –

This city is the largest metropolis in the country and has the largest number of street vendors. The census conducted by TISS-YAVA of hawkers occupying municipal lands showed that there were 102,401 hawkers in these areas in 1998. The census did not include hawkers operating from privately owned lands, land owned by Bombay Port Trust, Railways and other central government owned land. If we include all these areas then the total number should be 200,000 or more. Street vendors thus constitute a large section of the urban work force, and perhaps the most victimised.

10.5.4 Social Composition –

The **sex ratio** from our survey showed that 25% of the street vendors are females and majority of them come from lower strata of society. Only 25% were illiterate while around 22% have primary education. Around 32% of the hawkers have studied up to the secondary school and the rest have higher educational qualifications. Some of the hawkers are graduates who have taken up this profession as no other work is available. The TISS-YUVA study found that there was a positive link between educational level and income.

10.5.5 Income, Working Conditions and Employment –

The average income of hawkers ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs.80 per day. Most of the hawkers do not employ others on wages. Their meagre earnings do not permit them to employ others on wages. Many were helped by their family members or relatives in their work. In some cases the hawker had relatives people from his village migrating to the city in search of work. These people would assist in selling the products and act as apprentices or helpers. They are not paid wages but they are provided meals and living space. They learn the trade this way and some of them later start their own enterprises on the street.

However, some hawkers in the more affluent areas of South Mumbai employ helpers on regular wages. These hawkers employ helpers to serve food, clean the utensils deliver food to nearby offices etc. There are other hawkers in the area who sell tea, cigarettes, cold drinks etc whose daily income varies between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150.

The food hawkers in Mumbai too have slightly higher incomes. Besides the ones operating in affluent areas of south Mumbai whose incomes are substantially higher, those operating in other areas in the city and the suburbs earn between Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per month. These hawkers sell snacks such as *vada-pav*, *bhel puri*, and cooked food, tea and biscuits, green coconuts etc.

Another section of street vendors whose incomes are higher are those selling ready made garments. These people operate in certain areas in the central business district such as Churchgate, CST, Colaba and in the suburbs such as Bandra, Santa Cruz etc. However none of them operated their business on their own. Two or more hawkers pooled in their resources to set up their stall. The turn over in these enterprises is high, but the income is shared by the co-owners. Hence their individual income ranges from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,500 per month.

Another problem we see regarding hawking is that there are some who are employees of absentee owners or they work on commission basis for these owners. The working conditions of the vendors are as tough as in the other cities. Most of them (90%) start leave their homes by 6 a.m. or 7 a.m. and return late at night. Around two thirds of hawkers (65%) reside 10 kms. or more from their places of work. They use the suburban trains for commuting. Thus we find that the working day of a street vendor, irrespective of her / his income is more than 10 hours.

Many hawkers operating in the more affluent region of South Mumbai stay in the distant suburbs. They leave their homes at 7 a.m. and return at times at 11 p.m. Those selling non perishable goods store their unsold stock in local shops for which they pay rent. Those selling food have to carry back the unsold stock in the luggage compartments of the suburban trains.

Hawkers in the working class areas of Central Mumbai reside in one-room tenements (chawls) or in hutments in the vicinity. Even there they start work from early morning when they have to go to the wholesale vegetable and fruit market at Dadar to buy their goods. They start selling their wares from 8 a.m. and return home in the late afternoon for lunch. They return to work at 4 or 5 p.m. and continue till 10 p.m.

10.5.6 Women Street Vendors –

Mumbai provides contrasts as far as female hawkers are concerned. The women squatting on the pavements in the working class area of Central Mumbai have started hawking after the closure of the textile mills in that area. Their husbands had worked as permanent workers in the textile mills and are now unemployed for the past several years. These women provide for most of the expenses for the household through their meagre incomes, as they are the main earners. In contrast to these petty hawkers the flower sellers at Siddhi Vinayak temple at Prabhadevi, also in central Mumbai, represent a higher income group. This temple attracts a large number of devotees on all days and more so on Tuesdays. The flower sellers around the temple are exclusively women. These women too are wives of textile workers who are now unemployed. They used to face a lot of harassment by the police and municipal authorities while plying their trade. They then got together and formed an informal association through which they tried to get legitimacy for their work. The municipal authorities finally agreed to allot them space on the pavement where they could construct kiosks. They have now increased their income considerably. Their average monthly income would be around Rs. 3000.

The flower sellers is an exception, female street vendors have much lower income. In most cases (more than 90%) their household income ranges between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 per month. Undoubtedly these women belong to families that are below the urban poverty line.

10.5.7 Transition from Formal Sector Workers to Informal Sector –

There are a large number of cases of street vendors who had taken to hawking after their factories closed. Many females took to street vending because they or their spouses were once workers in the formal sector and they had lost their jobs after their mills closed. The women sold vegetables or flowers while the male vendors sold different goods.

10.5.8 Case study –

Mr. B. K. More is 50 years old and he sells coconuts at Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Road, Parel. He used to work in a textile

mill earlier but he was laid off when the mill closed in 1986. He goes to the wholesale vegetable market at Vashi (Navi Mumbai) early in the morning three times a week to buy coconuts. He starts his work on the pavement at 9 a.m. and continues till 9 p.m. He takes two hours off in the afternoon for his meal and some rest. His daily earnings varies between Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 but he has to part with Rs. 10 everyday to the municipal authorities and the local police as bribe.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Briefly examine the factors responsible for transition from formal to informal sector in Mumbai.

10.5.9 Harassment and Bribes –

Street vendors in Mumbai, especially those in the central business district and the affluent residential areas in the city and the suburbs, work under constant threat of eviction. In fact, from June to November 2000, the municipality carried out rigorous raids in the central business district and in the affluent residential areas such as Colaba, Cuffe Parade in south Mumbai, Bandra (West), Santa Cruz (West) and Ville Parle (West) in the suburbs. These raids were carried out mainly under the supervision of a re-instated Deputy Municipal Commissioner who had become famous (infamous for the urban poor) for his demolition drives in the city.

The fall-out of the mass evictions are :

A large number of street vendors have been reduced to penury. For example, the street vendors in the Fort area who were envied for being the most prosperous in the city, have become paupers overnight. Many of them are back on the streets but they are heavily in debt.

The amount paid as bribes to the police and municipal authorities by hawkers in these areas have gone up steeply, sometimes as much as ten times the earlier rates. The street vendors are in panic and they are willing to pay any amount to enable them to carry out their business or to be forewarned

about an impending raid. We made a brief survey of these areas after these raids and we found that the vendors pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 at a time to the authorities for these 'services'.

The mental and physical health of the street vendors has been affected. The SNTD-ILO study shows that 85% of the street vendors covered suffer from ailments associated with stress. These include hyperacidity, migraine, digestive problems, lack of sleep etc.

Even before these raids took place, our study showed that a majority (76%) of the street vendors covered paid bribes daily to the police and the municipality. All the vendors operating in south and central Mumbai paid *pavti* (cleaning charges) to the municipality before this practice was stopped by a High Court order. The BMC had introduced this system as charges from hawkers for keeping the pavements clean. Male hawkers had to pay Rs. 2 per day while female hawkers paid Rs. 1 per day.

Interestingly, the TISS-YUVA study did not come across any hawker who had paid the actual charges. All of them had paid between Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per day as *pavti*. When asked why they had paid more than the required charges they were told that the excess amount was in fact a bribe to prevent eviction. In addition to this they paid the local police a separate amount ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per day. After the *pavti* system was stopped, these vendors pay lump sums on weekly or monthly basis to the authorities for conducting their business.

In the suburbs the street vendors pay daily or weekly bribes to the police and the municipality. These are not camouflaged as *pavti*. Even in areas where they are unionised, vendors have to pay bribes. In general we found that male hawkers usually had to pay bribes and the amount was more as compared to the bribes paid by the female hawkers. One possibility for this is that the income of female hawkers is lower than that of the males. Food vendors tend to pay more bribes to the municipality as they are frequently threatened that their goods will be destroyed, as they are not hygienic.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) What are different problems faced by hawkers?.

10.5.10 Failure of Hawker's Union –

Mumbai is one of the three cities where there is some presence of unions among the street vendors. The other two cities are Ahmedabad and Calcutta. The TISS-YUVA census found that approximately 14% of the street vendors are unionised. The largest, and most influential, union in Mumbai is the Bombay Hawkers' Union. This union has been instrumental in getting some benefits for street vendors in the city. Its influence is not very strong in the suburbs though. Besides BHU, there are several smaller unions. Many of these represent municipal wards or even streets. In the central business district in south Mumbai some of these unions act as associations for collecting money to be given as bribes to the authorities. In the suburbs, especially Andheri, though most of the hawkers we had interviewed belonged to unions they had to pay bribes to the authorities.

By and large, trade unions have not been very effective in protecting the rights of street vendors. For example, the unions were helpless when the mass eviction drive took place. However one cannot hold unions solely responsible. The bureaucracy in the city has represented the interests of the affluent. The newspapers too have only played up the negative aspects of street vending. The elected representatives, namely, the Municipal Corporators, have little say in running the city. The eviction of hawkers has drawn protests from a section of corporators but these seemed to have been brushed aside by the bureaucrats.

A major threat to hawkers, or for that matter, the urban poor, in the city comes from a section of NGOs. These represent the interests of certain localities in which the affluent reside. The influence of these groups is much stronger than the actual number of people they represent. Any complaint lodged by these groups is taken up very promptly by the municipal authorities and hawkers are evicted swiftly from these areas. It is ironic that these NGOs collectively represent less than 10% of the city's population but their complaints and views on urban planning are taken up with utmost seriousness by the municipal corporation. On the other hand, 67% of the city's population resides in slums, and these people rightly constitute the majority of the city's population, but their views are never sought or considered worth while. No association of hutment dwellers or of *chawls* have ever lodged any protest against hawkers, but this is not taken cognisance of.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Highlight the reasons for failure of Hawkers union.

10.6 REASONS FOR PREFERENCE FOR HAWKERS

In **Mumbai**, consumers prefer hawkers because they provide services at convenient places. Hence a lot of time is saved in making purchases. They feel that hawkers near their homes and near the railway stations are most convenient for them. In fact consumers from the middle income groups find vendors near railway stations most convenient because they can buy their necessities while returning home from their offices as this saves them time. These people purchased vegetables, fruits and other items for home use while returning home. It should be noted that hawkers plying their trade near the railway stations are the frequent targets of the eviction staff.

The main reasons for patronising hawkers are that their non-perishable goods (fruits and vegetables) are fresh and the prices of all goods are cheap. Those who patronise food hawkers occasionally (mainly from the upper income group) do so mainly because the food is tasty. Consumers from the lower income groups are more regular in visiting food hawkers. They do so mainly because the food is cheap and thus affordable.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Mention the reasons why people prefer buying things from Hawkers rather shops.

10.7 EMERGING ISSUES

Hawkers have been a part of the urban scenario for long. They have become a part of the life of all cities in the country. However this is not the only reason for their continuance. The increasing proportion of the urban informal sector coupled by the shrinking of the organized sector have added to the number of hawkers in mainly two ways.

10.7.1 Reasons for increase in hawking –

Firstly, as noted in the introduction, for the low skilled migrants seeking employment in the cities, hawking is a means of earning their livelihood. In this way a section of the urban poor are absorbed into gainful employment. Furthermore, the numbers have increased due to large-scale layoffs in organised industry. Many of these retrenched workers are able to provide for their families by taking to street vending.

Due to closure of large number of factories, especially textile mills and engineering industries, the composition of the workforce has changed significantly. Over 65% of Mumbai's workforce is engaged in the informal sector .

The second reason for the increase in hawkers is due to the increase in the urban poor. These people are able to procure their basic necessities mainly through hawkers, as the goods sold are cheap. Had there been no hawkers in the cities the plight of the urban poor would be worse than what it is at present. This would have in turn lead to greater social problems and unrest among the poor. In this way one section of the urban poor, namely, hawkers, helps another section to survive. Hence though **hawkers are viewed as a problem for urban governance they are in fact the solution to some of the problems of the urban poor. By providing cheaper commodities hawkers are in effect providing subsidy to the urban poor**, something which the government should have done.

Proliferation of hawkers in urban areas is mainly due to the two factors discussed above. A ban on hawking will only aggravate the problems of the urban poor. It will not only deprive a section of the urban population from gainful employment but will increase the cost of living for the poor.

These will in turn lead to increase in crime and public safety

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Critically examine the importance to study hawking as emerging social problem in today's context.

10.8 PROBLEMS OF ENCROACHMENT: ARE HAWKERS ALONE RESPONSIBLE?

Hawkers become the main victims of these laws because they are viewed as the main obstructors and encroachers. What the municipal authorities and the police overlook are that there could be many other forms of encroachment, besides hawkers. The rapid increase of vehicles on the roads creates problems not only of traffic congestion but also of parking space. Several shops encroach on the pavements by illegally extending their construction and it is not uncommon to find residents in buildings cordoning off public space in order to create their private gardens. Such encroachments are often tolerated and in most cases regularised by the municipal authorities. Municipalities rarely pull down illegal extension by the shops. They issue them notices and at times fine them.

In order to prevent illegal parking, municipalities create parking lots in public spaces. For example, in the upmarket south Mumbai area wide roads in Fort and Mahtma Phule Market have been cordoned off for parking. In fact the wide pavement right in front of the Municipal Corporation's office has been converted into a car parking area. In several of the city's pavements the government has encouraged hundreds of permanent counters for selling food (known as zunka bhakar stalls), allegedly for the poor. These structures occupy more than half of the pavement and they obstruct pedestrians more severely than hawkers. These stalls no longer sell zunka bhakar at Rs. 1 as they were expected to do when they were given licenses. Moreover, these are permanent constructions and they cannot be removed while hawkers can be relocated if necessary. Yet the flak for creating congestion on the roads is borne by the hawkers.

At the same time, it cannot be disputed, as our study shows, that hawkers do create problems for pedestrians and commuters. However the solution lies not in banning or curbing hawking but in regulating this profession. This can only be done when the municipal authorities stop treating hawkers as anti-social elements. **Hawking can be regulated only if it is legalised.** There are several issues related to legalising of hawking. We will discuss these in the following part.

10.8.1 Legalising hawkers –

In the above sections we have tried to examine the different aspects of hawking. Despite the fact that hawkers perform an important role in urban life their importance is considerably undermined by the government and the local administration. The main problem lies in the fact that most state legislatures have made this an illegal profession and hence hawkers are under constant threats of eviction and victimisation. At the same time we can see that hawkers cannot be removed not merely because a large number of people are dependent on street vending for their livelihood, but also because the common urban dweller benefits from their services. **Hawkers exist only because the consumers want them to exist.** Conversely, if the urban population did not buy from street vendors, they could not have existed, let alone proliferated as they are doing at present. Section V of this report notes that even those who point out the negative aspect of hawking patronize hawkers.

There are no legal reasons for preventing hawking. In fact in 1989 the Supreme Court gave a major judgement regarding this issue (Sodhan Singh vs. NDMC). It ruled that every individual has the right to earn a livelihood as a fundamental right. Hawking is thus a fundamental right provided it does not infringe on the rights of others. The Court directed all state governments to evolve regulations for hawking through zones. Despite the Court's directions very few state governments have actually directed their municipal authorities to make adequate provisions for hawking. The municipal authorities in Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta and Bangalore have tried to create hawking zones but in most cases these have led to protests from hawkers as well as residents' associations. For example, in Mumbai, hawkers prefer that these zones be in commercial areas whereas the municipal authorities have located them mainly in residential areas.

10.8.2 Need for a holistic approach –

The unfortunate part of the above efforts is that the problem is being looked at in a piecemeal manner. A broad and holistic approach is needed to ease the problem. For example, while formulating urban plans it is necessary to take into account the right of hawkers to public space. In other words, all urban plans demarcate public spaces for specific purposes such as parks and gardens, educational institutions, hospitals etc. Hawking also needs to be included in this. Plans must take into account the idea of **natural markets** in urban areas. These are usually the most convenient spots for consumers. These markets need to be developed and regulated, instead we find that the authorities try to forcibly remove such markets. For example, the survey of consumers in Mumbai showed that most of them bought goods from hawkers near the railway stations as these places were very convenient for those going to work or returning home from work. Instead of developing the areas around the railway stations as natural markets, the municipal corporation is determined to evict hawkers from these places. The hawkers not only lose their livelihood but the consumers are also inconvenienced. Similarly, areas around municipal markets, major bus stops, places of worship, hospitals etc. emerge as natural markets and they need to be developed.

Recognition of hawking as a profession would also benefit the municipalities. They would be able to officially enforce levies on hawkers. For the hawkers recognition would mean that they have a right to their profession, which would in turn loosen the stranglehold of corrupt officials, policemen and gangsters over them. They would also be entitled to loans from public institutions thus reducing the hold of moneylenders over them.

The major findings of the study showed :

- a) The indifferent attitudes of the civic authorities towards the vendors
- b) Vending zones are being created in Bhubhaneshwar (Odisha), Kolkata and Vijaywada (AP). Some areas have also issued ID cards and vendor licenses.
- c) major of their income goes in interest payments. 90% of them took loans once a year. They depend mostly on informal loans from informal sources such as moneylenders, at high rates of interest.

- d) Banks are interested in giving them loans provided they have some legal status and license. Also education levels are low. Hence they are unable to understand the details of the loan process.
- e) The main purpose for borrowing credit was found to be “business”. However loans are also taken for purposes not directly related to the generation of income. More than 80 % of the vendors had taken loans mainly for trade-related purposes.
- f) Women vendors form the lowest rungs among street vendors. In most cases they take to this trade because of poverty and because the male family members do not have jobs.
- g) Street food made and sold by vendors is both cheap and nutritious. A bowl of hot Chinese soup cost Rs 20 and provided 1,000 calories, the cheapest form of calories. Moreover the study found that cooking in the open (in front of the consumers) ensured that the food was fresh and unadulterated.
- h) Most of their problems are because they don't have unions. Formal unions refuse to accept them and job insecurity doesn't bring them together. However SEWA in Ahmedabad and the National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) have been more successful. It has been able to initiate policy dialogues with the concerned authorities.

10.8.4 Conclusion :

The informal sector of hawkers and street vendors provide goods to the urban poor at cheap rates. Street vendors are independent and have relieved the government of its responsibility to provide job opportunities for the urban poor, by creating their own means of livelihood. According to the GOI, some 10 million people depend on the informal sector of street vending for their livelihood.

The urban informal sector has proved to be an area of tremendous hope, support and employment to the urban poor. The limitations in the area of policies, regulations, and institutions that have an anti-poor and anti-informal bias need to be restructured so that they help rather than become barriers to the efficient and productive functioning of the informal sector.

Sources such as credit, training and technical know-how, which is mostly in the formal sector, need to be extended to

the informal sector. There is a need to create an appropriate macro-economic environment so that micro-producers get more incentives to invest and greater opportunities to participate in the market. It involves providing more resources to the informal sector and improving its access to markets. Reorienting and restructuring Land should be allotted for micro-enterprises with provision for electricity, water supply, transport and communication.

10.9 SUMMARY

Street vendors and hawkers are one of the most marginalized, poor and vulnerable sectors of the urban informal sector. Street vending is seen as a thriving business as vendors are able to adapt to the changing demands of urban society. However vending lacks legal protection and access to formal credit.

The study conducted by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) highlights some of the problems faced by street vendors in conducting their daily business in a survey done of 15 major cities of the country like Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Patna, etc.

10.10 BROAD QUESTIONS

1. What are informal sector? Discuss various characteristics of informal sector in detail.
2. Briefly examine the limitations of the informal sector.
3. Highlight the problems faced by hawkers and vendors.
4. Examine the rift between the authorities and hawkers and vendors through the case study.

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SLUM REHABILITATION

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 11.0 Objectives
- 11.1 Introduction
- 11.2 Context
- 11.3 Strategies for slum improvement, renewal or upgradation
- 11.4 Schemes for slum improvement
- 11.5 Slum demolition Vs. Slum renewal
- 11.6 The kerkar committee plan for slum renewal
- 11.7 New development control rules a bonanza developers
- 11.8 Summary
- 11.9 Broad Questions
- 11.10 References

11.0 OBJECTIVES

- To understand the severeness of the issue of slums in general and in Mumbai in specific.
- To understand the problem of over population and scarcity of housing and sanitation in Mumbai.
- To suggest strategies for improvement , renewal and upgradation of slums.
- To acquaint with slums of Dharavi for a better overview.

11.1 INTRODUCTION

The proliferation of slums and squatters in large Indian cities has become the central theme of discussion among policy-makers, public officials and academics. So many solutions are suggested. For some, the urban crisis is synonymous with the 'housing crisis'. Ample data can be cited to prove the phenomenal growth of sub-

standard dwellings in urban areas. According to the Interim Report Of National Commission On Urbanization (1987, Ch. I :15) “....from 1961 to 1981, the population of India went up by 50 percent. In the same period the urban population doubled. But in Bombay, for instance, these squatter population grew from 4 lakhs to 4 million - a ten-fold increases. Today, the squatter population of urban India is estimated to be 30 million and expected to increase to 80 million within the next 15 years. The presence of these squalid settlements is probably the single most vivid symbol of our failure to deal with the urban issues we face”.

11.2 CONTEXT

In the case of Bombay, in earlier days, with the growth of textile industry in Bombay city, the urban poor mainly working in textile and related units lived in multi-stroyed one-room tenements, known as the ‘pucca chawls’. As reported by Lakdawala (quated in Singh and DeSouza, 1980 : 8): “....till the early fifties, these were the main mode of shelter for the urba poor and till that time, the ‘Zopadpatties’ (or huts) did not emerge as a major problem and they were inhabited by only about 5 percent of the city population”. By 1968, however, the population of ‘zhopadpattis’ equaled that of the ‘pucca’ and ‘semi-pucca’ (patra) chawls and constituted 18 percent of the city popultion (Desai and Pillai 1990 :49).

The sharp upsurge in Bombay population came in the seventies which is also reflected in the rapid growth of slum population (Table 1). Since then, the slum population has been growing by leaps and bounds, and it is expected that, given the trend, by the end of this century, more than two-thirds of the city’s population of Bombay city is well reflected in the housing situation reaching disastrous proportion.

Fifteen percent of the citizens live in 11,000 buildings which are on the verge of collapse..Another 20,000 have a remaining life span of only 5 to 15 years.

While there is a great requirement of funds, several surveys of the economic condition of slum dwellers invariably bring out the fact that over two-thirds of them cannot afford to own a house even with the minimum cost.

It is, in this context, that the role of government in tackling the slum issue become pertinent. In what ways the State Government and its local bodies have been responding to the slum problem of Bombay city is very important to study. While mainly examining the policies and strategies adopted by the government from time to time, it also looks at the various schemes implemented by the government in this regard.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Examine the context of slums in Mumbai.

11.3 STRATEGIES FOR SLUM IMPROVEMENT, RENEWAL OR UPGRADATION

As a first major step towards improving the conditions of slum areas, the State Government enacted the Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1971. For achieving the objective, the Slum Improvement Board was created in 1973. The Board subsequently became a part of MHADA (under the MHADA Act, 1976). For slums, MHADA has been implementing various schemes like the Slum Improvement Programm (SIP), the Slum Upgradation Programme (SUP), the Small Works Programme (SWP) and the housing schemes (EWS and LIG) for the lower income groups.

11.4 SCHEMES FOR SLUM IMPROVEMENT

The Bombay Housing and Area Development Board is the main state agency which takes up Slum Improvement Programmes (SIP) in the city. Under the SIP, it has so far spent Rs.65.6 crores benefiting some 3.64 million slum dwellers. The scheme envisaged a package of services such as drinking water, community latrines, street lightning, storm-water drains and street paving. The cost of providing these services was initially fixed at Rs.150 per beneficiary and was raised to Rs.250 in 1984 and to Rs.300 from 1985. The slum

locality under the scheme were mostly those which were situated either on State or Central Government Lands.

Many slums which were on private lands and could not be brought within the scope of improvement due to litigation by the original owners of the plots did not benefit under the scheme. Overall the environmental improvement programme has not fully succeeded in its objectives due to the various factors.

11.5 SLUM DEMOLITION VS. SLUM RENEWAL

In the seventies while the State Government initiated several measures to improve slum localities, it also created condition for the demolition of huts and eviction of slum dwellers. The 1971 Act considered for providing alternative accommodation to the evicted slum-dwellers. However the Act was modified to the Alternative Sites Act, 1973. Even the responsibility of providing alternative sites was shelved off why enacting the Maharashtra Vacant Lands (Prohibition of Unauthorised Structures and Summary Eviction) Act, 1975. The state government under the scheme of clearing the central city from unauthorised slum structures, demolished several slums localities at Cuffe Parade, Girgaon and evicted their occupants (for details see, for example, Jha:op.cit and Gonsalves:op.cit) subsequently, suburbs became the targets of such operations of the State Government, Janata colony of Deonar, Indira Gandhi Nagar, (near kandivli East), Indira Nagar (near Government Colony, Bandra) and many such others localities became victims.

11.5.1 Failure of Slum Renewal Scheme –

The slum relocation and resettlement didn't provide or viable solution to the problem however, what actually happens is that slum dwellers are evicted from a locality while their rehabilitation remains highly inadequate in terms of alternative structures or location. Such half-hearted efforts of government meet with resistance from the affected population.

The past experience about slum relocation and resettlement has not been encouraging. First, there were hardly any resettlement schemes which were implemented, the relocated slum dwellers had to go through numerous

hardships. Two major resettlement efforts were at Shivaji Nagar (Govandi) and Malavani (Malad). The sites and services programmes were devised according to which pitches with open drainage, street light, main approach road, public toilets and water-taps were set up in these areas. As reported by Jha (op.cit:54) "These new sites as shown on paper appeared quite attractive. But the actual physical condition in which these sites existed by appalling. Some of the local news papers carried the reports about the use of brutal force in demolishing and evicting slums one after another. Some of them also carried the reports on the actual physical conditions obtaining on the new sites. (The result was that) only a tiny section of the evicted slum dwellers have so far gone of these sites..."

The residents of Janata Colony at Mankhurd were assured what it would be their permanent place of residence. They were allotted 300 sq.ft. each to build their houses. However, after the establishment of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) near the colony, the land was to be acquired for the residential colony of the BARC staff. Thus, after almost 25 years, by using the Maharashtra Vacant Land Act, 1975, the Maharashtra Government uprooted almost 70,000 persons and shifted them to a new location (the Marshy Land) known as Cheeta camp. They were compensated by a small amount of Rs.4000 each. This time only about 150 sq.ft. land was allotted to each family (for details, see Jha, op.cit:134-42).

The MHADA has reconstructed some 300 buildings. In spite of the above efforts the problem of improving or reconstructing these buildings remains as large as ever. The reasons for the limited success of the above scheme are stated as lack of finance, technical infeasibility, lack of co-operation from occupants, problems of transit accommodation, and so on. Equally important is the Rent Control Act which provides of incentives to the actual owners to carry out any repair or reconstruction of these buildings.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Discuss various reasons for slum improvement and reasons for its failure.

11.6 THE KERKAR COMMITTEE PLAN FOR SLUM RENEWAL

In order to tackle the issue of slums and old and dilapidated buildings, the State Government appointed Kerkar Committee which submitted its report in 1981. It recommended an "Accelerated Housing Policy" according to which some 50,000 units (180 sq.ft.. each costing 15,000) per year would be constructed over the next 20 years for the existing slum dwellers (estimated to be about 37 lakhs 1981 alone). The committee also recommended summary eviction and demolition of large slums until a miserable decrease in their proliferation was definitely indicated (Gonsalves , op.cit.1)

In order to mobilize resources for the urban renewal, the committee recommended the sale in the open sale market, at the rate of Rs.500 per.sq. yards, of thousand acres of land taken over by the government under the land ceiling Act. Needless to mention that by following such a recommendation, the main benefit would have gone to builders who would utilize this prime land in the city for constructing houses for the higher income group and sell them at exorbitant rates.

Such a possibility of the hidden agenda is supported by the fact that while the recommendations of the committee regarding rehabilitation of slum or pavement dwellers remained only on paper, in August 1981, the authorities started en masse eviction of thousands of pavement dwellers from the different parts of the city.

11.6.1 Housing Schemes and Slum Upgradation Programme –

In the twenties , the then Bombay Development Department (BDD) constructed a few hundred one room tenements with multi-storey buildings (presently known as BDD chawls) in a few localities like Worli , Delisle Road and Naigaon for housing textile workers. Subsequently , the responsibility of constructing tenement (under social housing schemes) for the economically weaker sections - including the slum dwellers - came to the Bombay Housing Board - BHADB - under the main state body - the MHADA. The BHADB constructed some 30,000 tenements along with over thousand developed plots in the last two decades or so. However a majority of these

houses have gone to the lower-middle class families who by understating their incomes, became beneficiaries of the scheme meant for the economically weaker section.

11.6.2 Bombay urban development and 'P.M Grant' projects

Recently, MHADA and BMC have implemented the World Bank Project (WBP)/ Bombay Urban Development Project (BUDP) and the 'Rajiv Gandhi Zopadpatti Sudhar and Nivar Praklap' (also known as the P.M Grant project).

"WBP/BUDP is a multi-sectoral project funded by a World Bank loan. The Land Infrastructure Servicing Programme (LISP) and Slum Upgradation Programme (SUP) is a sites and services, scheme which aims at the development of 85 thousand sites - 40,000 in greater Bombay, 25,000 in Thane and Kalyan areas and 20,000 in New Bombay. In terms of the income group, the project envisages the development of 28,437 sites for EWS, 31,692 sites for LIG , 2,202 sites for MIG and 2,669 sites for the HIG beneficiaries. The SUP components of the project involves the lease of the land under the slums to co operative societies and the loan assistance to slum-dwellers at the average rate of Rs.2000 per house hold for the environmental improvement and Rs.5000 to Rs.14,250 per household for the home improvement".

The Rajiv Gandhi Project was funded by a special grant of Rs.100 crores from the Central Government. It is the multi-sectoral project with three components - urban renewal, slum upgradation and Dharavi redevelopment.

While the above schemes created new hopes among the slum dwellers to own a proper house, the sudden decision of the State Government to invite private builders to construct houses for them under the New Development Control Rules (popularly known as the new D.C.Rules) has triggered a new controversy with far-reaching consequences.

➡ Check your progress :

- 1) Critically examine policies of slm renewal adopted by the government.

11.7 NEW DEVELOPMENT CONTROL RULES: A BONANZA TO DEVELOPERS

Prior to the elections in Maharashtra in the 1990's, as a part of political plan, the Shiv Sena chief Bal Thackeray announced a scheme to provide houses to millions of slum dwellers if his party was brought back to power. The Congress too made a plan in which original owners of the land or private developers in co-operation with the slum dwellers could build multi storeyed concrete structures in place of the older hutments and help pay for the projects through the use of extra FSI. This scheme would help the builders by gifting them land at cheap rates for development. Thus the Govt. used market forces and incentives rather than the self involvement of slum dwellers in improving their homes.

11.7.1 The SRA –

The Slum Rehabilitation Act 1995 was passed by the government of Maharashtra to protect the rights of slum dwellers and promote the development of slum areas. According to the Act, anyone who could produce a document proving they lived in the city of Mumbai before January 1995, regardless if they lived on the pavement or other kinds of municipal land would be protected from eviction. The Govt. roped in private developers and encouraged them to redevelop areas by permitting more dwelling units than what the building rules allowed. The excess units were to be sold and the money so mobilized was meant to subsidize reconstruction of slum tenements. On the face of it, this approach appeared to be good. However, in reality, it was blatantly misused, denying the needy the benefit of owning a house even as small as 270sq.ft.

The SRA, adopted improper practices that affected the performance of projects: proper evaluation of builders was not undertaken; improper photo identification of allottees, lack of complete surveys of eligible beneficiaries, dues were not recovered; projects were not properly monitored, resulting in poor construction and delay. As a result in the last 15 years, Mumbai has so far rehabilitated only about 15 % of the present 8.6 million slum dwellers and built less than 1,70,000 houses, the original target being 5 lakh homes in five years. Due to the State's limitations to deliver houses to slum dwellers, joint ventures with private builders was encouraged.

But what is required is total transparency in decision-making, complete disclosure of project details, clear details of specifications and deliverables, undiluted monitoring and periodic public consultation. Above all, slum rehabilitation has to take a people first approach and must benefit only the deserving. The SRS a scheme under The SRA is involved in slum rehabilitation and redevelopment. It has been criticized on the following points:

1. The SRA, under the disguise of giving free slum tenements, is a pure and simple scheme in favour of builders. Section 3k of SRA virtually gifts huge tracts of land to private builders because there is no bidding.
2. There is a complete of transparency whereby several slum dwellers have been cheated with names being struck off the list.
3. The transit camps in which the slum dwellers are lodged lack all basic amenities. In many instances slum dwellers continued to suffer in transit camps were not brought back to the buildings even after they had been completed.

Therefore such “rehabilitation schemes” override basic constitutional rights, especially the right to housing and the right to shelter because thousands were being evicted but not rehabilitated.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Examine the importance and impact of SRA schemes.

11.7.2 SRS (Slum rehabilitation scheme) favouring builders –

In Powai, land which was reserved for providing affordable housing for low income groups was diverted to suit the needs of the builders like the Hiranandani group who has constructed houses for the rich. In Sion Koliwada people live in fear due to threats from vested interests who want to grab their land.

There is a lot of inequality seen in the Government’s attitude towards the health and social issues of slum dwellers.

Almost 450 crores was spent to built the Bandra Worli sealink which is used for private transport but the Govt. has not bothered to provide basic sanitation facilities to the slum dwellers of Mumbai. According to the BMC, 273 people make use of a single toilet in a slum. In Mankhurd, 62% children suffer from malnutrition. For the govt. slum dwellers are useful only as vote banks and cheap labour. No basic facilities are provided to them. Over two-thirds of them cannot afford to own a house even with the minimum cost. After all it is the poor who sell their labour at a low cost which benefits the rich sections; they are needed to run the city and also the houses of the rich; they work in small industrial and commercial units which benefits the large industrial sector.

. It is the deep indifference by the State and civil authorities that has led to this situation. In fact the issue of migrants and non migrants is being politicized for vested interests. However it is the slum dwellers that comprise the large service sector contributing to the city's informal economy. For eg: The rag and waste pickers handle one third of Mumbai's waste and perform an important task of segregation, recycling and disposal.

On the other hand, in spite of the growing importance of the builders lobby, thousands of flats remain unsold as builders have artificially hiked prices to make it unaffordable for the middle and lower classes.

11.7.3 Usage and Human Living –

Since 2000, the shifting of Mumbai's slum population northwards towards the satellite towns (areas which are separate from metropolis) and suburbs (distant residential areas which are part of the city or are within commuting distance of a city) has risen. 85% of people in Mankhurd and 75% people in Dindoshi, Goregaon live in slums. This shift in the slum population is due to the anti-slum policies of the Government which has displaced large numbers of people in the name of development.

The major problems of slum dwellers are livelihood and housing caused due by rehabilitation of slums due to development projects. The people face problems of water & toilets, their social life is affected and they now spend more money and time on traveling. 20,000 people displaced by the World Bank funded MUTP, 30000 displaced under the Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP), 9,000 displaced under the

Mithi river clean-up project said that they did not have access to water and health facilities at their new locations.

Resettlement packages and implementation of the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS) deny the basic right to shelter; say activists like Simpreet Singh, member of the National Alliance of People's Movement (NAPM).

The main pull factor for the poor, who migrate to the city and are forced to live in slums because of unaffordable housing, is livelihood and this must be viewed in context with their housing needs. Urban planning experts who are responsible for resettlement schemes and an ever-growing lobby that pursues commodification of land have failed to contextualize usage with human living. Life in a slum is harsh and people make maximum use of land and space. For ex: A narrow road can also function as a playground for children in the evening.

Programmes under the SRS have not fared better and have failed to reflect the needs or aspirations of the working classes. The SRS which was meant for the benefit of slum dwellers is today helping builders and realty barons.

Since 2011 residents of Ganesh Krupa society, one of the 46 societies of Golibar in Khar East, have resisted the eviction by the builder lobby in spite of demolitions and continue to live amidst the rubble, in broken houses.

11.7.4 Perspectives on the slum issue –

By and large the privileged sections see the slum dwellers as a burden on the city's scarce resources and an addition to the city's problems. Most bureaucrats come from such privileged backgrounds and this influences their approach towards the slum issue. Inefficiency, red-tape, corruption, lack of interest, unrealistic planning, indifference to slum dwellers and a pro-rich attitude are some of the features that have affected the 'bureaucratic management' of the Govt. setup. Most of the policies, rules and regulations are anti-poor. The ULCA i.e. Urban Land Ceiling (& Regulation) Act, 1976, which was aimed to help the poor to have access to land has instead benefited the rich and politicians.

11.7.5 REDEVELOPMENT OF SLUM LANDS – The case of Dharavi –

Since the 1990s Dharavi which houses 3 lakh people is a major growth centre in the city and attracts many developers. In 2006 Dharavi was to be divided into five zones for development purposes.

The cost of developing each sector was estimated at 1,000 crore. To attract financiers the Govt. offered a high FSI of 1:4 which would allow them to build buildings of height four times the area of the plot. The Govt. was interested in providing homes for the slum dwellers and also developing commercial activity in the additional space. I D cards were given to genuine owners of the new flats to be built. The plans made were very grand but till today, the redevelopment in Dharavi has not yet taken place. What the Govt. officials ignored were taking the opinion of 70% residents for the redevelopment schemes was important. Also Dharavi has a mixed population of people like craftsmen, dyers, tanners, embroiders, tailors, mechanics, leather-workers, engineering parts manufacturers and many types of skilled and un-skilled labour. Being uprooted from their work place and allotted small houses in multi storeyed buildings would be resisted by those whose livelihood was threatened and felt socially displaced.

11.8 SUMMARY

The functional role of the Mumbai city which is centered on economic activity leads to social and economic stratification, ecological discrimination and physical segregation. Land becomes the most expensive commodity, as a means of production and also as a scarce good. In the issue of land use and redevelopment, there emerges a conflict of interests between the rich, the middle classes and the poor. Absence of urban planning and vision for the city is what leads to increasing urban slums and squatters. It is only the re-distribution of urban resources and community participation in policy making and implementation of social housing schemes that can help to solve the housing issue. Politicians use the issue of finance, land scarcity and migrants to divert attention from their irresponsibility towards the urban poor. Criminalization of politics has made politicians out of slum lords. In this way the slums continue to be a permanent sight. The continuous

growth of slums is not only important for the poor but also ensures the survival of the political leaders and the greed of corrupt officials. At the same time NGOs are actively mobilizing the people to struggle for their livelihood and space.

11.9 BROAD QUESTIONS

1. Give a brief historical account on slums of Mumbai.
2. .Examine the various slum upgradation and slum renewal policies adopted by the government.
3. Despite the rigorous efforts for slum upgradation it still continue to exist.Dicuss the factors responsible for failure of such schemes.
4. Discuss various perspectives and solutions to slum issues.

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12

DEVIANCE

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 12.0 Objective
- 12.1 Introduction
- 12.3 Definition of Deviance
- 12.4 Causes of Deviance
- 12.5 Social functions of Deviance
- 12.6 Summary
- 12.7 Check your Progress
- 12.8 Questions
- 12.9 Reference

12.0 OBJECTIVE

- To introduce the students to the concept of deviance in sociology.
- To sensitize the students to the issues impacting social functions of society.
- To acquaint them to understand various causes responsible for deviance.

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Meaning of Deviance :

The term deviance is given to any failure to conform to customary norms. No society can expect all of its members to perfectly follow the norms written or unwritten. Therefore there are deviants in all societies. We note that deviation requires a social definition of an act as deviance. As **Backer** notes - "deviance is not a quality of the act, the person commits but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions to an offender. The deviant is one to whom that

label has successfully been applied; deviant behaviour is behaviour that people so label.

In a simple society with a single set of norms, deviation is easy to define. In a complex society with many different competing norms, the problems grow more complicated. In a neighbourhood where most of the adults repeatedly violate the law, it is difficult to establish who is conformist or who is deviant.

In a tribal society killing of an enemy is a right act or punishing a deviant person may also be considered correct but it is legally punishable. Therefore deviance is essentially socially defined. It exists only in so far as a particular act tends to be departure from socially norms.

12.2 THE DEFINITION OF DEVIANCE

Deviance is relative; there is no absolute way of defining a deviant act. Deviance can only defined in relation to a particular standard and no standards are fixed or absolute. As such, what is regarded as deviance varies from time to time and place to place. In a particular society an act that is considered deviant today may be defined as normal in the future. An act defined as deviant in one society may be seen perfectly normal in another e.g. a woman smoking in public is still considered a deviant in Indian society but perfectly normal in European societies. Similarly homosexuality is considered a deviant act in many countries by law but it is made legal in some countries like Britain.

In some tribal societies like Eskimos head hunting is perfectly normal in an effort to take revenge or punish the person while it is the criminal act according to law in civilized societies. Similarly killing wild animals is considered illegal but many from royal families or even villagers go for hunting considering It a normal act.

Accumulation of wealth is a normal desirable behaviour but Some society of USA strongly disapproves private collection of wealth.

This deviance refers to those activities that do not conform to the norms and expectations of members of a

particular society. Sociologists usually refer deviance to those activities which are generally disapproved by members of society. Deviance is a relative concept - actions are only deviant with regard to the standards of a particular society at a particular time.

With regard to the basic types of deviation Horton and **Hunt** make a distinction between cultural psychological deviation. Individual and group deviation, primary and secondary deviation.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Discuss deviance ?
- 2) What do you mean by deviance ?

12.3 TYPES OF DEVIATION

Cultural and Psychological deviation –

One may deviate from the norms in social behaviour, in personality organization or sometimes in both. Sociology is preliminarily interested in the cultural deviants who deviates in behaviour from the norms of culture. Psychologists are basically interested in psychologically deviant, who deviates from the norm in personality organisation - the psychotic, the neurotic, the paranoia personality and others. Radical political behaviour is often interpreted as an outlet for emotional hostilities. The prostitute is often explained as a product of an emotionally deprived childhood, in which she had little opportunity to integrate a secure personality; and other sex deviations along with alcoholism drug-addiction and compulsive gambling, are often attributed to a personality disorder of some sort.

But it is not necessary that unsatisfactory child life only produces psychologically deviant. There are over-conformists who have compelling urge to be bad or to be good The insecure compulsive neurotic who must do his or her work perfectly, obeys all the mores and finds comfortable in conformity.

Individual and group deviation –

A teenager in a “good” neighbourhood of stable families and conventional people may reject middle class norms and become a dropout. In this case, the individual deviates from the norms of the subculture. He or she is thus an individual deviant. ‘Street gangs’, or ‘gamblers’ group’ is the example of ‘group deviation’ on the other hand since all the members deviate from the norms of their subculture. For them only this activity is meaningful and supporting to life. When such neighbourhood produces children and they also become deviants, they are not individual deviants but a group, their subculture that is deviant - not the person - from the conventional norms of the society. The members seek status and recognition within such group and so they all become deviants.

Such deviant individuals tend to join with other similar persons into deviant groups.

We therefore have two ideal types of deviants - (1) individual deviants who reject the norms which surround them and deviate from their subculture and (2) group deviants wherein the individual is a conforming member of a deviant group

Primary and Secondary deviation –

Lemert has explained how people become confirmed deviants. Primary deviation is the deviant behaviour of a person who is conformist later in the rest of his or her life organization. The deviant behaviour is so trivial or so generally tolerated, or so successfully concealed that he is not publicly identified as deviant, nor does he consider himself a deviant, but views himself as a “decent person”. Lemert writes - “the deviations became primary ... as long as they are rationalized or otherwise dealt with as functions of a socially acceptable role”.

Secondary deviation is that which follows the public identification as a deviant. Sometimes the discovery of a single deviant act (of rape, incest, homosexuality, lesbianism, burglary drug use) or even a false accusation may be enough to label one as a deviant. For Lemert Labelling is very important as it leaves no scope for return to normal life. The person becomes isolated embarrassed and finally may brand himself as “deviant”

Culturally approved and culturally disapproved deviation –

Culturally approved deviation : According to **Horton Hunt**, deviant behaviour is culturally evaluated. Noble prize inners, film stars, cricket stars, real life heroes, brave children are always applauded and highly encouraged. Since they conform in the ideal values of society.

Culturally disapproved deviation - Physically disabled persons are tolerated or encouraged to achieve high by normal persons. Govt. also gives them support and many NGOs also help them. Blind men are given many facilities—jobs, rehabilitation, for teaching occupation skills in order to lead normal life but their limited learning capacities handicap them. So such deviations are not appreciated or desirable.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Explain the difference between cultural and psychological Deviance.
- 2) What is primary Deviance ?
- 3) Discuss secondary Deviance ?

12.4 What causes Deviance?

John Bowlby explained deviance in terms of a child's defective early socialization. If the child was deprived of maternal affection, particularly during the early years a psychopathic personality could develop. Psychopaths tend to act impulsively with little regard for the consequences of their actions. They do not bother for punishments. Other writers have suggested that some children due to very strict parents repress conflicts to the unconscious part of their mind, and consequently become neurotic and guilt ridden. Occasionally this could lead to criminal behaviour, such as damaging the property of someone towards whom the offender felt angry.

According to **Emile Durkheim** anomie i.e. normlessness is the main cause of deviance. As the society undergoes rapid

change, old norms lose their sanction, new norms are yet to be established. In such a situation the individual opts for any act, that might be considered a deviance. The person does not have a definite set of rules of follow.

Labelling Theory –

One of the most important approaches to the understanding of criminality is called labeling theory. Labelling theory interprets deviance not as a set of characteristics of individuals or groups, but as a process of interaction between deviants and non-deviants. In their view we must discover why some people become tagged with a 'deviant' label In order to understand the nature of 'deviance' itself.

Once a child is labelled a delinquent, he or she is stigmatized as a criminal and is likely to be considered untrustworthy by teachers and prospective employers. The individual then relapses into further criminal behaviour, widening the estrangement from orthodox social customs.

2. Differential association theory; According to **Sutherland Edwin**, criminal behaviour is learned through interactions with others. Such learning Includes not only techniques of law breaking (for ex. how to break Into a car quickly and quietly) but also the motives, drives and rationalization of criminals. Such approach can also explain why people become addict.

Sutherland maintained that through interaction with a primary group and significant others, people acquire definitions of behaviour that are defined proper and improper.

For each individual, the extent to which he engages in activity depend on the frequency, duration and importance of two types of social interaction experiences - those which endorse deviant behaviour and those which promote acceptance of social norms. Deviant behaviour. Including criminal activity is selected by those who acquire more sentiments in favour of violation of norms People are more likely to engage in norm defying behaviour if they are a part of a group or subculture that stresses deviant values.

12.5 FUNCTIONS OF DEVIANCE – SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF DEVIANCE

Emile Durkheim argued that crime is an integral part of all healthy societies: it is evitable because not every member of society can be equally committed to the collective sentiments (the shared values and moral belief(s) of society. Deviance shows the direction of change in which people want to go. Deviance is the way of expression of individuals.

Albert K Cohen analysed two possible functions of deviance:

1. Deviance can be- a safety valve, providing a relatively harmless expression of discontent. In this way social order is protected. e.g. prostitution performs such a safety valve function without threatening the institution of the family as prostitutes and their clients do not have any emotional attachment and at the same time help clients release their tension and pressure.
2. Cohen also suggests that certain deviant acts are useful warning devices to indicate that an aspect of society is malfunctioning. This may draw attention to the problem and lead to measures to solve it. Thus truants from school deserters from the army, or run away from remand homes indicate some source of discontent and lead to changes that enhance efficiency and morale.

Durkheim suggested that high rate of crime shows that something is wrong and there is need to take serious view of social processes.

Regarding the causes of deviance R. K. Merton has argued that the culture and structure of society is responsible for deviant behaviour.

Merton has started with value consensus and said that all members of society share the same values. However since members of society are placed in different positions in the social structure, they do not have the same opportunity to take advantage of the situation. This situation can generate deviance.

Through hard work success should be achieved but all members do not conform to this norm. Merton outlined four ways of nonconformity to this common rule.

1. **Ritualism** : Many people follow the rule but without interest or heart. They do not want to reach the desired goal i.e. success.

2. **Retreatism** : Many people do not follow the general rules and also at the same time do not want the commonly held success goals. They create their own world in which they live. e.g. drug addicts.

3. **Innovation** : Many people create their own ways to achieve the success goals—like gambling, stealing, frauds etc.

4. **Rebellion** : Many people do not want the existing system. They want to change the entire social order. They reject both success goals and the institutionalized means to achieve them. They want to replace them by different goals and means.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) What do you mean by labelling theory.
- 2) Explain various social functions of deviance.
- 3) Discuss various types of Deviance.
- 4) Analyse various factors which causes deviance.
- 5) Highlight social functions of Deviance.

12.6 SUMMARY

These sociologists see power as largely being held by those who own and control the means of production. The superstructure reflects the relationship between the powerful and the relatively powerless the ruling and subject classes. As part of the superstructure, the state, the agencies of social control, the law and definitions of deviance in general reflect and serve ruling class interests.

12.7 BROAD QUESTIONS

- 1) What is deviance ? Discuss various theories of deviance.
- 2) Explain, deviance and discuss the functions of deviance.
- 3) Define deviance. Highlight various types of deviance.

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CYBER CRIME

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 13.0 Objective
- 13.1 Introduction
- 13.2 Different types of Cyber crime
- 13.3 White collar crime in India
- 13.4 Crime against women in public spaces
- 13.5 Summary
- 13.6 Questions
- 13.7 References

13.0 OBJECTIVES

- To familiarise students with cyber crime in contemporary urban society.
- To acquaint them to realise various existence of white collar crime in India.
- To enable students to understand the problems faced by women in public places.
- To enhance students understanding with laws and order to curb the problems of society.

13.1 INTRODUCTION

Meaning of CyberCrime –

It is a term used to describe criminal activities in which computers or computer networks are used for illegally trespassing into computers and data base of others. It involves unauthorised access to information, data alteration and data destruction.

13.2 DIFFERENT TYPES OF CYBER CRIMES

1. **Cyber Stalking:** This is using the computers to stalk someone and it can also involve online abusing, harassment, finding details, making phone calls and leaving messages on the wall,
2. **Hacking:** It is cracking systems and gaining unauthorised access to data.
3. **Phising:** Trying to fool people to part with their money. Emails request their user name, passwords, other personal information to access their account. Customers are directed to a fraudulent replica of the original institution and fraudster has access to customers online bank accounts and frauds.
4. **X site scripting:** This is a code injection by web users into web pages that are viewed by others.
5. **Vishing:** This refers to illegal access of data via voice over internet protocol(VOP). This is basically refers to automated recordings, telephonic messages but may also involve the use of computers to steal credit cards numbers. In email attachments we get several codes or malware which are software designed to infiltrate or damage the system without the owner's consent. Eg: Trojan horse, rabbit, etc. By means of this computer gets linked to BOT networks where spamsters take control over the computers and these affected computers are known as zombies and they all work together when the code within them gets activated. Attackers monitor data to and from a particular target. Data can be intercepted and altered. Data theft refers to a term when a data is illegally copied. For eg: passwords, credit card numbers, etc. also crimes like cyber sex, cyber deformation, cyber threats. The crime desk of U.K reports that online frauds are worth around 50 billion pounds worldwide. There have been cases of computer related forges. They send emails to transfer money to a foreign bank account. There are emails for renewing services asking for personal information and failure to provide that information would lead to suspension of that account Posting of obscene, defamatory and annoying messages in groups that further leads to annoying phone calls, hacking of web portal, residential address, emails for lotteries. Hacking Is done to pull out data. Research shows that perpetrators are young individuals who can be graduates and undergraduates and mainly in age group of 31-50yrs, senior

management position, IT students are approached by cyber criminals. Organised crime groups are using internet for major threats and frauds. Therefore cyber crimes can be connected to white collar crimes and so people are moving away from traditional methods of crime. Also this has been encouraged by online trading and business. Because of our dependence on computers specially bank transaction, purchase involving credit cards the risk of cyber crime is high” Viruses slow down machines, networks become jammed. Customers also start seeing organisation in negative light. Those people who are engaged in selling products may stop transactions so it can adversely affect e-commerce. It amounts to huge losses for organisation specially when they are involved. Many of these crimes are not reported because of embarrassment, fear of negative publicity, fear of more crime. Scared of competitors exploiting these attacks for own advantage and consumer can lose confidence. The site is termed as fraudulent.

Therefore security is a problem. There is a fear of hacking into systems In government, financial institutions, social media provides a platform for distributing and posting obscene material.

Account to information technology act, 2000, e-commerce is promoted, it provides legal recognition to transaction carried out by electronic data interchange, the primary objective is to create an environment for commercial use. This act speaks about offences committed within and outside country involving computers used in India. The question is whether foreign courts would implement this, it does not mean that penalty or confiscation under this will release the person from liability under any other law. Therefore IPC is also applicable to cyber crimes. Very often victim may not be aware of crime committed. There might be difficulty in getting access to data in another country which may be time consuming in meanwhile possible evidence in computer can be altered and genuineness of such evidence can be challenged. In conclusion we can say that these crimes are of serious magnitude and to deal with them one needs extensive knowledge of hardware, software, operating and data processing system.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Explain Cyber Crime.
 - 2) Discuss various types of crime in India.3)
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13.3 WHITE COLLAR CRIME IN INDIA

According to Sutherland it refers to, "Crimes which are committed by people of high social position in the course of their occupation". Therefore, Sutherland constructed a class based definition of crime. This may not involve violence. People use their occupational positions to enrich themselves and cause damage to others. for eg. crimes conducted in government offices and co-operate houses as opposed to crime on streets.

Some of White Collar Crimes are –

Bank Fraud, Using Blackmail Bribery. Cellular phone frauds (Stealing phones, signing up with the provider) Counter Feeding (Copying or imitating items without authorization to do so. Generally in reference to money,) Computer frauds (Hacking, getting information, getting into bank accounts) Credit Card frauds, Health care frauds (When an unlicensed health care provider provides services) Embezzlement (When a person who has been entrusted with money or property appropriates it for his or her own use) Extortion: (Illegally obtaining property by force, fear, violence) Forgery (Insider trading-Use inside confidential information to trade in shares) Insurance fraud in Investment schemes (Kick back-Something like commission) Larceny, Money Laundering, Security fraud. Tax evasion, Telemarketing frauds. Placing telephone calls to co-operations and residents asking for donations to charitable organization through credit cards etc.

People engaging in white collar crimes could be involved in debts and there is no other way for them in repaying other than frauds also the greed for money and bad economy with recession where people might be facing salary cuts and so on.

Implications of White Collar Crimes –

When a company suffers from fraud from any source it has to recover and the only way in which they go about doing it is increasing their cost, that is high price for consumers and cut in employers salaries. Employers might lose their jobs and consumer will loose their faith in this company.

In India there were following White Collar Crimes –

1. 2G scam- Dollars were paid as bribes for getting licenses to start mobile phone services and these firms were illegible.
2. Telgi scam- Printed forge, duplicate stamp papers which came to be used in banks and other institutions.
- S. Satyam and Harshad Mehta scam- Accounts were falsified.
4. Fodder scam- Known as Chara Ghotala scam-Fabricated case. Taking money from state’s treasury and using it for medicine, fodder and equipment for vast herds of fictitious stock.
- 5- Hawala scam-payments received by politicians from hawala or illegal brokers.
6. Enron scam- created by merger of oil and energy companies. Created artificial energy crisis in California. Forcefully created blackouts, power plant shut down leading to increase demand which lead to increase in prices.
7. Indulging in conversation with bookies, match fixing, money from foreign banks for investing in business.

➡ Check your progress :

- 1) Explain white collar crime.
- 2) Elaborate reasons and implications of white collar crime in India.

13.4 CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA IN PUBLIC PLACES

Women have always been perceived as weaker section in society. They have always been seen as sacrificing and confined to the four walls of house. Due to this acts like sati, dowry, etc; were not getting real attention in the past. Even rape was not defined as crime. Rape was stigmatised in society and women were considered to giving everything to her husband because of which marital rape was not given consideration till off late. It is only in recent times due to awareness against atrocities that these acts have been recognised as crime against women. The most common being

rape, acid attacks, eve teasing etc. initially these acts were trivialised. People turned a blind eye towards it. Even if it was noticed the victims were made to stay quiet and were often suppressed by their families. Even if they went to report these crimes they were not reported. The attitudes of cops - and their comments on victims always stop them from going ahead with the procedure. After this even parents stop supporting. They advice girls to change their route. They tell them to their lifestyle and most of the time restrict them from going out and end up locking them at home. They advice girls to ignore whatever is happening and if the problem persist instead of reporting they put more restrictions on girls. Even if it is reported police does not take any strict action regarding it. They do catch the guilty but leave them. The judicial system is also at fault. There are no stringent laws regarding these crimes. Due to this the crime rate is increasing.

We may feel that we know what falls under these crimes. A more clear idea of these can be seen through definitions of these crimes.

Rape: whenever a man penetrates or does sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent it amounts to rape.

Eve-teasing: it is a form of sexual aggression that ranges in severity from sexually suggestive remarks, brushing in public places and catcalls to outright groping. It mostly refers to public sexual harassment or molestation of women by men-Acid attacks: it is also known as acid throwing or vitriolage. It is defined as the act of throwing acid onto the body of a person with the intention of injuring or disfiguring them out of jealousy or revenge.

There are various laws relating to these crimes.

Laws related to rape: sections 375, 376, 376(A) and 376(B) of (PC). It defines what is considered as rape and the punishment related to it.

Laws related to eve-teasing: section 29S(A), 298(B), 292 and 509 of IPC prescribes punishments related to eve-teasing. Based on the intensity of crime it suggests imprisonment and fine to the guilty. Also to deal with it at work place "The protection of women against sexual harassment at work place bill, 2010" was passed.

Laws related to acid attacks: sections 320, 322, 325 and 326 and 'Prevention of offences by acids),2008' prescribe minimum of 10yrs imprisonment and also death penalty in few cases.

Causes of crime against women –

1. Psychopathic personality:- most of the times it is seen that people with personality disorder opt to these crimes.
2. Hate, revenge, jealousy, anger, lust:- many times these crimes are a result of feelings like hate, revenge, anger, etc; against the victims. It may be due to past conflict with the victims for eg. Sonali Mukherjee's case.
3. Faulty socialisation process:- boys or men are taught to be aggressive in nature. Due to which if sometimes they are not able to get what they want, they use force on women.
4. Perception of people:- Women are perceived to be weak and submissive. It is expected of them to be such. If a man approaches she is expected to be submissive and because of which this crimes are increasing.
5. Provocation:- Men always say that it was girl's or women's provocation which lead them in this situation. If a women is outgoing she is perceived to be available and provoking men for such actions.
6. Misinterpretation of sign:- It is a popular misconception that if a woman says no mostly it still does not mean no which encourages men for such actions.

Measures to prevent such crimes –

1. Sensitize people:- We need to sensitize people regarding these matters, seriousness of these crimes and its impact on women. The more they are aware of it the less will be the crime rate.
2. Implementation of laws:-The laws are there but many times they are not implemented. Even the laws are weak which makes difficult to enforce it. The meaning of these crimes should be clearly stated.
3. Spread awareness:- We need to spread awareness about the laws and rights of women so that off there is any further threat she may know how to go about it.
4. Self defence course:- Women should be taught self defence

so that in future there is any such problem they can protect themselves against it.

- 5. Change perception of people:- We need to change perception of people towards women and their actions- If a women is out-going she should not be perceived to be available for men to fulfil their desires.

Changing attitudes of society:- Due to increasing crime rates people are becoming more aware of it.

They have started to retaliate and oppress against it. In the light of recent Delhi Gang Rape case the intensity of these crimes was actually out. Due to this women were encouraged to report such cases. The laws have become strict and actions have been taken immediately. Police officers can't refuse to file a complaint and have to follow legal procedure and take action immediately. People are no more ashamed in reporting such cases. They have become more open about these issues. Even judicial system has become strong. People are coming together and conducting session, rallies, etc; to sensitize people.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Explain meaning of cyber crime.
- 2) What is cyber stalking ?
- 3) Discuss white collar crime.
- 4) Analyse problems faced by women in Mumbai.

13.5 SUMMARY

Confirmation to norms is necessary to prevent crimes, white collar crime refers to the organised crimes of business men and officials who are in the seat of power which they misuse, which collar crime is dangerous to peoples life. The attitude of society has to change with respect to molestation, eve-teasing, rape and acid-attacks. They are serious offences against women and hence the culprits deserve punishment.

13.6 BROAD QUESTIONS

- 1) Explains the nature of white collar crime with suitable examples in Mumbai.
- 2) Highlight the implication of cyber crime in India.
- 3) Elaborate problems faced by women in public places and suggest remedial measures to it.
- 4) Discuss the problems faced by women in public spaces.

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14

MEDIA TECHNOLOGY AND URBAN SPACE

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 14.0 Objectives
- 14.1 Introduction
- 14.2 Media, Technology and Urban space
 - 14.2.1 Street Media - Meaning
 - 14.2.2 Forms of Street Media
- 14.3 Summary
- 14.4 Broad Questions
- 14.5 References

14.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To bring awareness among students regarding Media, Technology in Urban Space.
- 2) To acquaint students with the different types of media in Urban Space.

14.1 INTRODUCTION

For those of us who live in cities, especially those of us who move through them primarily on foot or by public transportation, it comes as no surprise that we are surrounded by media from the moment we step outside.

We see the newsracks, the traffic and street signs, the posters promoting incoming events etc. If we slow our speed when we walk, we notice more stickers, posters posted on light poles and pamphlets distributed. These texts and images are designed and distributed with the intent to communicate and this is essentially what makes them media.

Their placement on the streetscape makes them naturally - street media which can be distinguished from the news and entertainment media consumed primarily in our homes and workplaces.

14.2 MEDIA, TECHNOLOGY AND URBAN SPACE

Street media, like architecture and layout greatly influence how people perceive and navigate an urban space.

The media on an Urban space display expressions of identity, taste, language and attitude that intentionally or not, indicate which groups or types of people live there and makes us understand what a place may be like.

Media can make a place look cared for, comfortably inhabited, or cluttered and dirty. It can be a critical factor in peoples perceptions of a place as safe or desirable to be in. This is as much due to the physical condition of the various media as it is by how and where they are place on the surfaces of the built environment. They send messages about community attitudes, civic pride and local rules and enforcement about the particular urban space.

Media objects can be attribute to sources of varying scales, from local individuals to multinational corporations. Some of these objects are self-contained, with the messages expressed entirely in their individual street presences, while others include telephone numbers and web addresses to augment what has been published to the streetspace. These media objects are placed according to the decisions made by the responsible forces : high upon the street pole or at eye level on a plywood construction wall.

A media object that begins as authorized, such as a newsrack whose owner applied for and received a permit can become unauthorized when the newsrack falls into dirt and disrepair.

Between authorized and unauthorized is a vast grey area, where objects that are or have become technically unauthorized are tolerated by governing authorities.

Newsracks, a significant authorized media presence are cited by many local business as the greatest problem for a streetspace they want to look orderly and inviting. If not regularly maintained, newsracks become dirty, marked with graffiti and used as trash cans. Sandwich boards are another authorized media item that sometimes add to streetspace clutter.

Approaching any urban area with an understanding of how authorized and unauthorized media are met with differing levels of acceptance can illuminate the underlying assumptions governing the management of that space while also revealing certain qualities about the community of people and business that inhibit them.

14.2.1 Street Media -

Meaning - Street media or outdoor media are the information which is given to people outside their homes. It is one of the oldest means of communication and is very popular in major cities and towns. It includes wall paintings, displays, posters, neonsigns, kiosks, electric display and so on.

14.2.2 Forms of Street Media -

Posters / bill boards –

Poster is a sheet of paper on which the advertizing message is written and pasted on a cardboard, a wooden plank or metallic sheet. Posters of different sizes are displayed in towns and cities. These are displayed on railway platforms, walls tops of buildings, street corners at road junctions or any other convenient public place.

Electric displays –

Electric displays are attractive neon signs that are used to advertise in the night. These electric signs use computerised lighting systems that are eye-catching and effective. These days multi coloured lights are also used. They look attractive and thereby secured quick attention of the passerby. The location of electric display are very important. They are put up at places where heavy traffic flows. The cost of producing and maintaining such electric signs is very high and therefore only big advertises can used this form of outdoor advertising.

Sandwich boards/Sandwichman –

This is one of the oldest form of outdoor media. A sandwichman is a person, who carries poster on both his sides

i.e. at his front and at his back. He is called a sandwichman as he is sandwiched between two boards which carry advertising message. He moves slowly on busy streets of city carrying these advertising boards, thereby drawing attention of the public towards the advertising message. At times, he is given funny clothes and a mask on his face for attracting attention of the people. It is a cheap method of advertising. These are now many a times replaced by two angled boards on stilts resting on the ground.

Transit / Transport advertising –

In cities and towns where thousand of people walk and use public transport, transit advertising is a powerful medium of advertising. Here, transport vehicles such as buses, railway trains, cars. etc. are used for communicating advertising message. Alongwith the vehicle, the advertisements move throughout the day which facilitates continuous advertising. Posters are displayed on the exterior of vehicles such as buses, trains, rickshaws etc. so as to attract the attention of people on the streets or those waiting at the bus stops or railway stations.

Sky advertising –

Sky advertising involves writing advertising messages in the sky. It is known as arial advertising. The different forms of advertising includes :

a) Balloons : Large painted balloons with an advertising message on them are released by the advertiser in the sky. The balloons are filled with gas and hence they float in the air. Their main advantage is that they can be created in a variety of shape and colour.

b) Sky banners : Another way of using the sky is to tie a banner behind a low flying plane/helicopter. This attracts the attention of people in areas over which the plane flies.

Kiosks and Green Islands –

Many companies advertise on road dividers in the form of kiosks. Kiosks are attractively painted by the sponsor which carry their corporate name.

Some companies also maintain green islands on main roads which are used for displaying their advertising messages.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) How has media influenced technology and urban space.
 - 2) Discuss street media.
 - 3) Explain sky-advertising.
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14.3 SUMMARY

No individual could have become a human being in the absence of a communication process, and no individual could have ever become a part of modern, electronic society, in fact a member of the “Global Village” without the impact of modern media. Just about all business and enterprises have some sort of impact on the planet that we live on, in the same way, media also touches our lives in one way or the other. It has a great effect on our society and so we have to strike a balance between the positive and negative effect of media. If not, that day is not far when society as a whole, will be a lost entity and non-existent. A situation may arise when we have to be satisfied by saying that a man is just another animal in this animal world and not a social animal.

14.4 BOARD QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Discuss the impact of media on Urban space.
- Q.1 Discuss the different forms of street media.
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15

MEDIA ETHICS

UNIT STRUCTURE :

- 15.0 Objectives
- 15.1 Introduction : Media Ethics
- 15.2 Code of Media Ethics
- 15.3 Impact of Satellite Television
- 15.4 Summary
- 15.5 Broad Questions
- 15.6 References

15.0 OBJECTIVES

- 1) To familiarise students with objective of media to serve the society,
- 2) To enable students to understand role of media ethics in contemporary society.

15.1 INTRODUCTION AND MEANING OF MEDIA ETHICS

The fundamental objective of journalism is to serve the people with news, views, comments and information and matters of public interest in a fair, accurate, unbiased and decent manner and languages.

In 1948, the United Nations made the Universal Declaration of Human Rights laying down certain freedoms for the mankind. Article 19 of the Declaration stress that “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression”, the right includes the freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek and receive and import information and ideas through any media and regardless of impart frontiers.

The press is an indispensable pillar of democracy. It purveys opinion and shapes it. Parliamentary democracy can flourish only under watchful eyes of the media. Media not only reports but acts as a bridge between the state and the public.

At a time when the globalization of Indian Economy has brought about drastic change in the mediascope and the Indian press is also going global, the responsibility of the press to safeguard the interest of the people and the nation has increased manifold. With the advent of private T.V. channels, the media seems to have taken over the reigns of human life and society in every walk of life.

Such is the influence of media that it can make or unmake any individual, institution or any thought. So all pervasive and all powerful is today its impact on the society.

With so much power and strength the media cannot lose sight of its privileges, duties and obligations. Journalism is a profession that serves. By virtue thereof it enjoys the privilege to question others. This privilege includes the right to collect information from primary authentic sources, which are of use and importance to the society or the nation and then report the same in an unbiased and positive way with the aim to inform and not to create sensation and harm the public. Any direct or indirect interference from state, the owner or other section is encroachment on its freedom to discharge its duties towards the society.

However to enjoy these privileges, media is mandated to follow certain ethics in collecting and disseminating the information viz, ensuring authenticity of the news, use of restrained and socially acceptable language for ensuring objectivity and fairness in reporting and keeping in mind its harmful effects on the society and on the individuals and institutions concerned.

Ethics is a code of values, which govern our lives and are thus very essential for moral and healthy life. The ethics are essentially the self-restraint to be practised by the journalists voluntarily, to preserve and promote the trust of the people and to maintain their own credibility and not betray the faith and confidence of the people.

The media all over the world has voluntarily accepted that code of ethics should cover at least the following areas of conduct.

15.2 CODE OF MEDIA ETHICS

- i) Honesty and fairness : Duty to correct factual errors, duty not to falsify pictures or to use them in a misleading fashion.
- ii) Duty to provide an opportunity to reply to critical opinions.
- iii) Respect for privacy.
- iv) Duty to distinguish between facts and opinion.
- v) Duty not to discriminate or to inflame hatred on such grounds as race, nationality, religion or gender.
- vi) Duty not to use dishonest means to obtain information.
- vii) Duty not to endanger people.
- viii) General standards of decency and taste.

The freedom of the press has to be preserved and protected not only from outside interference but equally from those within. An internal mechanism for adherence to guidelines is sought to be ensured through mechanisms such as 'letters to the editor, internal ombudsman, media council of peers and media watch Groups which focus the wrongs committed by the media persons journalists or the management.

These measures not only ensure the accountability of the media and act as a brake on the arbitrary and unbounded use of power but also help to enhance the credibility of the press.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, "The sole aim of Journalism should be service." The newspaper press is a great power, but just as unclaimed torrent of water submerges the whole countryside and devastates crops, even so an uncontrolled per serves but to destroy.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) Discuss media ethics ?
- 2) Explain code of media ethics

15.3 IMPACT OF SATELLITE TELEVISION

Just about all business and enterprises have some sort of impact on the planet that we live on, to one degree or another and some more than others have an impact on the communities that we live in also. They can impact the planet biologically, or it can be more of an impact on the social demographics but they all will touch our lives in one way or other.

Satellite television are not examples from this rule and they too have an impact on our communities and lives and the very planet that we live on.

Since the early 1990's, the Indian television landscape has undergone a far reaching transformation from a monopolist state controlled and national broad casting system to a deregulated, transnationally integrated and highly commercialised multichannel system. Facilitated by India's economic liberalisation, some dozen television channels, private and state owned, from India and abroad, are now competing for the attention of a growing audience.

The main function of the satellite channels are to telecast different types of programmes through air. The channels entertain the people in many ways. They telecast musical performance, dance feats, dramas and film shows. They also telecast international games and sports. Their style of presentation of news and other programmes attract the people. Satellite channels have a great effect on our society. It is a tool for a real world education and helps in the enhancement of quality of life. It telecasts informative news which educates citizens to protect themselves and helps in the successful economic progress in developing countries. But its good or positive side is limited.

Although it has got some positive sides, there is a great deal of negative effects like instead of being healthy media of entertainment and learning for our youths, it has acted more in a negative manner. Satellite channels are now projecting immoral programmes.

Satellite television has now started alienating people from society. People are so engrossed in watching television that they have become couch potatoes. Socialising is out and

watching programmes is in. This has made the youths “zombie” and today's youth have lost the quest for knowledge.

People have got so very engrossed in the TV and its wider variety of programmes, that we now have no time to spare for even his or her next door neighbour, leave aside the society at large.

Moreover “Youths” instead of watching quality programmes which can make them knowledgeable, they watch Hollywood movies and crime serials. Extra marital themes on television is down right detrimental to the children and youth. Besides violence shows often deal with domestic discord and adultery.

Programmes related to art and culture are nowhere to be seen. The satellite channels have eroded the Indian culture to a great extent. There is rampant commercialization and most of the advertisements shown on the satellite channels are of bad taste.

When a T.V. programme is to be aired, people of all hues and colours get glued to their sitting rooms, no matter what may occur around them with this change, socializing is becoming a rare pleasure, as all pleasures and entertainments are found at the foot of the idiot box. This is a very bad impact of these satellite channels on the social lines.

If we are not able to strike a balance between T.V. viewing and socializing, that day is not far when society as a whole, will be a lost entity and non-existent.

Every one will live by himself, for himself just like the living beings of the animal world. We will that day not believe in the definition that man is a social animal, and that day we may have to be satisfied by saying that man is just another animal and not a social animal.

This mechanism of satellite television has done a lot of service to man in every sphere of life. It helps educate young people, it provides entertainment sitting in the comfort of the home, and above all, it tells all about things happening in and out of the country, through out the world.

No doubt, this boom of satellite television is bringing the world closer, but now it has been realised that slowly the negative impacts, specially on our youths and children is

superceding the positive impacts. And so now we have to wake up, especially our government has to work out a well planned policy to control satellite television.

➡ **Check your progress :**

- 1) “The press is an indispensable pillar of democracy” - discuss.

15.4 SUMMARY

To sum up, as we all know that this world is undergoing change. Certain developments in modern times have helped to accelerate this process of change in an exponential manner. Media is one of such developments which has touched our lives in one way or another.

15.5 BROAD QUESTIONS

- 1) Write a note on Media Ethics.
- 2) Discuss the impact of satellite television on the society.

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