



# COMMUNITY

- community The word "community" is derived from Latin and has been used in the English language since the 14th century.
- The word community is derived from the Latin *communitas*.
- (meaning the same), which is in turn derived from *communis*, which means "common, public."



- It is a group of people who share the same things, such as where they live, work and play.
- It is also a place where people solve problems together.
- A community could be characterized by age, group, ethnicity, gender, religion, location or profession.



# DEFINITION

- A community is a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common such as norms, religion, values, or identity.
- A social group with 'we feeling' and 'living in a given area'. (Bogardus)
- Group of people who live and belong together and share whole set of interest. (Manheim)



# Social group - a group of people

- A group of individuals or families living in a particular geographical location is called a social group.
- Group of people living in village and urban area .

# Elements (characteristics) of community-


## 1. Locality-

- a community is territorial group.
- It occupies defined geographical area.
- They reside in that locality. Community is locally limited.
- People will develop social contact, provides safety, security and protection.

## 2. Community sentiment-

- A feeling of belonging together/ we feeling.
- People will stay together, share their common interest and be conscious of their unity.
- People will be identified by their own group which promotes sense of awareness.

3. Group of people- group member can act collectively in an organised manner.



4. Permanency- include permanent group life in definite place community is relatively stable.

5. Naturality- community is established in a normal natural way, they are not made or created by an act of will or by planned effort.

6. Likeness- language, practices, customs, traditions, folkways, mores are common.



# Types of community-

## 1. Village community (rural)-

- Major portion of 74.28% of our nation belong to rural area and it is back bone of the country.
- The rural word is derived from Ruralis means village or town.

## Definition-

It is a difficult to form a precise definition of the term village.

**Village-** “People living in a limited physical area who have common interest and common ways of satisfaction”.

**Rural community-** A group of people depending on agriculture and allied occupations, permanently residing in a geographic area and participating in common socio-economic and cultural activities.

- Generally it is understood to mean a small area with small population.
- Which follows agriculture not only as an occupation but also a way of life.
- The village is the oldest permanent community of man.



## Features /characteristics of village community

- Community consciousness Role of neighbourhood, Joint family, Faith in Religion Simplicity
- The village dwellers have a sense of unity.
- The relations between the village people are intimate.
- They are personally known each other.
- Their customs, conventions and culture are common.
- The village people assists each other and thus they have closest neighbourhood relations.

E.g. they share their sorrows and joys etc.





## **a) Community size:**

The area in rural areas is small compared to the urban population.

## **b) Population density:**

Due to the low density of the population, people have close ties and face-to-face contact with each other.

Everyone in the village knows everyone.



### **C) Agriculture is the main occupation:**

- Agriculture is the basic occupation of the rural people and is the backbone of the rural economy.
- A farmer has to undertake various agricultural activities for which he needs the cooperation of other members.
- Usually these members are from his family.
- In this way the whole family members share the agricultural work

### **d) Social mobility:**

- Mobility is tight in rural areas as all occupations are based on caste.
- It is difficult to move from one caste to another.
- Because caste is determined by birth. Thus the ethnic hierarchy determines the social status of the rural people.



### **e) Social cohesion:**

- The level of social cohesion is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Common experiences, motives, customs and traditions form the basis of unity in villages.

### **f) Joint family:**

- Another feature of rural society is the joint family system.
- The family controls the behaviour of individuals.
- The father is usually the head of the family and is also responsible for maintaining discipline among the members.
- He manages the family Issues.



### **g) Social stratification:**

- In rural society, social stratification is a traditional feature, it is based on caste. Rural society is divided into different levels based on caste.

### **h) Close contact with nature:**

- People in rural areas get closer to nature as most of their daily activities revolve around the natural environment.
- This is the reason why nature has more influence on rural areas than urban people.

### **i) Social Communication:**

- The frequency of social interaction in rural areas is lower than in urban areas.
- However, there is more stability and continuity at the interaction level.
- Relationships and interactions between primary groups are intimate.



# PROBLEMS OF INDIAN VILLAGES

Images of poverty, hunger, Today corruption, moral degradation o Ignorance, superstition, lack of education, unemployment.

## **(i) Agricultural problems -**

Farmer use old kind of tools - Modern means- tractors, sowers introduced slowly. - Small size of farms, low yielding low income.

**(ii) small and scattered farms** - Land is divided, sub-divided - Divided into small pieces.


**(iii) Destruction of crops by insects** - Not acquainted with pest control - Small insects damage the crop - Monkeys, fox, birds damage crops.



**(iv) Old and unskilled method** - They follow traditional methods of cultivation - Reluctant to follow skilled methods - Greater labour yields less.

**(v) Undeveloped varieties of seeds** - Hybrid seeds not used by farmers - If seeds are not good, crops fail.

**(vi) Shortage of manure** - Farmers still use cow dung - Chemical fertilization in short supply - Low productivity.



**(vii) Shortage in the means of irrigation-** Inadequate irrigation facilities- Agriculture depends on rains.

**(viii) Economic problems**

1) Indebtedness and high rate of interest - Indebtedness- major problem - Rates of interest- very high

2) Lack of proper sales organisation - Farmers do not get proper remuneration for their products - They work hard, produce more - They cannot get more income due to lack of sale organisation.

3) Lack of transportation and communication - Inadequate transport facilities - They cannot reach markets in time - This causes loss.

4) No knowledge of scientific production - They are not able to purchase instruments - Rural industries degenerating.

5. Occurrence of natural calamities.

6. Poverty, unemployment.

7. Change in rural marriage and family.

# AVAILABILITY HEALTH FACILITIES IN RURAL

## **Basic health care**

- immunization,
- provision of clean water supply,
- family planning methods.
- education (literacy, schooling, and technical training)—particularly for women and children.





- **For provision of service, health care is organized at three levels:**

1) primary health care,

2) secondary level

3) tertiary level

## **1) Primary health care-**

- The “first” level of contact between the individual and the health system.
- Essential health care (PHC) is provided
- A majority of prevailing health problems can be satisfactorily managed.
- The closest to the people.
- Provided by the primary health centers.



## 2) Secondary level-

- More complex problems are dealt with.
- Comprises curative services
- Provided by the district hospitals

## 3) Tertiary level-

- Offers super-specialist care
- Provided by regional/central level institution.
- Provide training programs

# Assignment-

- Problems of village.
- Remedial measures to overcome rural problem.

## 2. Urban community-

- Urban community/ city community or civilised society are the term which are used synonymously.
- Man built city and the city in turn made civilised man.
- City is the product of man and his achievement.
- The term urbanization denotes the spatial dimensions of industrial and technological revolution or economic and social development in general.

# Definition-

- City is limited geographical area, inhabited by largely and closely settled population having many common interest and institution under a local government authorised by the state.
- A phenomenon of specialisation a population aggregate whose occupations are not agricultural.

# Features of urban community-

## 1. Namelessness-

- The inhabitants of a city do not come into primary contact with each other.
- They meet and speak without knowing each other name, superficial, mechanical, manners of politeness.

## 2. Homelessness-

- The house problem in a big city is very acute.
- Many low class people pass their nights on the road pavements.

## 3. Class extremes-

- In a city, richest as well as poorest people will be found, the people rolling in luxury and living in grand mansion as well as the people living on pavements and hardly getting two meals a day.



4. Social distance- social contact are impersonal, segmented, formal politeness takes the place of genuine friendliness.

5. Energy and speed- people with ambition work at a tremendous speed, day and night, which stimulate other also to work similarly.


6. Secondary control- in cities the individual behaviour is controlled by police, law, courts etc.

7. Social mobility- the social status of an individual is determined not by heredity but by his work and economic status.

8. Voluntary associations- people are very firm and insist their rights. As education and literacy are widespread in cities.

9. Lack of community feeling- they have no time to think about others. Community feeling is greater in urbanities.





10. Lack of unity in family- each member in the family so busy with their own programmes that they do not interfere with each others independence.

11. Size of population- greater ranges of population in city.

12. Interpersonal relationship- functional, secondary, impersonal relationship exists. After the work completes they may not pay attention to continue the relationship.

# Hazards of urbanization-

- Migration- wider opportunities for employment, varied exposure for different courses in education will attract the people to migrate to cities.
- Industrial growth- rapid industrialization, additional jobs, overcrowding, poor housing, slum formation and polluted environment.
- Apathy of government- state gov. also put many restrictions on local authorities in raising necessary funds for dealing with specific problems.
- Defective town planning-
- It works against people but enhances commercial interest and profits.

# Problems of urbanization-

- In urban area family disorganisation are more. They are concentrating more for their own development.
- Homelessness is more serious problem due to migration.
- High density of population, over crowding has deleterious effects occurrence of psychiatric disorders, where individuals are more subjected to internal equilibrium.
- Due to increased concrete jungles in the city, the ground water level decreased day by day.
- Poor drainage facilities due to unplanned urbanisation.
- Both private and public transport vehicles increased tremendously, which increase pollutions.
- Technologies coming everyday and these requires electricity supply to operate.

# Assignment-

- Solutions to urban problems
- Health problems associated with urbanization.



**THANK  
YOU.**