



UNIT-1

Concept of Demography

MEANING AND DEFINITION OF DEMOGRAPHY

The word ‘Demography’ is a combination of two Greek words, ‘Demos’ meaning people and ‘Graphy’ meaning science. Thus, **demography is the science of people.**

According to the UN Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, **“Demography is the scientific study of human populations, primarily with respect to their size, their structure and their development.”**

IMPORTANCE AND NEED OF DEMOGRAPHY

1. For the Economy- The study of demography is of immense importance to an economy. Population studies help us to know how far the growth rate of the economy is keeping pace with the growth rate of population. If population is increasing at a faster rate, the pace of development of the economy will be slow. The government can undertake appropriate measures to control the growth of population and to accelerate the development of the economy.

Rapid population growth reduces per capita income, lowers the standard of living, plunges the economy into mass unemployment and under employment, brings environmental damage and puts a burden on existing social infrastructure. Population studies highlight these problems of the economy to be solved by the government.

2. For Society- Population studies have much importance for the society. When population is increasing rapidly, the society is faced with



innumerable problems. Shortages of basic services like water, electricity, transport and communications, public health, education, etc. arise.

3. For Economic Planning- Data relating to the present trend in population growth help the planners in formulating policies for the economic plan of the country. They are kept in view while fixing targets of agricultural and industrial products, of social and basic services like schools and other educational institutions, hospitals, houses, electricity, transport, etc.

Population data are also used by the planners to project future trends in fertility and to formulate policy measures to control the birth rate

4.For Administrators- Population studies are also useful for administrators who run the government. In under-developed countries, almost all social and economic problems are associated with the growth of population. The administrator must tackle and find solutions to the problems arising from the growth of population. There are migration and urbanisation which lead to the coming up of shanty towns, pollution, drainage, water, electricity, transport, etc. in cities.

5. For Political System- The knowledge of demography is of immense importance for a democratic political system. It is on the basis of the census figures pertaining to different areas that the demarcation of constituencies is done by the election commission of a country. The addition to the number of voters after each election helps to find out how many have migrated from other places and regions of the country.

Political parties are able to find out from the census data the number of male and female voters, their level of education, their age structure, their level of earning, etc. On these basis, political parties can raise issues and promise solutions in their election manifestos at the time of elections.

COMPONENTS OF DEMOGRAPHY

The 3 basic components of demography are:

- **Migration-** The movement by humans from one area to another is known as **migration**. The humans who undergo migration are called migrants. However, according to the International Organization for Migration, there isn't a universally-accepted definition for a migrant. Nevertheless, the United Nations defines **migrant** as an individual who has resided in a foreign country for more than a year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary.

An important distinction is that people who migrate into a territory are called **immigrants**, while people who leave a territory are called **emigrants**. Under such a definition, those traveling for shorter periods of time as tourists or business persons would not be considered migrants, immigrants or emigrants.

- **Fertility-** Fertility is the number of children a woman bears during her reproductive years and is related to social behaviours and personal decisions. A typical measurement used for fertility is the **crude birth rate**, which is the number of live births in a given year for every 1,000 people in a population. Demographers calculate the crude birth rate by dividing the number of live births in a year by the total population and then multiplying the result by 1,000.
- **Mortality** -The death rate is known as the **mortality rate**, which is a measure of the number of deaths in a population. Mortality rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year. For example, if there is a mortality rate of 9.5 in a population of 1,000, this would mean 9.5 deaths per year in that entire population or 0.95% out of the total.

The mortality rate can increase due to epidemics, childhood diseases and war. However, it can also decrease. For example, antibiotics and



improvements in medical care have resulted in decreases in the mortality rate.

SCOPE OF DEMOGRAPHY

❖ Subject Matter of Demography

- *Size and Shape of Population*

Generally, the size of population means the total number of persons usually residing in a definite area at a definite time. The size and shape of population of any region, state or nation are changeable.

- *Aspects Related to Birth Rate and Death Rate*

Birth rate and death rate are the decisive factors that influence the size and shape of the population and therefore their importance in population studies is crucial.

- *Composition and Density of Population*

- *Socio-Economic Problems*

Out of the many problems relating to population growth, the effects of high density due to industrialization in the urban areas are of more importance as they affect the socio-economic life of the people. Problems like slum areas, polluted air and water, crime, addiction to liquor, juvenile delinquency, and prostitution, are also important subjects of study in demography.



- *Quantitative and Qualitative Aspects*

Along with the quantitative problems of population, the qualitative problems also form part of population studies. Moreover, the study of demography includes the availability of physicians in the total population, number of hospitals, the number of beds in hospitals, expectation of life at birth, daily availability of minimum calories, resistance power, advertisement of family planning programme and its development, the changes brought in the attitudes of people regarding child birth and adequate medical facility for delivery, etc.

- ❖ **Distribution of Population**

- ❖ **Theoretical Model**

There are vast theoretical aspects of population studies which include the various theories of population propounded by sociologists, biologists, demographers and economists, and theories of migration and urbanisation.

- ❖ **Practical Aspects**

Practical aspects of population studies relate to the various methods of measuring population changes such as the census methods, age pyramids, population projections, etc.

- ❖ **Population Policy**

Population policy is an important subject of demography especially in the context of developing countries. It includes policies for population control, and family planning strategies; reproductive health, maternal nutrition and child health policies; policies for human development of different social groups, etc., and the effects of such policies on the total population of the country.



❖ **Micro and Macro Study**

Micro demography is the narrow view of population studies. Among others, Hauser and Duncan include the study of fertility, mortality, distribution, migration, etc. of an individual, a family or group of a particular city or area or community.

A majority of writers take the macro view of population studies and include the qualitative aspects of demography. To them, demography includes the interrelationships between population and social, economic and cultural conditions of the country and their effects on population growth.

❖ **Demography as a Science-** For any discipline to be a science:

- (i) It must be a systematised body of knowledge.
- (ii) It must have its own laws or theories.
- (iii) They can be tested by observation and experimentation.
- (iv) They can make predictions.
- (v) They can be self-corrective; and
- (vi) Have universal validity.

FACTORS AFFECTING FERTILITY AND MORTALITY RATE

Mortality Rate

Mortality or death is affected by a variety of factors.



They may be biological, physiological, environmental, etc.

From the demographic viewpoint, mortality is related to the age and gender of an individual. There is infant mortality, mortality of woman at the time of delivery, mortality of man due to cancer of the prostate, etc.

In its Manual on the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death, the World Health Organization (WHO) places them under the following five categories:

1. Infectious, parasitic and respiratory diseases
2. Cancer
3. Diseases of the circulatory system
4. Violence and accidents
5. All other causes such as diseases of the digestive system.

Fertility Rate

- **Biological factors-** Biological factors like age and sex are very important in affecting fertility. Fecundity depends on the woman and her age. It is only the woman who can bear a child with the onset of menstruation. This process stops when menopause begins. Thus, the onset of menstruation and menopause are the biological limits to fertility in the case of a woman. The start of the first menstrual period, known as menarche, depends on climate, health, food, etc.
- **Physiological factors-** There are physiological factors which affect the fecundity period of women. They are in fact, the periods in the reproductive pattern of a woman when she is not able to conceive and is sterile. Sterility in a woman may be due to a number factor. In societies where a girl is married at an early age, the interval between cohabitation



and the birth of the first child is longer because the girl is not developed physically to bear the child.

- **Social factors-** Social factors like religion, caste, race, family system, education, status of woman, etc. also influence fertility in a country.
- **Economic factors-** Economic factors like urbanisation, occupation of the family and overall economic conditions have much affect on fertility.
 - i. **Urbanisation** affects fertility of the people differently as compared with rural areas. Fertility declines with urbanisation. This is caused by lack of accommodation and high cost of living in the case of those who migrate from rural areas.
 - ii. **Occupation** determines the economic condition of a family which, in turn, affects fertility. Manual workers have high fertility because to supplement the family income, they want more working hands in the form of children. But those engaged in business, trading and in white-collar jobs have low fertility.
 - iii. The **economic conditions** of a country influence fertility considerably. In developed countries, per capita income and standard of living being high, fertility is low. People prefer to maintain their high standard of living instead of having more children which involve high costs in bringing up and educating them. But the poor in developed countries have high fertility because they want more children to support the family.
- **Family planning-** One of the important factors affecting fertility is family planning. Among other factors, developed countries have been able to bring down their fertility rates by voluntarily adopting family planning devices. But in underdeveloped countries, both men and women are reluctant to use contraceptives due to social taboos and restrictions, ignorance, poverty, proper education, etc.



MEASURES TO CALCULATE FERTILITY RATE

1. Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

CBR is a ratio of total registered live births to the total population during a specific year, multiplied by 1000

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\Sigma B}{\Sigma P} \times 1000$$

B is number of live births in a year

P is the mid-year total population

2. General Fertility Rate (GFR)

Contrary to crude birth rate this measure uses the number of women of child bearing age in a population as a base for the calculation rather than total population. It is a great improvement over CBR because in it only the population of reproductive age group is taken into consideration. It considers only the female population of reproductive age group.

$$\text{GRR} = \frac{\Sigma B}{\Sigma F} \times 1000$$

here, B= registered live births in the year,

F= midyear female population (15-49 yrs.)



3. Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

The ASFR is preferred over other fertility rates, since it considers the fact that women of all reproductive age groups do not have same fertility.

$$\text{ASFR} = \text{B/F} \times 1000$$

B= Birth in a specific age group

F= mid-year women population of that age group

4. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

This measure is regarded as the best single cross-sectional measure of fertility. It is most sensitive and meaningful measure of fertility. If the TFR is two, it means that parents are replacing themselves and the population remains static. However, in the end the population with TFR at two, will decline as all the mothers will not survive till the end of the reproductive period.

$$\text{TFR} = \sum \text{ASFR} \times i$$

here, i = class- interval

5. Gross Reproductive Rate (GRR)

The total fertility includes all births, both male and female. The GRR shows how many girls babies, potential future mothers, would be born to 1000 women passing through their child bearing years.

$$\text{GRR} = \text{TFR} / 2$$



6. Net Reproductive Rate (NRR)

It is used to indicate generational replacement. It is quite easy to interpret. An NRR of one, means that a population will replace itself but will not grow. An NRR of less than one indicates that the population is not replacing itself and if the rate continues, the population will decline. If NRR is more than one, it means that the population is not only replacing itself, but it is also growing.

NRR= GRR x survival factor

Growing importance of modern economics and society

1. Job creation
2. Industry diversification
3. Business retention and expansion
4. Increased tax revenue
5. Improved quality of life

ESSENTIAL DISCIPLINES OF SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE IN DEMOGRAPHY

Socioeconomic status is a combination of sociological and economic statistics. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. Some people think of socioeconomic status as someone's social standing of a person or community. From the Public Health viewpoint, there are connections between socioeconomic status and health outcomes. Lower socioeconomic status may put people at higher risk for poor nutrition, lower education, inadequate housing, higher crime, higher risk behaviours and less access to health care.



Socio-economic factors include occupation, education, income, wealth and where someone lives.

Socio-Economic

❖ Labour and employment

- Labour force participation rate, both sexes
- Unemployment rate, both sexes

❖ Education

- Percentage of women/men by schooling completed
- Functional literacy rate, both sexes

❖ Health and Sanitation

- Percentage of households availing of health care services
- Percentage of households with sanitary type of toilet facilities
- Percentage of households with safe main source of drinking water
- Percentage of households with owned/rented or shared house.

❖ Housing and Household Convenience

- Percentage of households with house made of durable materials
- Percentage of households with electricity connection
- Percentage of households with household convenience.

❖ Family Planning

- Percentage of households with access to family planning services
- Contraceptive prevalence rate



❖ **Income**

- Average family income
- Per capita income of households

UNIT-2

Distribution of Population and Population Growth

DENSITY AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- Population distribution is the spread of people across the world i.e. where people resides.
- Population density is the number of people living in a particular area, usually 1 sq.km, and can be written as total population / land area.
- The **population** of the world is now over 7 billion people, the vast majority of whom live in the developing world. The world's population is spread unevenly across the globe with concentrations of large numbers of people living in the same area. The world as a whole has more 'empty' areas than 'crowded' areas.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

1. Physical Factors

- **Climate-** Temperate areas which experience few extremes of weather and climate tend to be more attracted than areas which experience extremes. Areas which are very dry, very cold or very wet tend to have sparse populations whereas areas which have a moderate climate with evenly distributed rainfall or with monsoon type climates have denser populations.



- Topography/Terrain- Temperate areas which experience few extremes of weather and climate tend to be more attracted than areas which experience extremes. Areas which are very dry, very cold or very wet tend to have sparse populations whereas areas which have a moderate climate with evenly distributed rainfall or with monsoon type climates have denser populations.
- Natural resources- Areas with a wealth of natural resources such as oil, coal or minerals may have higher population densities than areas which do not. It is important to remember though that natural resources may be found in otherwise harsh environments and that they may be traded and exported/used in areas other than where they are extracted.
- Soils- Areas which have rich, fertile soils allowing successful agriculture tend to have higher population densities than areas which have poor quality soils have sparse populations. Good quality soils may be found in low lying areas such as river flood plains and deltas where silt is deposited; in volcanic areas; in areas which have a high natural humus content. Poor quality soils may be found in areas with steep slopes; areas with very high rainfall throughout the year which tends to leach nutrients from the soil; cold areas of permafrost; areas experiencing soil degradation through human management e.g. over-grazing/deforestation.

2. Human Factors- Jobs, e.g. in manufacturing and service industries encourage people to move to find work. Tourism can also attract visitors to an area, providing local people with jobs.

-Areas with good transport links, such as roads and railways, will attract people and industry which creates employment opportunities.

-Remote areas which are isolated and have poor transport links do not attract people.

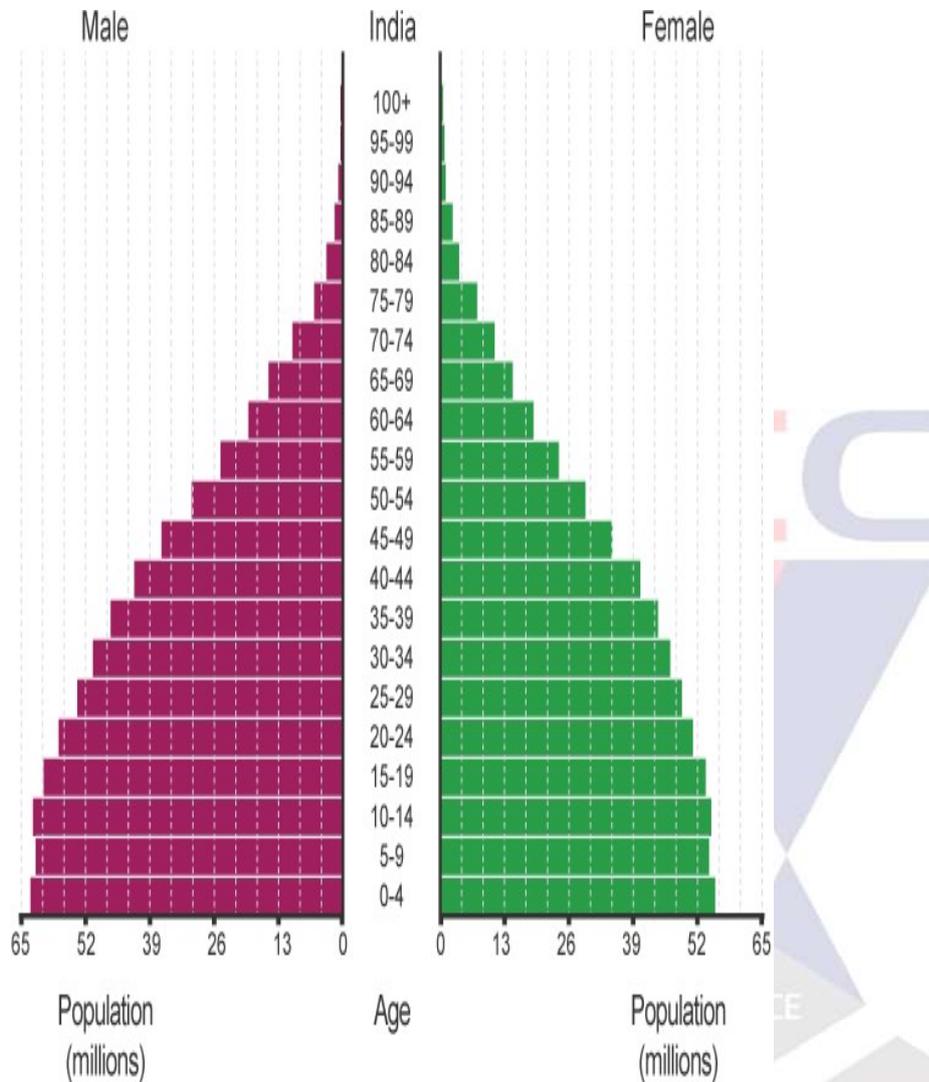


3. Population Patterns- Individuals of a population can be distributed in one of three basic patterns: they can be more or less equally spaced apart (uniform dispersion), dispersed randomly with no predictable pattern (random dispersion), or clustered in groups (clumped dispersion). It also includes the life expectancy of the country. Life expectancy depends upon the physical and medical facility provided by the country. Scale of facility provision varies within underdeveloped, developed and developing countries.

POPULATION STRUCTURE

The population pyramid of India shows high birth and death rates and low life expectancy.





The effects of this population structure are as follows:

- Too many young people, puts an added strain on services e.g. health care.
- Extra money is required to build more schools to accommodate children.



- The Government has to spend more money on education and less money elsewhere e.g. industrial development.
- More children born means that more maternity hospitals and schools are needed.
- More teachers and midwives are required to be trained.
- In the future, too many people of working age to fill job vacancies.
- Unemployment and poverty increase.
- Not enough homes, so shanty towns increase.

CONCEPT OF OVER AND UNDER POPULATION

- **Over-population** is when there are too many people, to be supported to a good standard of living, by the resources of a region or country.
- **Under-population** is when a region or country has insufficient workers to exploit their resources efficiently, to support retired populations and to provide growth. i.e. too few people to use all the resources of an area to the maximum efficiency. Rural areas in LICs may become under-populated where agricultural production has fallen and depopulation has occurred. It could also happen when land in rural areas is abandoned as people migrate to urban areas, natural hazards, war and communicable diseases such as HIV.



OVER POPULATION

The main cause of overpopulation is high birth rates and falling death rates, leading to natural increase. The impacts of over-population include:

- Water – around the world more than 1 billion people do not have access to safe drinking water. Over-population puts significant demand on agricultural production, which in itself consumes more water than any other sector.
- Food – by 2050 the global demand for food could be greater than production. Almost a billion people didn't have enough food to lead a healthy life in 2015.
- Environment – climate change, due to human emissions of greenhouse gases, is a major consequence of overpopulation. The impact of climate change includes more extreme climate events, loss of natural ecosystems and sea-level rise.
- Services – pressure is put on services such as education, health care and social services due.
- Congestion – greater demand for public transport and more cars on the road lead to congestion and increased air pollution.

UNDER POPULATION

Most areas considered under-populated today are large in area and rich in resources. Examples include Canada, Australia and Mongolia.



The impacts of under-population include:

- a shortage of workers
- fewer people to pay tax
- closure of services
- wasted resources

METHODS OF ASSESSMENT OF POPULATION GROWTH

BASIC OF POPULATION GROWTH

All populations change in size with time

- if births exceed deaths, the population grows
- if deaths exceed births, the population shrinks
- only when births equal deaths does the population stay the same

OTHER FACTORS OF POPULATION GROWTH

Populations can also change size if organisms move in (immigration) or leave (emigration)

ON BRINGING THEM TOGETHER

We can write a simple equation to show population growth as:

$$\text{Change in Population Size} = (\text{Births} + \text{Immigration}) - (\text{Deaths} + \text{Emigration})$$

EXAMPLE



Suppose we had a population of 100,000 individuals. Suppose in one year there were 1000 births, and 500 deaths. Thus, percentage of population will be:

Birth percentage = $1000/100,000 = 0.01$, or in percentage terms, this is 1% of the population.

Death percentage = $500/100,000 = 0.005$, or in percentage terms, this is 0.5% of the population.

If immigration and emigration are equal they get cancelled out from the equation. Now, on subtracting deaths from births net growth will be:

$1000-500/100,000 = 500/100,000 = 0.005$, or 0.5% net growth

Therefore this population would be growing by 0.5% this first year. That means that after one year, there will be 500 more individuals than the previous year. So, after one year, the population would be 100,500 individuals.

THE NET REPRODUCTIVE RATE

The net reproductive rate (r) is the percentage growth after accounting for births and deaths.

Net reproductive rate (r) is calculated as:

$r = (\text{births-deaths})/\text{population size or to get in percentage terms, just multiply by 100}$

In the example above, the population reproductive rate is 0.5%/yr.



Now, as we came back many years later, the net reproductive rate was still the same, but now the population had grown to 1,000,000. So, the new individuals that have been added each year will be-

Simply multiply the population by the reproductive rate:

$$1,000,000 \times 0.05 \text{ (which is 0.5\%)} = 50,000$$

This means that now 50,000 new individuals are added in one year!! The net reproductive rate is the same as before, but because the population is so much bigger, many more individuals are added.

UNIT-3

Population as Resources

Importance of human resource as development of nation

- 1. Utilization of natural resources-** The natural resources like mineral, water, oil and forest are utilized by the human resource. The utilisation of natural resources increases the national income. The per capital income and living standards of the people increase. The dearth of proper human resource is one of the causes of non-utilisation of natural resources in world.
- 2. Compensate the deficiency of natural resources-** The utilisation of human resource compensates the deficiency of natural resources. Many countries poor in natural resources have been able to achieve high economic and human development on the basis of the human resources.



3. **Utilization of physical capital-** The more existence of physical capital is on guaranteed of development. They should be property utilised. They are utilised by human resource. Human resources is essential to operate machinery and equipment and to run factories and industry.
4. **Increase production-** The skilled, educated and healthy human resources increase the productivity and production. The production may be done even by the use of unskilled and semiskilled manpower .But the production of goods quality and variety of goods need skilled manpower.
5. **Reform in tradition cultural and attitude-** The traditional culture, values and attitude have been inimical to the development of developing countries including world. The educated manpower reforms the traditional cultural and attitude.
6. **Increase in managerial capacity and entrepreneurship-** Human resources increase the managerial capacity and entrepreneurship. It leads to innovation. The new production technique, new market and new technology are developed. This increase the production and national income.
7. **Development of agriculture and industry-** The modern and superior technologies should be use for the modernisation of agriculture and rapid industrialisation's. This is made possible only by human resource. Theodore Schultz observes "It is simply not possible to have the fruits of a modern agriculture and the abundance of modern industry without making large investment in human being.



8. Remove economic background- Human resource helps directly to remove the economic backwardness. It increases labour efficiently and specialisation. It increases labour mobility from which the executing resources can be made more productivity. The development of human resources increases the knowledge of natural resources. New production technique, market and opportunities of economic activities. The human resource also helps in the proper utilisation of imported capital. These all lead to the increase in production, employment opportunities and levels of living of people.

Concept and importance of literacy

In the past, definitions of literacy focused on only the ability to read and write print texts, but these definitions are no longer enough for the modern world, it must include those facets of literacy as we know it today: not only the basic view of literacy as the ability to read and write but also what are termed social literacy, critical literacy, mathematical literacy, cultural literacy and technological literacy.

Importance of literacy

1. An essential component of social justice
2. Enhances effective learning skills in students
3. Country's social and economic development
4. Interpret a wide range of texts
5. Technological advances
6. Online learning

CONCEPT OF SEX RATIO



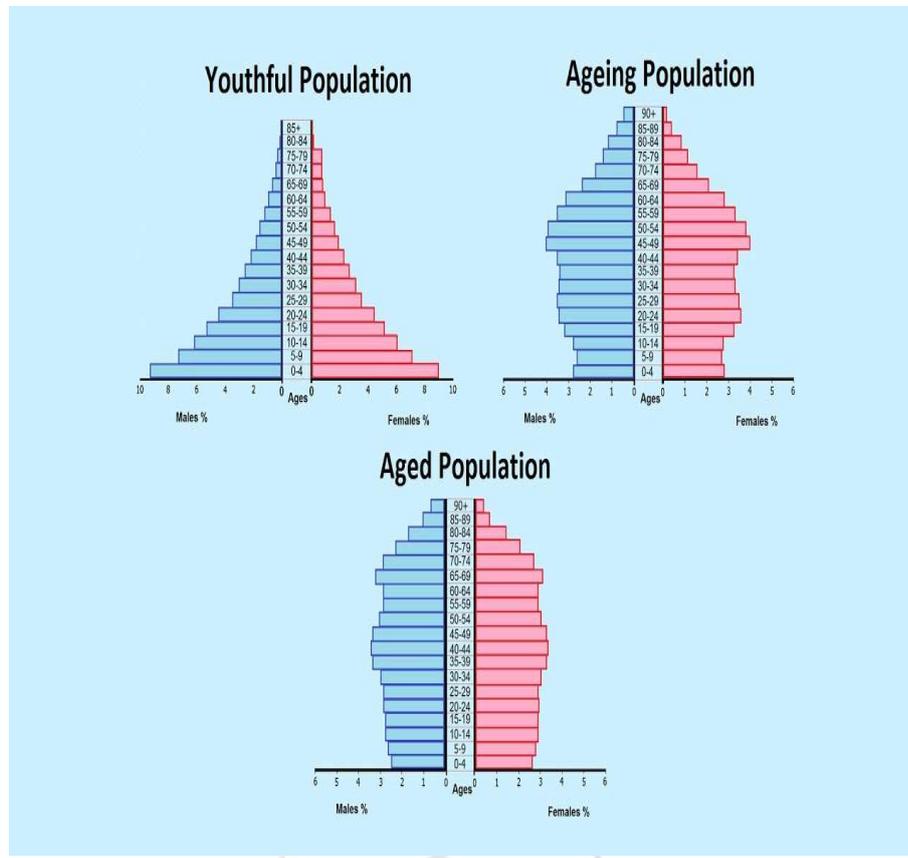
The ratio of males to females in a population is called the **sex ratio**, and it can have a pretty big impact. The sex ratio, at its broadest, applies to any species with male and female sexes. But when we use the term sex ratio, we actually could be talking about a few different things. The **primary sex ratio** is the ratio at fertilization, or the sex ratio of unborn offspring in a population.

The **secondary ratio** recalculates this as the ratio at birth, and the **tertiary sex ratio** is the ratio at sexual adulthood. There's actually a fourth one as well, the **quaternary sex ratio**, which calculates the male/female ratio in adults past the age of sexual reproduction.

By measuring these four different ratios, you get a good idea of what's going on in a population throughout an average lifetime. Ideally, all of these ratios should stay roughly balanced, but imagine that one of them, let's say the ratio at adulthood, is greatly off. That means that somewhere between birth and adulthood, you have a lot more females dying than males, or vice versa, so now you know there's an issue here that needs addressing.

For almost all species, including humans, the average sex ratio is about the same at **1:1** which means an average of one male to one female. That's a simple ratio, although it's also common to see it in terms of 100s. A perfectly balanced ratio in that form would look like this: **100:100**.

AGE AND SEX PYRAMID



- An age-sex pyramid breaks down a country's or location's population into male and female genders and age ranges. Usually, you'll find the left side of the pyramid graphing the male population and the right side of the pyramid displaying the female population.
- Along the horizontal axis (x-axis) of a population pyramid, the graph displays the population number. It can represent a *total* population of that age—the total number of males/females who are of a certain age. Or, the number can stand for a *percentage* of the population at that age—how many percent of the *entire* population are of a certain age. The center of the pyramid starts at zero population and extends out to the left for males and right for females in increasing size or proportion of the population.
- Along the vertical axis (y-axis), age-sex pyramids display five-year age increments, from birth at the bottom to old age at the top.



- This entry provides the distribution of the population according to age. Information is included by sex and age group as follows:
- 0-14 years (children),
- 15-24 years (early working age),
- 25-54 years (prime working age),
- 55-64 years (mature working age),
- 65 years and over (elderly).
- The age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues. Countries with young populations (high percentage under age 15) need to invest more in schools, while countries with older populations (high percentage ages 65 and over) need to invest more in the health sector. The age structure can also be used to help predict potential political issues. For example, the rapid growth of a young adult population unable to find employment can lead to unrest.

CONCEPT OF WORKING AND DEPENDENT POPULATION

The concept of working and dependent population could be understood through the study of dependency ratio.

What Is the Dependency Ratio?

The dependency ration is a measure of the number of dependents aged 0 to 14 and over the age of 65, compared with the total population aged 15 to 64. this demographic indicator gives insight into the number of people of non- working age, compared with the number of those of working age. It is also used to understand the relative economic burden of the workforce and has ramification for taxation. The dependency ratio is also referred to as the total or youth dependency ratio.

The Formula for the Dependency Ratio Is

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{No. of dependents}}{\text{Population Aged 15 to 64}} \times 100$$



Key points of dependency ratio

- As the overall age of the population rises, the ratio can be shifted to reflect the increased needs associated with an aging population.
- A high dependency ratio means those of working age, and the overall economy, face a greater burden in supporting the aging population.
- The youth dependency ratio includes those only under 15, and the elderly dependency ratio focuses on those over 64.
- The dependency ratio is adjusted to reflect more accurate dependency. This is due to the fact those over 64 often require more government assistance than dependents under the age of 15.

Limitations of the Dependency Ratio

- The dependency ratio only considers age when determining whether a person is economically active. Other factors may determine if a person is economically active aside from age including status as a student, illness or disability, stay-at-home parents, early retirement, and the long-term unemployed.
- Additionally, some people choose to continue working beyond age 64.



UNIT-4

Urbanization and its Implications

CONCEPT OF URBANISATION

- In demography, urbanization refers to the process of population concentration whereby populations move from a rural area to an urban one, leading to a relative rise in the number of city dwellers. Urban geography considers urbanization a local phenomenon.
- Urbanization results from a natural increase in the population and rural to urban migration. Urbanization affects the physical environment through the impacts of the number of people, their activities and the increased demands on resources.

FACTORS AFFECTING URBANIZATION AND RURAL POPULATION

Economic, political, and social issues merge with circumstances of modernization to make people want to migrate from rural to urban areas.

- ❖ **Industrial Growth:** The explosion of industrialization and manufacturing enterprises within a certain urban area gives rise to more employment opportunities — which is another factor of urbanization.



- ❖ **Employment:** Rural areas commonly are agricultural. Urbanization and industrial growth create opportunities for jobs that pay more, are more diverse, and may be less physically demanding.
- ❖ **Social Factors:** Many urban areas allow for better living standards, including superior educational facilities, better access to healthcare, modern housing, and more recreational activities.
- ❖ **Economic Problems:** Many people may choose to migrate from a world area, as it is generally not as economically stable or wealthy as a booming urban city.
- ❖ **Political Turmoil:** War, civil unrest, and other sources of political disorder often are woes of developing areas. This turbulence — and potential danger — can be enough to make anyone want to move.
- ❖ **Modernization:** New technology upgrades the infrastructure of urban areas. Better communication, medical facilities, and various social amenities can attract those from rural areas.

FEATURES AND IMPORTANCE OF URBANISATION

FEATURES

- **Fast Growth in Urban Population-** Between 1961-71 the growth rate of population in urban areas was over 38%. This was followed by a still higher growth of 46 per cent during the decade of 1971-81.



Between 1981-91, the growth was, no doubt, somewhat less at over 36 per cent but it was not inconsiderable.

- **Large Increase in big towns-** Another noteworthy feature of urbanization is that there has been a substantial increase in the population of big towns. A substantial increase in population has taken place since 1901 in the big towns, and that a major proportion of urban population resides in them.
- **Regional Disparities in Urbanization-** The above description provides the all-India picture. However, the variations in the level of urbanization in various states are indeed large and rates of urbanization show surprises. Again, there are variations within the regions of each state. All this point to the diversity of conditions/causes that operate in this vast country, and is suggestive of different perceptions and policies in this field.

IMPORTANCE

- Supply of basic amenities and facilities
- Improvement in the economy
- Better living condition
- Convenience and access to educational service, health and jobs
- Social diversity
- Focused political concentration



VARIOUS DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION

- Increases in income differentials across countries often lead to increases in migrant flows
- Strong migrant networks have historically played a large role in enhancing migrant flows.
- Macroeconomic conditions at home and abroad can affect the flow of migrants.
- Demographic factors such as age, education, marital status, and language impact one's willingness to migrate.
- The push factors are **poverty**, lack of work opportunities, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic condition, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities, scarcity of cultivated land, inequitable land distribution, low agricultural productivity.
- The pull factors are- demand for labour, high wages, low cost of living, family and friends network, property rights.