

# **DEMOGRAPHY**

## **AS A FACTOR OF SOCIAL CHANGE :-**

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# DEMOGRAPHY AS A FACTOR OF SOCIAL CHANGE :-

- Demography is the scientific study of a population and its various dynamics.
- Demographic factors determine the numbers, composition, selection and changes in population-both in numbers and composition.
- Change in the size of a population may bring about a change in the social life of the people, which may further bring about a change in various other aspects of human life like economic, cultural and political.

# ASPECTS OF CHANGE IN A GIVEN POPULATION

- **Fertility rate** refers to the rate of actual child-bearing in a population.
- It is the number of births per year per 1000 persons in a given population.
- It should not be confused with fecundity which refers to the biological capacity to conceive and bear children.
- Increase in population is due to increase in the birth rate and decline in the death rate.

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- **Mortality rate** is measured by the crude death rate or the annual number of deaths per 1000 persons.
- Decline in death rate has led to increased population growth. Additionally, availability of better medical facilities has enabled the population to be active till old age. This has brought about a perceptible (visible) change in social attitudes and beliefs.

# Sex ratio and its implications

- **Sex ratio** is the number of females per 1000 males in a given population.
- Different evil practices like female foeticide and infanticide are responsible for low sex ratio among females.
- Chandigarh has the dubious distinction of having the lowest sex ratio in the country which is 777/1000

# Age-Factor

- **Dependency Ratio** :The dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of persons in the dependent age group to the number of persons in economically productive age groups.
- A high dependency ratio means that the earning population is less and consumer population is more.

# Migration and its dynamics

- **Migration** is the movement of a part of population between and within societies .
- **Immigration** is movement into a society.
- **Emigration** is movement out of a society.
- In the era of globalization , migration has emerged as a major theme of discussion among the social scientists. Diaspora studies is the most crucial component of sociology today

# Factors of migration

- **Push factors** refers to the unfavorable economic, political or socio-cultural conditions prevailing in the homeland.
- **Pull factors** refers the different favorable economic, political or socio-cultural conditions prevailing in the foreign land.

# POPULATION and SOCIAL CHANGE

- Population changes may initiate pressure to change the social and political institutions.
- In the Indian context, we notice that an increase in population has resulted in an increase in unemployment, poverty, urbanization, number of slums, and an increase in the burden on infrastructural facilities.
- These, in turn, have resulted in the absence of adequate facilities, rise in nuclear families and, have altered social relationships in a perceptible manner.

# Reversal of Brain Drain

- **Brain Drain** is a flight of enabled man power to foreign lands.
- For long it was believed that high population is a problem. However it was realized soon that proper nurturing of man power can yield tremendous benefits for a society in the long run
- The success of Indians abroad and its economic linkages to the home country today marks the reversal of brain drain.

## FINALLY ...

- India has the largest number of young population. The emphasis and priority should be on investing in their education and skill development.

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**THANK YOU**