

Hello everyone, I'm Pooja Yadav and today

I will be explaining the 16th model of
demography and population studies paper.

This paper is offered as a generic elective
paper for the students of second year BA.

Name of the unit population
structure and characteristics.

The name of the module is
Urbanization model number is 16.

Outline of the model.

This model will cover the concepts
and terms of urbanization as well
as measures of urbanization.

Upon completion of this module,
students will be able to understand
the different terms and concepts
of urbanization and they will be
able to understand and analyze the
Different concepts of urbanization.

So there are different terms
and concepts of urbanization,

which I will be discussing in this video.

urban place, locality,

urban agglomeration,

urban population, urban growth,

urbanization and urbanism.

So altogether I will be explaining

the seven concepts of urbanization.

Starting with the first concept

of urbanization.

The concept of urban place embraces the area,

demarcated as urban,

regardless of boundary determining criteria.

Some of the criteria that are used

to determine the urban status of

a place is size of the population

density of the population,

prominent economic activity

in that particular area,

and the administrative structure.

According to the 2001 census.

An urban area is.

An urban area are the places with
Municipality, Municipal Corporation,
Containment Board, or notified Town,
Area Committee, etc.

So all the places with the municipality.

Or municipal Corporation or a
containment board or notify town
area can be called as an urban area.

According to 2001 second definition,

all other places which satisfies

the following criteria can

be called as an urban place.

The criterias are as follows.

The place should have a minimum

population of 5000,
75% of the male

working population should be engaged

in non agricultural pursuits,

and the place should have a

density of population of 400

persons per square kilometers.

Moving on to the next concept,

the next concept is locality.

A locality is defined as a
distinct population cluster,
of which the inhabitants live
in closely adjacent structures,
or locality usually has a name,
but locality can be named or
delineated for the purpose.

Moving on to the next concept,

the next concept is the
concept of urban agglomeration

According to the United Nations,

Urban Agglomeration

basically comprises of a proper city

and town and also the sub urban,

fringe,

or thickly settled territory lying

outside of but adjacent to its boundaries.

So what is an urban agglomeration?

An urban agglomeration comprises

of a proper city in town and along

with the proper city and town,

all other suburban fringes or

thickly settled territory.

lying outside this

proper city and town,

but they are adjacent to the

proper city and towns can be

called as a urban agglomeration.

Moving on to the next concept,

the next concept is the

concept of urban population.

So what is an urban population?

The population which lives in urban

area is called as an urban population.

The next concept is the

concept of urban growth.

The urban growth can happen because

of changes in the size of either an

urban place or an urban population.

An urban growth.

Growth in urban place can happen

because of extension of a boundary of
an urban area or reclassification
of an area into an urban place.

The growth in urban population can happen
because of either of the two reasons,
or it can happen because of natural
increasing population or net migration.

Moving on to the next concept,
the next concept is urbanization.

Urbanization refers to changes in the
proportion of the units population,
which is urban.

Now, the distinction between urban growth
and urbanization is that urbanization
occurs when the rate of growth of urban
population is greater than the rate
of growth of non urban population.

And the final concept is
the concept of urbanism.

Urbanism is the way of life associated
with living in urban areas.

So the way of life associated with living in urban areas is known as urbanism.

Moving on to the next part of the video, the next part of the video covers the measures of urbanization.

So here I will be discussing the four measures of urbanization.

The first measure is the measure of percentage of population in Urban areas this measure is the simplest and the most commonly used index for measuring the degree of urbanization.

Now the formula to calculate this percentage of population in urban area is $PU = \frac{U}{P} \times 100$ which means.

Percentage of population in urban areas is equal to urban population divided by the total population multiplied by 100.

Now this measure is a very or simple measure and it is easy to calculate at the same time the data needed to calculate this,

you know to do the calculations

is easily available.

Moving on to the next measure,

the next measure is a measure of ratio of urban rural population.

This index tells us the number of

persons living in urban areas.

for each person living in rural areas.

So the ratio of urban rural population

index measures or basically tells us the

number of persons living in urban areas

for each person living in rural areas.

Now the formula to calculate this ratio.

Urban rural population , $UR = U/R$

where UR

stands for urban rural population ratio

which is equal to urban population

divided by the rural population.

The next measure is the size of locality

of residents of the median inhabitant.

Now this measure follows the same

principle as the concept of median age.

This index establishes the size of the locality, with a median inhabitant leaves this measure is similar to the concept of median age, except that this measure includes the size of city rather than the age of the people.

That is,

if the population of the country is ordered according to the size of the locality where the inhabitants lives from the largest to the smallest, or vice a versa, an rank is awarded to each of the inhabitants from one to the total number of population.

The index represents the size of the locality inhabited by the population, which occupies the middle value

This measure can be interpreted as larger the size of the locality.

Higher is the degree of urbanization.

And the last measure of urbanization

is the tempo of urbanization.

Now Tempo basically means

speed of urbanization.

This measure refers to changes in the degree

of urbanization during a period of time.

The word tempo here refers to

net difference between rate of

growth in urban population and

that in the rural population.

So if you're measuring the tempo of

urbanization by using the percentage

of population living in urban areas.

Or by using the ratio of urban rural

population or through the size

of locality of median inhabitant,

this index would basically represent

the degree at which urbanization

is happening in a particular place.

For further reference, you can look

up to these two books, thank you.