RC 18 – Social Demography

Social demography in India focuses on understanding the interplay between social factors and demographic processes. Its objectives and scope include:

1) Population Analysis: Studying population size, distribution, and density across various regions of India. This includes examining trends in birth rates, death rates, and migration patterns.

2) Social Structure and Dynamics: Investigating how social structures (like caste, class, and gender) influence demographic trends. This includes analysing the impact of social stratification on fertility, mortality, and migration.

3) Socioeconomic Factors: Exploring the relationship between socioeconomic status and demographic variables, such as education, employment, and income levels, and how these factors affect population dynamics.

4) Health and Well-being: Assessing the health status of different demographic groups, understanding health disparities, and evaluating the impact of public health policies.

5) Urbanization, Migration & Diaspora: Analysing pattern, trends, distribution in urbanization, migration (Internal & International), Diaspora and their effects on social structures and community dynamics.

6) Policy Formulation: Providing insights to inform government policies related to population control, health care, education, and social welfare.

7) Cultural Influences: Examining how cultural norms and values shape demographic behaviours, including marriage patterns, family size, and reproductive choices.

8) Future Projections: Utilizing demographic data to predict future trends and challenges, aiding in planning for sustainable development.

By addressing these areas, social demography in India aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how demographic factors influence and are influenced by social phenomena, ultimately contributing to better policy-making and social development.