**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**
'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

**EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND FAMILIAL
CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT
MARDAN**

MUHAMMAD B¹, ALI A², HANAN F³, KHAN Y^{*4} AND NAWAZ MN⁵

1: Ph.D Scholar, Department of Rural Sociology, The university of Agriculture Peshawar
Pakistan

2: Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture Peshawar
Pakistan

3: Assistant professor, Department of Sociology, FATA University TSD Darra, NMD Kohat,
Pakistan

4: Ph.D Scholar, Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture Peshawar
Pakistan

5: Mphil Scholar, Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture Peshawar
Pakistan

***Corresponding Author: E Mail: younas.soc@aup.edu.pk , Mobile #+92 345 1500032**

Received 21st July 2019; Revised 19th Aug. 2019; Accepted 20th Sept. 2019; Available online 1st Jan. 2020

<https://doi.org/10.31032/IJBPAS/2020/9.1.4906>

ABSTRACT

The present study entitled effects of urbanization on the demographic and familial characteristics of human life was conducted in district Mardan. A sample size of 346 was selected as per Sekeran criteria through simple random sampling procedure. A structured interview schedule was used for data collection. Further, the dependent variable *effects of urbanization* was indexed and cross tabulated with independent variable *familial patterns* through the application of Chi-square test to ascertain the association between dependent variable and independent variable. Based on the study findings it could be concluded that the standard of social life in familial affairs in terms of getting education, habits of food,

clothes, residence and modes of recreational facilities were possible through urbanization; however, despite the aforementioned facilities urbanization is a provoking agent of unemployment, thus the government should pay attention to the provision of jobs opportunities at cities to tackle the problem of unemployment due to urbanization is the order of the day, were recommended.

Keywords: Urbanization, Impacts, Family Structure, Mardan, Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is a natural growth of municipality, which results in many changes such as ecological deprivation, poverty and poor quality of life. Now-a-day urbanization is becoming a universal issue. It becomes possible only with movement from agrarian sector to industrial zone. With urbanization the population of the world increases geometrically. In the mid of 20th century, about one-third of population of the world was living in cities while more than 40 percent of it started living in urban regions. If it increases at the same rate, there would be a 60% increase in population in 2030 [1].

It is expected that general population of the world would be around fifty million in the year 2030 while, at present, it is about thirty million. It has been found that almost one-third of the total population was living in urban areas in 1950 - share of urban residents has grown to 47 percent, which may reach to sixty-

one percent in the year 2030 [2]. In the world, urbanization is becoming a dangerous issue; where, the magnitude of cities has become very large. A lot of problems i.e. poverty, unemployment, poor health facilities, urban slums, a very low level of sanitation and conservational dilapidation have generated in both highly developed as well as under-developing countries [3].

It would be worth-mentioning to state that the developing world is becoming rapidly an urban one. In view of not executing the public policies towards redirection of industries, migrants' issues, diseases and natural disasters, urbanization tendency is still at top. With this tendency, city sizes have increased to large mega-cities. It is essential to make a difference between urbanization and urban growth. Urbanization refers to enhance in the proportion of the inhabitants living in urban places while

urban growth refers to improvement in the number of the urban population [2].

In many areas of social life, rapid changes have been experienced with the rise in urbanization and modernization; with these changes. The family institution has badly affected. As a result, the structure and function of family has changed [4]. However, families keep-up providing assistance sensibly to the development and happiness of its followers [5]. The first man of the world who identified that with the development of industrialization and urbanization, change in family institution as well as in the whole society occurs was Mr. Frederic. L. Play [6].

Many of the founding fathers of sociology are of the view that with development of industrialization and urbanization, a very clear change in family institution took place i.e. family transformed from joint family to nuclear family in the commencement of twentieth century. There generated a clear difference as well in rural and urban areas. In rural society, joint family system exists while, in urban society, nuclear family system exists. In the rural areas, there is face to face interaction, social solidarity and close economic

relationship amongst the people. Religion plays main role in this regard in the rural society [7]. Daunton [8] presented his point of view regarding the industrial revolution, stating that the conversion from agrarian to industrial sector, innovation of steam power and the development of urban society in English country was the main pictogram of industrial insurgency.

Bilsborrow [9], showing the main causes of the urbanization, stated that most of the migrations from rural to urban areas are due to the environment as, in rural zone, the environment is badly exhausted. Further, he stated that with the development of industries in urban area, a lot of job opportunities are available in urban area. So, in order to avail these opportunities, people of rural area move towards cities. Hope *et al*, [10] described about the urbanization that there is a vivid change every year in the number of population in urban locality and this change in percentage is called urbanization. We can also define the urbanization as dissimilarity amongst the growth rate of an area and the total population. Closely linked to it, Nsiah-Gyabaah, K [11] defines urbanization as when people travel from villages to cities

and, as a result, population becomes expanded. If we look at these descriptions, one thing is sure that in the process of urbanization, deliberations take place. So, concentration of population in the urban locality in a specific time is called urbanization. As per report of World Bank, all parts of a country's economy are affected by urbanization [12]. Further, the product of communal, financial and governmental growths is called urbanization. Urbanization is a process in which cities get increased. In fact, all fields of human life have been affected by urbanization both in the rural and urban sites. Based on the aforementioned literature this study is designed to highlight the familial factors affecting urbanization through the application of chi-square test statistics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A cross sectional research study designed was carried out in District Mardan, where five wards as shown in proportional allocation **Table 1** were selected randomly. A structured interview schedule was used for data collection. As per census report of 1998 the total households of the five wards were 3472 where 346 sample size is selected as per sekaran (2003) sample size selection criteria. Further, the collected information from primary source is encoded into Statistical Packages for Social Sciences to disclose the *univariate* and *bivariate* analysis with the sole purpose to dig out the association between dependent variable (Effects of Urbanization) through indexation and cross tabulation with independent variable (Familial patterns) by the help of chi-square formula as shown after **Table 1**.

Table 1: Population and sample size:

S. No	Name Of ward	Population size	Sample size
1	Sarwar abad	820	82
2	Tariq abad	740	73
3	PMAD	702	71
4	Bajaur colony	630	62
5	Ghaznavi colony	580	58
	Total	3472	346

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^I \frac{(o_{ij} - e_{ij})^2}{e_{ij}}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 findings show that a large number of respondents i.e. 85.8% were of the opinion that urbanization has brought great changes in the living standard of the people. These findings were supported by Goode and Gore disclosed that, in the industrial societies, the family pattern as well as living standard of the people has been affected by the urbanization [13]. Furthermore, 77.2% of the respondents were of the view that urbanization brought about changes in family organization. Moreover, 67.2% of the respondents divulged that urbanization has brought changes in the form of education. The findings further disclosed the opinion of 80.9% of the respondents that urbanization has influenced the habits of food, clothes, residence and interaction of the people while 16.5% of the respondents negated this view, stating that it has produced nothing such in the lives of the people. 73.1% of the respondents were of the opinion that urbanization has brought changes in the mode of recreational facilities. These findings were supported by Gore [13] that people migrate to cities for availability of fundamental facilities of life to live comfortably. 84.1% of the

respondents revealed that urbanization has brought changes in the functions of family whereas 1.4% of the respondents were unaware of it. These findings were supported by Hareven *et al.*, [15] that urbanization and modernity were responsible in the changing of structure as well as functions of family. 80.1% of the respondents stated that urbanization has led to a change in social life of the masses.

Bi Variant analysis shows association between urbanization and changing family pattern

Table-3 exhibits the association between changing in family pattern and urbanization. The data showed that a significant association ($P=0.000$) was disclosed between urbanization has changed the living standard and the changing family pattern. These statements were supported by Goode, and Gore, [13] who disclosed that, in industrial societies the living standard of the people has drastically changed. Likewise, a highly significant association ($P=0.000$) was found between family organization has changed due to urbanization. According to Alike Report showed that, urbanization has brought changes in the lifestyle and organization

of family. Moreover, a significant association ($P=0.000$) was found in the form of education through urbanization and changing family pattern. Moreover, an important relationship ($P=0.000$) was found between when the respondents were asked whether urbanization is leading towards a change in the habits of foods, clothes, residence, interaction process and changing family pattern. These findings were supported by Gore [13], stating that people migrate to cities for availability of easy and good

recreational facilities. Similarly, a significant connection was found in the changes in the modes of recreational facilities through urbanization and changing family pattern. These findings are in line with views of Hareven *et al.*, [14] who dismantled that, in many parts of social life rapid changes have been seen with the rise of urbanization and modernity. These changes has badly affected the institution of family, owing to which the structure and function of family has changed.

Table 2: Frequency & Percentage Distribution of the Respondents Regarding Urbanization

Statement	Yes	No	Don't know
Do you think that urbanization changed the standard of life	297(85.8%)	46(13.3%)	3(0.9%)
Do you think that family organization has changed due to urbanization	267(77.2%)	73(21.1%)	6(1.7%)
Do you see any change in form of education due to urbanization	234(67.6%)	108(31.2%)	4(1.2%)
Do you see any change in the habits of food, cloths, residence and interaction due to urbanization	280(80.9%)	57(16.5%)	9(2.6%)
Do you agree change in the mode of recreational facilities is possible through urbanization	253(73.1%)	82(23.7%)	11(3.2%)

Table 3: Association Between changing family structure and urbanization

Statements	Attitude	Changing Family Structure				Statistics
		Yes	No	Uncertain	Total	
Are you think that urbanization changed the standard of life	Yes	297(85.8%)	0.0(0.0%)	0.0(0.0%)	297(85.8%)	$P=0.000$ $X^2=320.944$
	No	36(10.4%)	9(2.6%)	1(0.3%)	46(13.3%)	
	Uncertain	0.0(0.0%)	0.0(0.0%)	3(0.9%)	3(0.9%)	
Are you think that the family organization has changed due to urbanization	Yes	267(77.2%)	0.0(0.0%)	0.0(0.0%)	267(77.2%)	$P=0.000$ $X^2=275.526$
	No	66(19.1%)	7(2.0%)	0(0.0%)	73(21.1%)	
	Uncertain	0.0(0.0%)	2(0.6%)	4(1.2%)	6(1.8%)	
Are you see any change in form of education	Yes	234(67.6%)	0(0.0%)	0.0(0.0%)	234(67.6%)	$P=0.000$ $X^2=366.261$
	No	99(28.6%)	9(2.6%)	0(0.0%)	108(31.2%)	
	Uncertain	0.0(0.0%)	0.0(0.0%)	4(1.2%)	4(1.2%)	
Are you see any change in the hobbits of food, cloths, residence and interaction due to urbanization	Yes	280(80.9%)	0(0.0%)	0.0(0.0%)	280(80.9%)	$P=0.000$ $X^2=267.495$
	No	53(15.3%)	4(1.2%)	0(0.0%)	57(16.5%)	
	Uncertain	0.0(0.0%)	5(1.4%)	4(1.2%)	9(2.6%)	
Are you agree changes in the modes of recreational facilities is possible through urbanization	Yes	253(73.1%)	0(0.0%)	0.0(0.0%)	253(73.1%)	$P=0.000$ $X^2=296.919$
	No	80(23.1%)	2(0.6%)	0(0.0%)	82(23.7%)	
	Uncertain	0.0(0.0%)	7(2.0%)	4(1.2%)	11(3.2%)	

CONCLUSIONS

The present study was conducted in district Mardan with the sole purpose to assess the changing familial structure with reference to urbanization through the application of chi square test statistics showing their association in terms of significant between the two variables. The study concluded that Urbanization is the outcome of industrialization and modernization. It has brought about radical changes in every sphere of human life. It has been induced from the inferences that urbanization has changed the living standard of people, family organization and form of education, habits of food, clothes, residence and interactional process. In this regard, it is the responsibility of the government to tackle the problems of increasing rate of crime, lawlessness and pressure of urban expansion. It is suggested that urbanization may be adopted as a policy matter.

REFERENCES

- [1] Manzoor, M. M., Rabia, E. and Raghib, N. (2010). Socio-economic status and modern values with the impact of internal and international migration in a transitional economy of Pakistan. Population Association of Pakistan, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- [2] UN-Population Division. (2002). "World urbanization prospects: The 2001 revision", United Nations.
- [3] Cities and Wealth. Angotti, T. (1993). Metropolis 2000: Planning, Poverty and Politics. London, Routledge. United Nations, 1996. Family: Challenges for the Future. Switzerland: United Nations Publications.
- [4] Wrigley, E.A. (1987). People. Oxford, Blackwell
- [5] United Nations. (1996). Family: Challenges for the Future. Switzerland: United Nations Publications.
- [6] Ruggles, S. (2012). The future of historical family demography. Annual Review of Sociology, 38,423–441.
- [7] Jackson, J. (1997). Migration and urbanization in the Ruhr Valley. Boston: Humanities Press.
- [8] Daunton, M. (2011). The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective. Victorian Studies. 53(4), 773-775

- [9] Bilborrow R. (1998a). Migration, Urbanization and Development: New Directions and Issues.
- [10] Hope, Sr., K. Roland and Le korwe H. Mogopodi. (1999). "Urbanization and the Environment in Southern Africa: Towards a Managed Framework for the Sustainability of Cities". Journal of Environmental Planning and Management. 42 (6). London, Rutledge.
- [11] Nsiah-Gyabaah, K. (2000). Characteristics of peri-urban villages, paper presented at Final Workshop of Kumasi Natural Resources Management Project (R6799), Kumasi, February, 9-11, 2000.
- [12] World Bank. (2000). World Development Report 1999/2000. Entering the 21st Century. New York, World Bank
- [13] Long, R. (1998). Urbanization Sociology. Encyclopedia Britannica Article.
- [14] T. K. Hareven, 'Die Familie in historischer Perspektive. History and Theory, xiv (1975), 242-51.