Research Paper Geography

Regional Variations Among Aged Population in India : 2011

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ABSTRACT

Shrinking of fertility and increasing longevity are resulting in aging of population in both developed and developing countries. Moreover, the country has one of the fastest growing population of elderly persons in the world (Rajan et al. 1999: Sengupta and Agree , 2003). Increase in the aged population can substantially affect the economic and social foundations of societies and consequently new challenges have to be addressed to.In India, since the early twentieth century, both the number and proportion of aged persons has been increasing. In 1911, the number of persons 60 year and over was 13.1 million (1%) which increased to 103 million (8.4 %)persons in 2011. The size and growth of these older persons have a great variation over the different states of India. The socio-economic development and the regimes of demographic transition are leading to different scenario of Aged Population in different parts of the country. In the present paper, we examine the profiles of Aged Population by states of India and their relationship to the socio-economic and demographic processes.

KEYWORDS | Stylistics, myriad approaches, stylistic terms, cohesion, foregrounding.

Introduction :

Elderly Population is affected due to downward trends in fertility and mortality by most countries . Across the world, low birth rates and increased life have resulted in higher numbers and proportions of older persons 60 years and above. This trend is expected to continue as the estimated 737 million older persons in 2009 (United Nations, 2009) were projected to increase to 2 billion by 2050 at which time the proportion of the population age 60+ years will outnumber the proportion of the population who are children (of 0–14 years age). At 21 per cent of the total population in 2009, the proportion of older persons 60 years and above is much higher in the more developed regions compared to the 8 per cent in the developing regions. This is a development that must receive attention from policymakers and social scientists across the world.

In India, the proportion of the population age 60 years and above was 8.57 per cent in 2011 and was projected to increase to 20 per cent by the year 2050. In terms of absolute numbers, the elderly population in 2011 was approximately 103 million and is expected to sharply increase to more than 315 million by 2050. The more developed states in the southern region and a few others such as Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra have experienced demographic transitions ahead of the other states in the country and are growing older faster than the other states. Certain regions, primarily in the central and eastern part of the country, still have high fertility and mortality levels, and therefore, younger population age structures. By 2026, North India population would be younger as compared to the South .While improvements in health, declines in fertility and increases in longevity are desirable, the projected increase of the elderly population over the next few decades is a development concern that warrants priority attention in making economic and social policies. Thus in India , though percentage wise Elderly population is not very rapid , but due to its size planning is necessary.

Objective of the Study :

No doubt Elderly population is increasing day by day, those states who are in 3rd state of demographic transition period have more Elderly population as comparison to those states who are still in 2nd stage of demographic period . The basic objective of the present study is to make a detailed analysis of Elderly population in state wise in India.

Hypotheses :

1. Southern States have more Elderly population as comparison to Northern States.

2. Females are more in Elderly population.

Methodology :

For calculating State wise Elderly Population in India , the secondary sources of data have been taken from Census of India .

Table : 1 Percentage of population aged 60 % from 1901 to 2011

Year	Persons	Male	Females
1901	5.06	4.55	5.59
1911	5.22	4.81	5.65
1921	5.37	5.04	5.7
1931	5.09	4.86	5.35
1941	5.66	5.43	5.91
1951	5.43	5.21	5.66
1961	5.63	5.46	5.8
1971	5.97	5.94	5.99
1981	6.42	6.35	6.5
1991	6.55	6.45	6.66
2001	7.7	7.55	7.86
2011	8.57	8.19	8.98

Changes in Elderly Population , 1901-2011 :

The Elderly Population is increased from 5.06 to 8.57 % , this shows that Elderly population percentage is not so much increased but when we compare the Elderly population from 1961 to 2011 than we found it increased 24 million in 1961,it increased to 43 million in 1981 to 57 million in 1991 to 77 million in 2001 and 103 million in 2011. So Elderly Population is more during the last decade as comparison to other past decades. From 1911 the Elderly Population was increasing from 13.1 million to 103 million in 2011 which show almost eightfold in ten decades. From 1901 to 2011 we also find that Females are never be short from Males in that age. Figure A shows that in the 60-64 age group have more percentage than other elderly age group , so more population among in that age group . The percentage of Elderly population is decreasing as Elderly age group is increasing.

Figure A: Distribution of oldest among the old in India

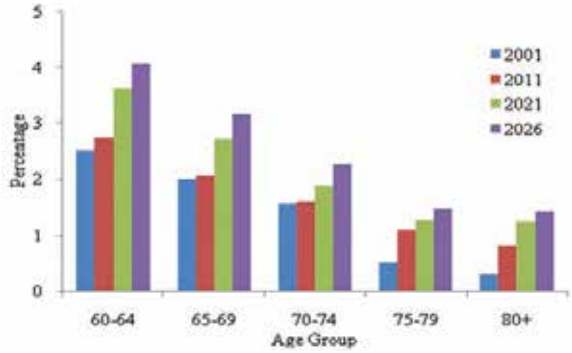


Table 2. Percentage of Elderly Population (60+), India and States, 1961 - 2011

States	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pardesh	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	7.2	9.78
Assam	4.3	4.7	N.A	5.3	5.2	6.6
Bihar	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.5	7.4
Jharkhand					5.0	7.14
Gujrat	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.91
Haryana	N.A	5.8	6.4	7.5	7.0	8.65
Himachal Pradesh	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.8	10.24
Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	7.35
Karnataka	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.3	9.47
Kerla	5.8	6.2	7.6	8.8	10.6	12.55
Madhya Pradesh	5.2	5.8	6	6.4	6.2	7.86
Chhattisgarh					6.5	7.84
Maharashtra	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	8.3	9.88
Orissa	5.7	6.0	6.3	7.0	7.8	9.49
Punjab	6.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.7	10.39
Rajasthan	5.1	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.0	7.45
Tamil Nadu	5.6	5.7	6.5	7.3	9.0	10.04
Uttar pradesh	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.1	7.72
Uttranchal					7.3	8.93
West Bengal	5.0	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.6	8.48
NE Staates (Excluding Assam)					5.3	6.03
All India	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	8.57

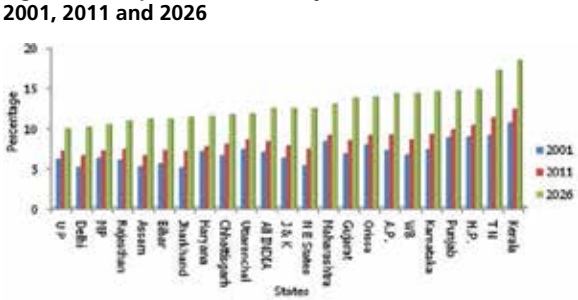
Regional Variation in Population Ageing 1961 to 2011 :
Census data in India show significant variations between states with respect to the proportion of elderly in the population. While all the states in the country showed an increasing trend from 1961 to 2011. India Elderly population is increasing 5.6 (1961) to 8.57 (2011) , But in Assam in 1961 it is only 4.3 lowest among all Indian States & Himachal Pradesh have Highest 7.4. In 2011 the State Scenario is changed in Highest Elderly population is in Kerala 12.55 & lowest is still in Assam.

Table 3. Percentage of Elderly Population (60+), States Vise, 2011

States/ Union Territory	Total % of 60 +	Male % of 60 +	Female % of 60 +
India	8.57	8.19	8.98
Kerala	12.55	11.75	13.29
Goa	11.2	10.05	12.39
Tamilnadu	10.4	10.13	10.68
Punjab	10.39	9.86	10.85
H.P	10.24	9.78	10.7
Maharashtra	9.88	9.02	10.81
Andhra Pradesh	9.78	9.2	10.37
Pondicherry	9.65	8.72	10.54
Odisha	9.49	9.4	9.58
Karnataka	9.47	8.87	10.1
Uttarakhand	8.93	8.6	9.27
Haryana	8.65	8.06	9.32
W.Begal	8.48	8.22	8.75
Lakshadweep	8.17	8.07	8.28
Gujarat	7.91	7.13	8.77
Tripura	7.88	7.57	8.2
M.P	7.86	7.36	8.4
Chhattisgarh	7.84	7.23	8.46
U.P	7.72	7.69	7.76
Rajasthan	7.45	6.84	8.12
Bihar	7.4	7.56	7.22
J & K	7.35	7.26	7.45
Jharkhand	7.14	6.98	7.31
Manipur	7	6.93	7.07
Delhi	6.83	6.41	7.31
A & N Island	6.68	6.99	6.32
Sikkim	6.67	6.95	6.35
Assam	6.6	6.61	6.7
Chandigarh	6.35	5.99	6.79
Mizoram	6.25	6.18	6.32
Nagaland	5.19	5.34	5.02
Meghalaya	4.68	4.48	4.87
Daman & Diu	4.67	3.24	6.98
Arunachal Pradesh	4.59	4.64	4.54
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.04	3.28	5.02

Regional Variation in Population Ageing in 2011 :
Table 3 shows that South India (Except Punjab & Himachal Pradesh) have more Elderly Population as comparison to North India . Eastern States of India & Union Territories have lowest Elderly Population among India . Kerala have highest 12.55 % and Dadra & Nagar Haveli 4.04 % lowest Elderly Population in India . Every States / Union Territory have Females are more as comparison to males in that age group (Except three Arunachal Pradesh (0.1), Sikkim (0.6) & Andaman and Nicobar Islands (0.67) . Figure B shows that Elderly population percentage is not only increasing towards from 1901 to 2011 , it also increase in future also.

Figure B: Proportion of elderly in India and its States, 2001, 2011 and 2026



Conclusion :
1. The Elderly Population (Aged 60 +) account for 8.57 % of total population in 2011 . For males it was marginally lower at 8.19 % while for females it was 8.98 % .

2. Both the share and size of Elderly population is increasing over time . From 5.06 % in 1901 to 8.57 % in 2011.

3. South India (Except Punjab & Himachal Pradesh) have more Elderly Population as comparison to North India .

4. Eastern States of India & Union Territories have lowest Elderly Population among India .

5 From 1911 the Elderly Population was increasing from 13.1 million to 103 million in 2011 which show almost eight-fold in ten decades.

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