



Research Paper

Increasing Elderly Population in Haryana

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Abstract:

Demography is a very important indicators for development in any country. Changing demographic structure is directly related to country's growth and all aspects of its economy, social values, culture and its composition. The changing forms of different age structures directly associated with everyone's life. The dependent age groups are affected very much due to the changing age scenario. Present paper is an attempt to find out the pattern of change in population and different age groups. There are some major changes in last one or two decades in our country's demography. Haryana is also witnessing some major change in its population structure. The paper is based on the secondary data. Mainly the author derived the data from census of India and other published sources. An attempt was made to show this change so that its very easy for policy makers to formulate the policy according to the population composition and future perspective.

Keywords: Demography, Elderly, Change, Data, Policy etc.

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I. Introduction:

Population growth and growth in the share of old age population is a worldwide phenomenon, but largely noticed in the developing countries. The most populous region in the world is less developed regions. The older population has been growing at an unprecedented rate. In 1980, just prior to the convening of the First World Assembly on Ageing, there were 378 million people in the world aged 60 years or above. It has risen to 759 million over the past three decades and is projected to jump to 2 billion by 2050 (UNDP, 2008). India is not an exception. As per the 2001 Census, the total number of older persons in India was approximately 70.6 million (7.4 per cent) which rose to 108.3 million (8.0 per cent) in 2011 (Census of India, 2011). It is expected it will cross 173 million by 2026. This unprecedented growth is attributed to an increase in the life expectancy at birth and decline in Total Fertility Rate (TFR). It is projected that life expectancy at birth will increase to 69.8 years for males by 2021-25 (from 61.6 years in 1996) and 72.3 years for females (from 62.2 years in 1996). As per 2001 census, the total fertility rate (TFR) declined to 3.2 per women in 2001 and is expected to drop further, to replacement level, by 2021-25 (Subaiya, 2011).

Haryana is a typical state where the old age population accounts for about 7.5 per cent to the total population in 2001. The share of old age population increased to 8.78 per cent in 2011. It means the average growth rate during the period is about 17.06 per cent which is almost double to the national average of about 8 per cent. The share of males and females to the total old age population is almost the same. It is also to be noted that majority of old age population is found in the rural areas. Present paper is an attempt to find out this demographic change.

Database:

The paper is based on the secondary data. The main source of data collection is Census of India, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and others reputed research organisation.

II. Methodology:

Attempt has been made to show the demographic change in old age population. Old age population is a great concern now a days for all countries. Increased medical facilities and other supporting resources have increased the life. As a result of all, ageing population is now increasing in every region of the world. At same times, there are a rapid decline in birth rate. The result of all leaves a massive attention for policy makers and

planner. The secondary data was collected from some reputed sources i.e., census of India, National Sample Survey organisation, United nations development programme, World health organisation etc. After the collection of data, the results were presented in the forms of table and graphs.

Median Age:

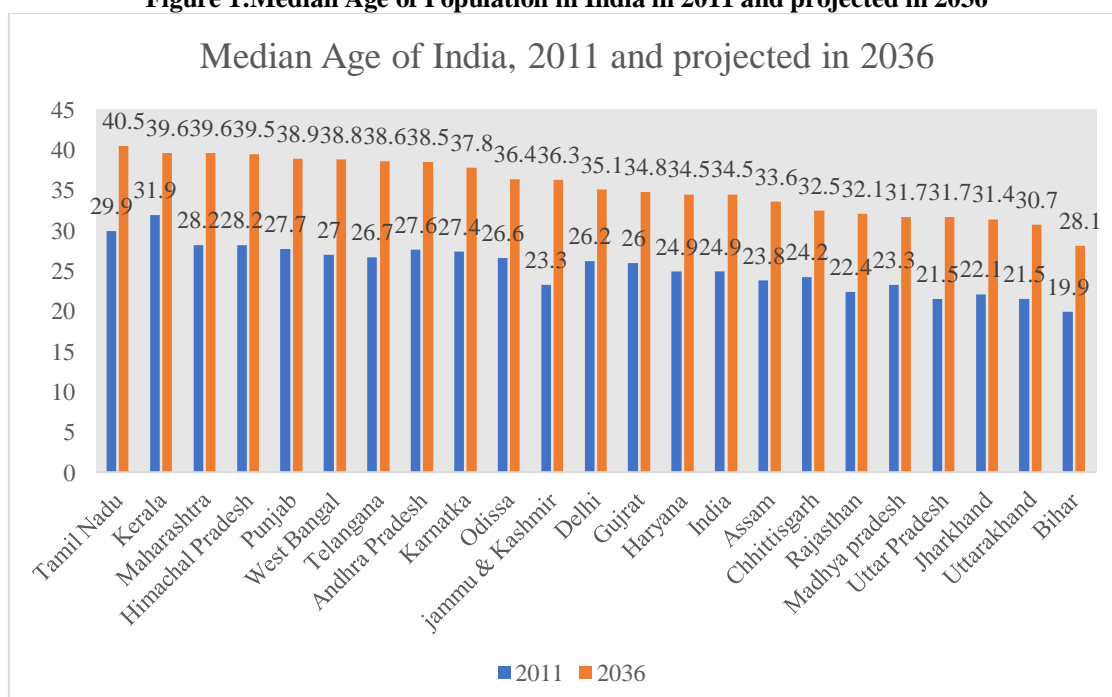
Median age is one of population at different points of time gives an indication of the pace of ageing. Ageing is faster in less developed regions as the projected growth rate is 1.7 per cent for the developed regions and 2.6 per cent for the less developed regions. The less developed countries will have to face a difficult situation in coping with fast demographic ageing of population. The median age of less developed regions in 1950 was 21.43 years which rose to 24.1 years in 2000 and projected to rise to 35.7 years in 2050. In case of developed regions, the median age was 28.6 years in 1950, 37.3 years in 2000 and projected to rise to 45.2 years in 2050.

Table1: Median Age of Population in India in 2011 and projected in 2036

Name of States	Census Year	
	2011	2036
Tamil Nadu	29.9	40.5
Kerala	31.9	39.6
Maharashtra	28.2	39.6
Himachal Pradesh	28.2	39.5
Punjab	27.7	38.9
West Bengal	27	38.8
Telangana	26.7	38.6
Andhra Pradesh	27.6	38.5
Karnataka	27.4	37.8
Orissa	26.6	36.4
Jammu & Kashmir	23.3	36.3
Delhi	26.2	35.1
Gujrat	26	34.8
Haryana	24.9	34.5
India	24.9	34.5
Assam	23.8	33.6
Chhattisgarh	24.2	32.5
Rajasthan	22.4	32.1
Madhya Pradesh	23.3	31.7
Uttar Pradesh	21.5	31.7
Jharkhand	22.1	31.4
Uttarakhand	21.5	30.7
Bihar	19.9	28.1

Source: Census of India 2011 (Population projection for India and states 2011-2036)

Figure 1:Median Age of Population in India in 2011 and projected in 2036



Size and Growth of Elderly Population:

In India, as a result of the change in the age composition of the population over time, there has been a progressive increase in both the number and proportion of aged people. Per cent share of elderly population in India as per 2001 census is 7.4. It is noted that 12 states including the state of Haryana have recorded more old people than the national average of 7.4 per cent. It ranges between a low of 7.5 per cent in Haryana and a high of 10.5 per cent in Kerala. The share of old age population in the twelve states was more than the national average in 2001 which rose to 14 in 2011. All the states except Orissa and Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand) falling in this category are developed states of India. The share of elderly population in the remaining states ranges between 7.3 per cent in Tripura and 4.9 per cent in Andaman and Nicobar in 2001 (Table 2).

Table 2: Per cent Share of Elderly Population, India, 2001 and 2011

States	Elderly Population (per cent)	
	2001	2011
Kerala	10.5	12.6
Himachal Pradesh	9.0	10.4
Punjab	9.0	9.5
Tamil Nadu	8.8	10.5
Maharashtra	8.7	9.3
Goa	8.3	11.2
Pondicherry	8.3	9.7
Orissa	8.3	9.3
Uttaranchal	7.7	8.9
Karnataka	7.7	8.4
Andhra Pradesh	7.6	8.8
Haryana	7.5	8.78
Tripura	7.3	7.9
Chhattisgarh	7.2	7.2
West Bengal	7.1	8.2
Madhya Pradesh	7.1	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	7.0	6.8
Gujarat	6.9	8.3
Rajasthan	6.7	7.2
Manipur	6.7	7
Jammu & Kashmir	6.7	8.4
Bihar	6.6	7.0
Lakshadweep	6.1	8.2
Jharkhand	5.9	6.7
Assam	5.9	6.1
Mizoram	5.5	6.31
Sikkim	5.4	6.86
Delhi	5.2	5.9
Daman & Diu	5.1	4.81
Andaman & Nicobar Island	4.9	9.8
India	7.4	8.0

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

The state of Haryana was constituted in 1961 and hence the data on old age are available since 1971 only. Among the districts of Haryana, highest percentage of old age population in 2001 is found in Faridabad whereas the lowest is recorded in Panchkula. The Table 1.5 and Figure 1.6 reveals that the per cent share of elderly population in Haryana was 5.8 per cent in 1971 which rose to 6.3 per cent in 1981 and 7.7 per cent in 1991. It remained almost unchanged to 7.8 per cent in 2001. During the period the per cent share of elderly males hovered around 3.5 per cent whereas the females reported a sharp increase in their share. Irrespective of gender, highest concentration of elderly is found in rural areas but the growth rate is high in the urban areas. (Table 3)

Table 3: Percent Share of 60 + in Haryana by Sex and Residence, 1971 to 2011

Year	HARYANA (%)				
	Person	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
1971	5.8	3.4	2.3	4.8	0.9
1981	6.3	3.7	2.7	5.1	1.2
1991	7.7	4.0	3.7	6.2	1.6
2001	7.8	3.9	3.9	5.9	1.9
2011	8.7	4.3	4.4	6.6	2.1

Source: Census of India, 1971-2011.

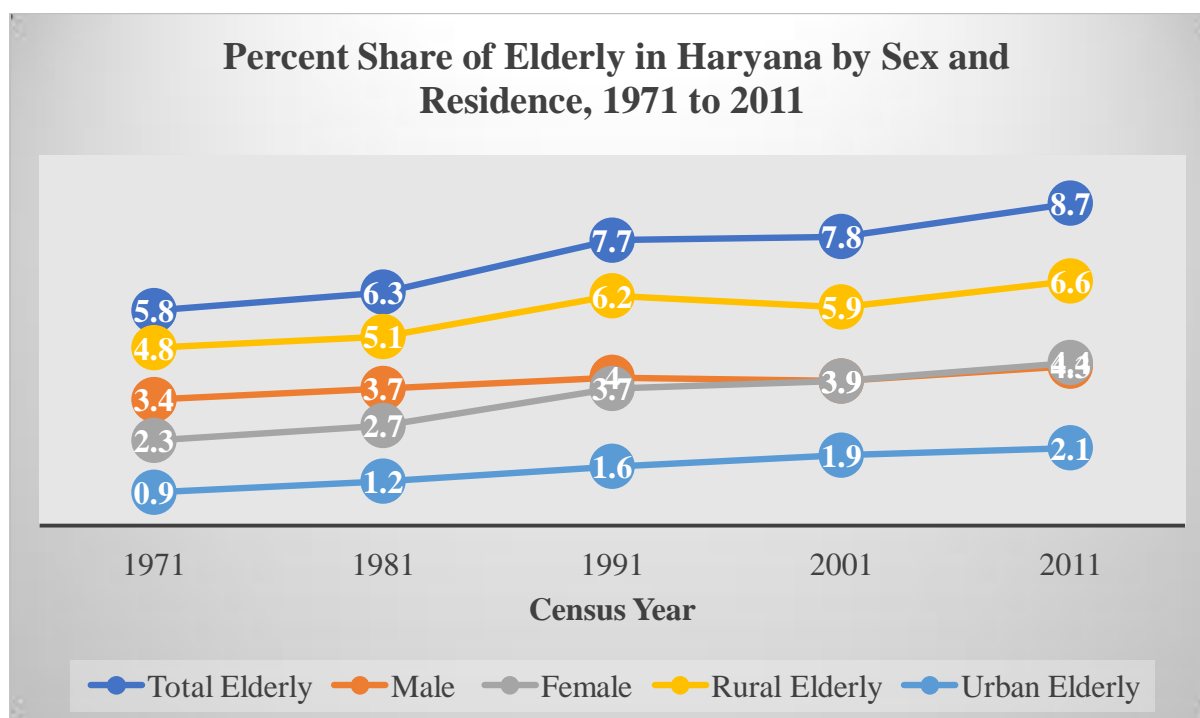


Figure 2: Haryana: Percentage Share of 60 + Population by Sex and Residence, 1971 to 2011.

Age Specific Old Age Population:

The population aged 60 years and above is not a homogeneous group. Demographers often classify them into three groups (60-69, 70-79 and above 80 years). The mean age of the elderly in India is 68 years for men and for 66 years for women. Census years 1971, 1981 and 1991 categorized the old age population as 60-64 and 65-69, but in 2001 the two categories are merged and considered as 60-69. For analysis purpose we also merged the data in the same way and considered 60-69 as one category for 1971, 1981 and 1991. Disaggregation of old age data reveals some interesting facts. The analysis reveals that the old age population in the state of Haryana in 60-69 years age group increased from 3.71 per cent in 1971 to 4.40 per cent in 1991 and remained unchanged in 2001. The year 1981 may be considered as divide in the old age population of Haryana. The elderly males accounted for about 4 per cent till 1981 but thereafter their declined sharply and the share of females increased substantially.

Table 4: Age Specific Elderly Population in Haryana 1971-2011

Years	Age-Groups	Haryana		
		Persons	Male	Female
1971	60-69	3.71	4.13	3.24
	70+	2.06	2.37	1.72
	A.N.S	0.01	0.01	0.01
1981	60-69	4.01	4.27	3.77
	70+	2.32	2.6	1.99
1991	60-69	4.4	3.97	4.89
	70-74	1.78	1.87	1.68
	75-79	0.63	0.67	0.59
	80+	0.87	0.89	0.84
	A.N.S	0.04	0.04	0.04
2001	60-69	4.4	3.91	4.97
	70-79	2.22	2.23	2.21

	80+	0.87	0.86	0.88
	A.N.S	0.38	0.4	0.35
2011	60-69	5.3	4.9	5.7
	70-79	2.2	2.1	2.3
	80+	1	0.9	1.1
	A.N.S	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Census of India, 1971-2011. A.N.S. = Age Not Stated

Sex Ratio of Elderly:

A highly masculine sex ratio has been one of the most significant characteristics of India throughout the 20th century. The progressive increase in the proportion of females to males in the elderly population is evident in the trend in the sex ratio of elderly population aged 60 years or over (Situation Analysis of the Elderly in India, 2011).

Table 5: Haryana: Sex Ratio of Elderly Population and General Population, 1971-2011

Census Year	Haryana	
	Total Population	Elderly Population
1971	867	663
1981	870	725
1991	865	932
2001	861	979
2011	879	1012

Source: Census of India, 1971-2001.

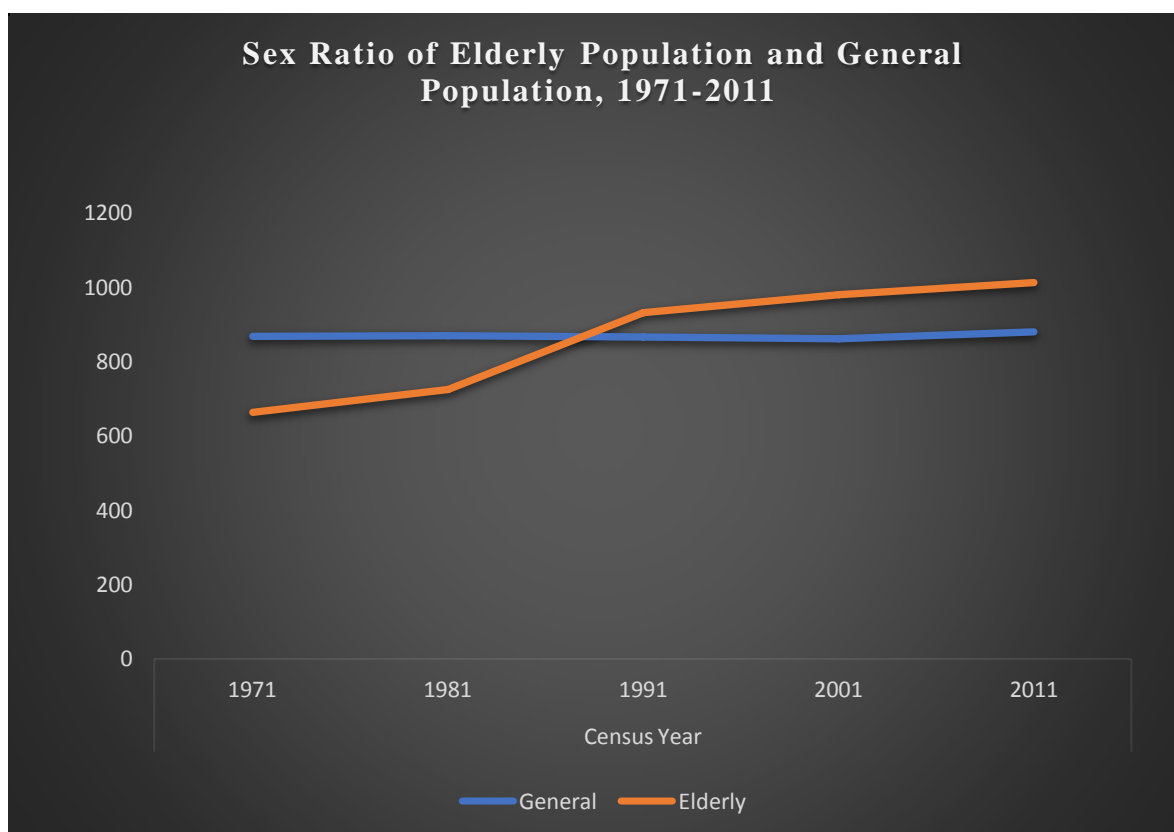


Figure 3: Sex Ratio of General Population and Elderly Population in Haryana 1971 – 2001.

III. Conclusion:

The old age population in Haryana is growing a faster rate in comparison to child population. Its need a kind attention for policy makers so that every elderly lives their life with full of dignity and respect. There are a number of challenges in front of elderly due to the poverty, globalization and so-called modernization. The family bonding become weak day by day and elderly people feels unsecure for their remaining life. Government should formulate some policy regarding happy old. Implementations of these policy is the key issues for elderly. Family has a very important role in this situation. The youth play an important role here because this phase is also coming closer to them also.

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