



ELDERLY IN INDIA

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सत्यमेव जयते

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ELDERLY IN INDIA- PROFILE AND PROGRAMMES 2016



**Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Government of India**

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Foreword

The phenomenon of population ageing is becoming a major concern for the policy makers all over the world, both for developed and developing countries. Our country too is not immune to this demographic change. The changing demographic profile has thrown many new challenges in the social, economic and political domains. The rapid socio-economic transformation has affected various aspects of Society. Industrialisation, urbanisation and migration of population have brought the concept of nuclear family, as a result of which a section of the family, primarily the elders, are confronting the problems of financial and physical support. There is an emerging need to pay greater attention to ageing-related issues and to promote holistic policies and programmes for dealing with ageing society.

I, sincerely hope this publication will prove to be useful to the planners and policy makers, as well as to the research workers, and will help in enhancing their understanding of the problems of the elderly in the country. This publication will also prove to be immensely useful to the elderly people as it provides a lot of useful information, about various policies and programmes designed for welfare of elderly people.

New Delhi
February 2016

(T. C. A. Anant)
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Preface

Population ageing is a global phenomenon. The elder persons in the society face a number of problems due to absence of assured and sufficient income to support themselves for their healthcare and other social securities. Loss of a social role and recognition, and non-availability of opportunities for creative and effective use of free time are also becoming a matter of great concern for elderly persons. The trend clearly reveals that ageing will emerge as major social challenge in the future; and vast resources will be required towards the support, service, care and treatment of the elderly persons.

For comprehensive development, planning and monitoring of various development programmes for the elderly in the country, the importance of having an up-to-date database can hardly be over-emphasised. Though different Ministries/ Organisations are producing age-wise distribution of data on different aspects of the population, concerted efforts were made by Central Statistics Office (CSO) to present all the relevant data for elderly at one place for the first time in 2000. The efforts of CSO continued and have resulted into bringing out the fourth edition of this publication.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for their valuable contribution and also for the team of officers led by Shri H. Borah Deputy Director General, Social Statistics Division in bringing out this publication. I shall be thankful to receive suggestions from the readers in order to enhance the coverage, content and quality of the publication.

New Delhi
February 2016

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Part I

Elderly People- India, at a Glance

I POPULATION	Male	Female	Total
Total Population (in millions)			
Rural	427.8	406.0	833.8
Urban	195.5	181.6	377.1
Total	623.3	587.6	1210.9
Population Aged 60+ (in millions)			
Rural	36.0	37.3	73.3
Urban	15.1	15.5	30.6
Total	51.1	52.8	103.9
Share of Elderly Population in Total Population (%)			
Rural	8.4	9.2	8.8
Urban	7.7	8.5	8.1
Total	8.2	9.0	8.6
II ECONOMY			
Old-Age Dependency Ratio			
Rural	14.5	15.8	15.1
Urban	11.8	13.1	12.4
Total	13.6	14.9	14.2
Elderly Population Working (%)			
Rural	66.4	28.4	47.1
Urban	46.1	11.3	28.5
Total	60.4	23.4	41.6
III HEALTH			
Life Expectancy 60+ (Years)			
Total	16.9	19.0	17.9
Death Rate (60-64years) (Per Thousand)			
Rural	22.3	17.2	19.7
Urban	16.6	13.4	15.0
Total	20.7	16.1	18.4
Physically Disabled Among 60+(Per Hundred Thousand)			
Rural	5713	5476	5593
Urban	4361	4007	4181
Total	5314	5045	5177
IV EDUCATION			
Literacy Rate 60+			
Rural	50.5	18.4	34.2
Urban	79.6	52.7	66.0
Total	59.1	28.5	43.5

Sources : Population Census 2011, SRS Report 2013

Highlights

- Vayoshreshtha Samman, presented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals in thirteen categories, has been conferred the National Award status in 2013.
- The cost-norms of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) Scheme implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been revised w.e.f 01-04-2015. The average increase in cost norm ranges between 70-110%.
- According to Population Census 2011 there are nearly 104 million elderly persons (aged 60 years or above) in India; 53 million females and 51 million males.
- Both the share and size of elderly population is increasing over time. From 5.6% in 1961 the proportion has increased to 8.6% in 2011. For males it was marginally lower at 8.2%, while for females it was 9.0%. As regards rural and urban areas, 71% of elderly population resides in rural areas while 29 % is in urban areas.
- The sex ratio among elderly people was as high as 1028 in 1951, subsequently dropped and again reached up to 1033 in 2011.
- The life expectancy at birth during 2009-13 was 69.3 for females as against 65.8 years for males. At the age of 60 years average remaining length of life was found to be about 18 years (16.9 for males and 19.0 for females) and that at age 70 was less than 12 years (10.9 for males and 12.3 for females).
- The old-age dependency ratio climbed from 10.9% in 1961 to 14.2% in 2011 for India as a whole. For females and males, the value of the ratio was 14.9% and 13.6% in 2011.

- In rural areas, 66% of elderly men and 28% of elderly women were working, while in urban areas only 46% of elderly men and about 11% of elderly women were working.
- The percent of literates among elderly persons increased from 27% in 1991 to 44% in 2011. The literacy rates among elderly females (28%) is less than half of the literacy rate among elderly males (59%).
- Prevalence of heart diseases among elderly population was much higher in urban areas than in rural parts.
- Most common disability among the aged persons was locomotor disability and visual disability as per Census 2011.
- In the age-group of 60-64 years, 76% persons were married while 22% were widowed. Remaining 2% were either never married or divorced.

Introduction

Human resource is considered as an asset for a country. It plays an important role in economic development and growth. Greater the proportion of young persons in the population of a country, larger is the workforce, and, thus, more is the economic potential. India, in this sense, has got an advantage at present and is considered as a leading nation in the world in terms of human power. The huge young population is considered as its strength and it enhances its potential for faster growth.

2. The global demographic trend, however, tells us that, with the passage of time, the countries have experienced ageing of population. The proportion of older persons in the population of a country has increased. Due to economic well-being, better health care system, good medicines, etc. there is substantial reduction in mortality in the society. Reduced mortality has led to reduction in fertility too. These factors together have resulted in increasing number of elderly persons in the population. This phenomenon, called population ageing, is a dynamic demographic trend all over the world.

3. The population ageing, started in the last century with developed countries, is now encompassing developing countries too. India, by no means, is an exception to this phenomenon. Over the years, the structure of population has changed and will further change in the time to come. The proportion of older persons in the population will increase.

4. Population ageing has profound social, economic and political implications for a country. The increasing number of older persons put a strain on health care and social care systems in the country. Old age comes with lot of ailment and diseases. In case of large number of elderly persons in the population, the country needs more and more health and medical services, facilities and resources. More and more number of hospitals, doctors, nurses are required. Government spending on health care is increased with the increase of average age of population.

5. Very old people, due to their reduced mobility and debilitating disabilities, need other people to do things for them. With the increasing trend of nuclear families in the society and with fewer children in the family, the care of older persons in the families gets increasingly difficult. To fulfil caring needs of aged persons more and more nursing people with appropriate skills are required.

6. Social security spending of Government also increases with the increase of old age population. Due to increased longevity of life, pension bills increase. On the other hand, lesser people of working age means lower number of working people leading to lower tax base and lower tax collection. Economy grows slowly as less money is available for spending on things that help economy grow. A sizeable

portion of money is spent on meeting requirement of old age population. Government, thus, has to face the double whammy. On one side the resources are shrunk, on the other, expenditure is increased.

7. To face the challenges of ageing population, the country needs to be well prepared. Appropriate social and economic policies need to be made to mitigate its ill effects. Social policy development for the elderly needs to be critically examined for society to adapt to ageing as well as for older population to adapt to a changing society. Suitable redistributive policies are required. New priorities must be added to the scarce resources for social programs for elderly, while still having to deal with the problems of the younger populations. Women issues also are of paramount importance in considering social policies for elderly population. Due to better life expectancy women live longer than men. Exacerbated risks for women across the life course make them more vulnerable in old age. Appropriate care and support for them is a priority.

8. This publication, 4th in series, has been prepared with the objective of providing help to policy and programme making for elderly population. Attempts have been made to cull out data on different aspects of elderly population from different sources and put them together at one place along with the national policy on older population and the national programmes for them. Part II gives the details of policy and programmes of Government of India for the welfare of elderly persons while Part III provides data on elderly population in the country as available from different data sources. Part IV is about concepts and definitions for the terms used in the publication.

Part II

Details of Policy and Programmes for the Welfare of Elderly Persons

A. Administrative setup

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens.

2. The Ageing Division in the Social Defence Bureau of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment develops and implements programmes and policies for the senior citizens in close collaboration with State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and civil society. The programmes for senior citizens aim at their welfare and maintenance, especially for indigent senior citizens, by supporting old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units, etc. These programmes are implemented through providing support for capacity building of Government /Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) /Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIS) /local bodies and the Community at large.

B. Major issues concerning the Division

- i. The Division has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme, "Integrated Programme for Older Persons" (IPOP) since 1992, which was revised in 2008 and new innovative projects were included for the welfare of Senior Citizens. Cost norms of the Scheme have been revised upwards w.e.f. 1st April 2015.
- ii. The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January 1999 to reaffirm the commitment to ensure the well-being of the older persons. This Policy is being revised suitably, in keeping with the demographic changes in Ageing population, technological advancements etc.
- iii. The International Day for Older Persons (IDOP) is being observed on 1st October every year since 2005. An Inter-generational walkathon is organized at the India Gate, New Delhi and National Awards are given on the occasion.
- iv. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was enacted in December 2007, inter alia, to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare.

- v. In pursuance of the National Policy for Older Persons, a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted in 1999 under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment to oversee implementation of the Policy. NCOP has been reconstituted and renamed as National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSrC) in 2012.
- vi. In order to recognize the efforts made by eminent senior citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons, especially indigent senior citizens, Vayoshreshtha Samman, was first presented in 2005, by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment . The Vayoshreshtha Samman has been conferred the status of National Award status in 2013. The National Award was presented for the first time on 1st October 2013. The Award is conferred every year in thirteen categories to eminent and outstanding institutions or organizations and individuals. The categories are given as under:

Institutional Category:

- Best Institution for Research in the field of ageing;
- Best institution for providing services to senior citizens and awareness generation;
- Best District Panchayat in providing services and facilities to senior citizens;
- Best Urban Local Body in providing services and facilities to senior citizens;
- Best State in implementing the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 and providing services and facilities to senior citizens;
- Best Private Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of senior citizens;
- Best Public Sector Organisation in promoting the wellbeing and welfare of senior citizens;

Individual Category:

- Centenarian
- Iconic Mother
- Lifetime Achievement
- Creative Art

- Sports and Achievements
- Courage and Bravery



C. INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR OLDER PERSONS (IPOP)

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. through providing support for capacity building of Government/ Non-Governmental Organizations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/ local bodies etc.

2. The Scheme was revised with effect from 01.04.2008 and 01.04.2015. Besides revising cost norms of financial assistance for existing projects, several innovative projects were added as being eligible for assistance under the Scheme during the 2008 revision. The following projects are being assisted under the IPOP Scheme:

- i. Maintenance of Old Age Homes;
- ii. Maintenance of Respite Care Homes;
- iii. Running of Multi Service Centres for Older Persons;
- iv. Mobile Medicare Unit;

- v. Day Care Centre for Care of Old Person with Dementia;
- vi. Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows;
- vii. Physiotherapy Clinics;
- viii. Regional Resource and Training Centres;
- ix. Helplines and Counseling for Older Persons;
- x. Programme for Sensitization Schools/College Student;
- xi. Awareness Projects for Older Persons;
- xii. Volunteers Bureau for Older Persons;
- xiii. Formation of Vridha Sanghas/Senior Citizen Associations/Self Help Groups;
- xiv. Any other activity, which is considered suitable to meet the objective of the Scheme.

3. The physical achievements under the Scheme since 2012-13 are given below:

Year	Achievements		
	No. of NGOs assisted	No. of Projects assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
2012-13	296	496	30775
2013-14	255	413	27913
2014-15	248	341	18225

4. In view the rising cost of living index, the cost-norms of the IPOP Scheme has been revised w.e.f 01-04-2015. The average increase in cost norm ranges between 70-110%. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has initiated online processing of proposals of NGOs from the financial year, 2014-15.

D. THE NATIONAL POLICY ON OLDER PERSONS (NPOP)

The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January 1999 to reaffirm the commitment of the State to ensure the well-being of the older persons. The Policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in

development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

2. Keeping in view the changing demography of the senior citizens in the country over the last decade, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment constituted a Committee to (i) assess the present status of various issues concerning senior citizens, in general, and implementation of NPOP, 1999, in particular, and (ii) draft a new NPOP keeping in view the emerging trends in demographic, socio-economic, technological and other relevant fields. The new National Policy for Senior Citizens is under finalisation.

E. INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR OLDER PERSONS (IDOP) AND NATIONAL AWARDS:VAYOSHRESHTHA SAMMAN

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment observes the International Day for Older Persons (IDOP) on 1st October every year in a befitting manner by organizing a series of events and programmes dedicated to the senior citizens. The day is dedicated to acknowledge the contribution of senior citizens to the society and to sensitize the public at large about their problems and needs and to make our society more elderly friendly.

2. In order to recognize the efforts made by eminent senior citizens and Institutions involved in rendering distinguished services for the cause of elderly persons, especially indigent senior citizens, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) has prepared a new Scheme of National Awards for senior citizens to showcase the Government's concern for senior citizens and its commitment towards senior citizens with the aim of strengthening their legitimate place in the society. The Scheme of National Awards for senior citizens has been notified in the Gazette of India on 22.01.2013 and was given for the first time during 2013.

3. Applications/nominations for National Award 2015 were invited through advertisements in National Dailies. The last date for inviting applications had been 15th May 2015 which was later extended till 31st May 2015. A function was organised at the Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi wherein National Awards were conferred on eminent senior citizens and Institutions, from any part of the country, in recognition for their contribution towards the cause of the elderly on 1st October 2015. President of India, Shri. Pranab Mukherjee gave away the National Awards. The Award in each category shall carry a Citation, a Memento and also Cash Award in some of the categories as decided from time to time.

4. In collaboration with a reputed NGO, this Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment organised an Inter- generational Walkathon at the India Gate Lawns, Rajpath, New Delhi on the morning of 1st October 2015.



F. THE MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December 2007, inter alia, to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act shall come into force in a State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. So far, all the States and UTs have notified the Act. The Act does not extend to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens.

2. The Act provides for:

- i. Maintenance of Parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals
- ii. Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives
- iii. Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens
- iv. Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens
- v. Protection of life and property of senior citizens
- vi. Adequate medical facilities for Senior Citizens

3. Consequent upon notifying the Act, State Governments/UT Administration are required to take the following necessary measures/ steps for effective implementation of the Act:

- i. Frame Rules u/s 32;
- ii. Appoint Maintenance Officers u/s 18 (1);
- iii. Constitute Maintenance Tribunals u/s 7 (1); and
- iv. Constitute Appellate Tribunals u/s 15 (1).

4. As per available records, 20 States and 6 UTs have so far completed all the above mentioned consequential steps under the Act. Status of implementation of the Act by States and UTs' are as given below:

S. No.	Consequential Steps	No. of States/UTs done	Names
1.	Taken all the consequential steps	20 States	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.
		6 UTs	Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Hagaraveli, Puducherry

5. States/UTs from time to time have been requested to complete all consequential steps for effective implementation of the Act. However, there are many states and UTs which have not yet taken the consequential steps.

Status of implementation of the Act by various States/UTs are as follows:

S.No.	Yet to take the Consequential Steps	No. of States/UTs	Names
1.	Not framed Rules yet	4 states	Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Sikkim
		1 UT	Lakshadweep
2.	Not appointed Maintenance Officers yet	1 state	Maharashtra,
		1 UT	Lakshadweep
3.	Not constituted Maintenance Tribunals yet	1 state	Manipur,
		1 UT	Lakshadweep
4.	Not constitute Appellate Tribunals yet	Nil	Nil
		1 UT	Lakshadweep

6. The status implementation of the Act is also discussed in Annual Regional Conferences held with the State/UT Social Welfare Departments/Ministers, as well as during the visit of senior Ministry Officers during their visit to the States/UTs.

G. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR OLDER PERSONS (NCOP)/ NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS (NCSrC)

In pursuance of the National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP), a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was constituted in 1999 under the Chairpersonship of the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment to oversee implementation of the Policy. The NCOP is the highest body to advise the Government in the formulation and implementation of policy and programmes for the aged.

2. In order to have a definite structure as well as regional balancing, National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) has been reconstituted and renamed as National Council for Senior Citizens (NCSrC) vide a resolution dated 17-2-2012 which was published in the Gazette of India on 22-2-2012. The NCSrC will advise Central and State Governments on the entire gamut of issues related to welfare of senior citizens and enhancement of their quality of life. The NCSrC will meet at least twice a year.

H. BENEFITS EXTENDED BY OTHER CENTRAL MINISTRIES FOR THE WELFARE OF SENIOR CITIZENS

1. MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under which Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to persons above 60 years and @ Rs. 500/- per month to persons above 80 years belonging to a household below poverty line, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.

2. MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides the following facilities for senior citizens of:

- Separate queues for older persons in government hospitals.
- Geriatric clinic in several government hospitals.
- The Ministry implemented the National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE) from the year 2010-11.

Objectives of the National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly

- Provide preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly persons at various level of health care delivery system of the country
- Strengthen referral system
- Develop specialized man power and
- Promote research in the field of diseases related to old age.

Major Components

- To establish geriatric department in all the existing 8 Regional Geriatrics Centres
- Strengthening healthcare facilities for elderly at various levels of 100 identified districts in 21 States of the country.
- Regional Institutions to provide technical support to geriatric units at district hospitals whereas district hospitals will supervise and coordinate the activities down below at CHC, PHC and sub-centers.

3. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Health Insurance

Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) vide letter dated 25.5.2009 issued instructions on health insurance for senior citizens to CEOs of all General Health Insurance Companies which, inter-alia, includes:

- Allowing entry into health insurance scheme till 65 years of age,
- Transparency in the premium charged
- Reasons to be recorded for denial of any proposals etc. on all health insurance products catering to the needs of senior citizens. Likewise the insurance companies cannot deny renewability without specific reasons.

Tax Benefits

The Ministry provides the following facilities for senior citizens for the Assessment Year 2016-17:

- Income tax exemption for Senior Citizens of 60 years and above up to Rs. 3.0 lakh per annum.
- Income tax exemption for Senior Citizens of 80 years and above up to Rs. 5.0 lakh per annum.
- Deduction of Rs 30,000 under Section 80D is allowed to an individual who pays medical insurance premium for his/ her parent or parents, who is a senior citizen.
- An individual is eligible for a deduction of the amount spent or Rs 60,000, whichever is less for medical treatment of a dependent senior citizen suffering from specified diseases. For senior citizens of 80 years and above the limit is Rs 80,000.

4. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Protection of Life and Property

Chapter V of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 provides for protection of life and property of senior citizens. State Governments are required to prescribe a comprehensive Action Plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has also issued detailed advisories dated 27.3.2008 and 30.08.2013 to all the State Government/UTs, who are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime including crime against senior citizens as

“Police” and “Public order” are state subjects. The Ministry of Home Affairs in its advisories has advised the States/UTs to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizens helplines; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

5. MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

Concession in Rail Fares

The Ministry of Railways provides the following facilities to senior citizens:

- Separate ticket counters for senior citizens of age 60 years and above at various Passenger Reservation System (PRS) centres if the average demand per shift is more than 120 tickets;
- Provision of lower berth to male passengers of 60 years and above and female passengers of 45 years and above.
- 40% and 50% concession in basic rail fare for male (60 years) and female (58 years) senior citizen respectively.
- Wheel chairs at stations for old age passengers.

6. MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

The National Carrier, Air India under the Ministry of Civil Aviation provides air fare concession in up to 50% of basic fare of normal economy class for senior citizens who have completed 63 years of age on the date of commencement of journey and on production of proof of age (Photo-ID) and nationality.

Note: Information given in Section ‘H’ of Part II has been taken from websites of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and other Ministries as on 1 February 2016.

According to Population Census 2011, there are nearly 104 million elderly persons in India; 53 million females and 51 million males. It is interesting to note that up to Population Census 1991, the number of elderly males exceeded the number of females. In the last two decades, however, the trend has been reversed and the elderly females outnumbered the elderly males. This is also a major concern for policy makers as elderly women are more vulnerable on all fronts compared to elderly men. As regards rural and urban areas, more than 73 million persons i.e. 71 per cent of elderly population reside in rural areas while 31 million or 29 per cent of elderly population are in urban areas.

Part III

Data on Elderly Population

I. Population and Vital Statistics

Table 1.1. Elderly population (aged 60 years & above) in India
(in millions)

Source	Total			Rural	Urban
	Person	Female	Male		
Census 1961	24.7	12.4	12.4	21.0	3.7
Census 1971	32.7	15.8	16.9	27.3	5.4
Census 1981*	43.2	21.1	22.0	34.7	8.5
Census 1991**	56.7	27.3	29.4	44.3	12.4
Census 2001***	76.6	38.9	37.8	57.4	19.2
Census 2011***	103.8	52.8	51.1	73.3	30.6

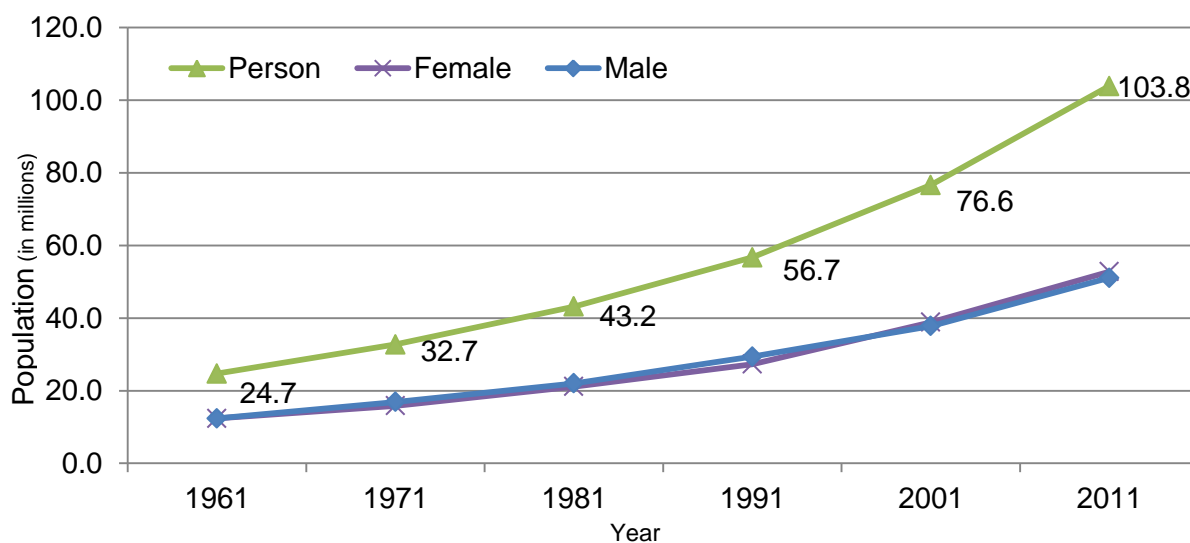
Source: Population Census Data

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Figure 1.1: Elderly population (aged 60 years & above)



The growth in elderly population is due to the longevity of life achieved because of economic well-being, better medicines and medical facilities and reduction in fertility rates. In India, the decadal growth in general population has shown a decreasing trend since 1961 and so is the growth in elderly population till 2001. In the last one decade, however, that is between 2001 and 2011, the growth in elderly population has shot up to 36 per cent while the same was 25 per cent in the earlier decade. The general population has grown by merely 18 per cent vis-à-vis 22 per cent in earlier decade. It is observed that in India, the growth in elderly population has always been more than the growth in general population. Very high growth rate in elderly population vis-à-vis of general population was observed earlier also in the two decades between 1961 and 1981.

Table1.2. Decadal growth in elderly population vis-à-vis that of general population

Period	(% change)	
	in general population	in elderly population
1951-61	21.6	23.9
1961-71	24.8	33.7
1971-81*	24.7	33.0
1981*-91**	23.9	29.7
1991**- 2001***	21.5	25.2
2001*** - 2011***	17.7	35.5

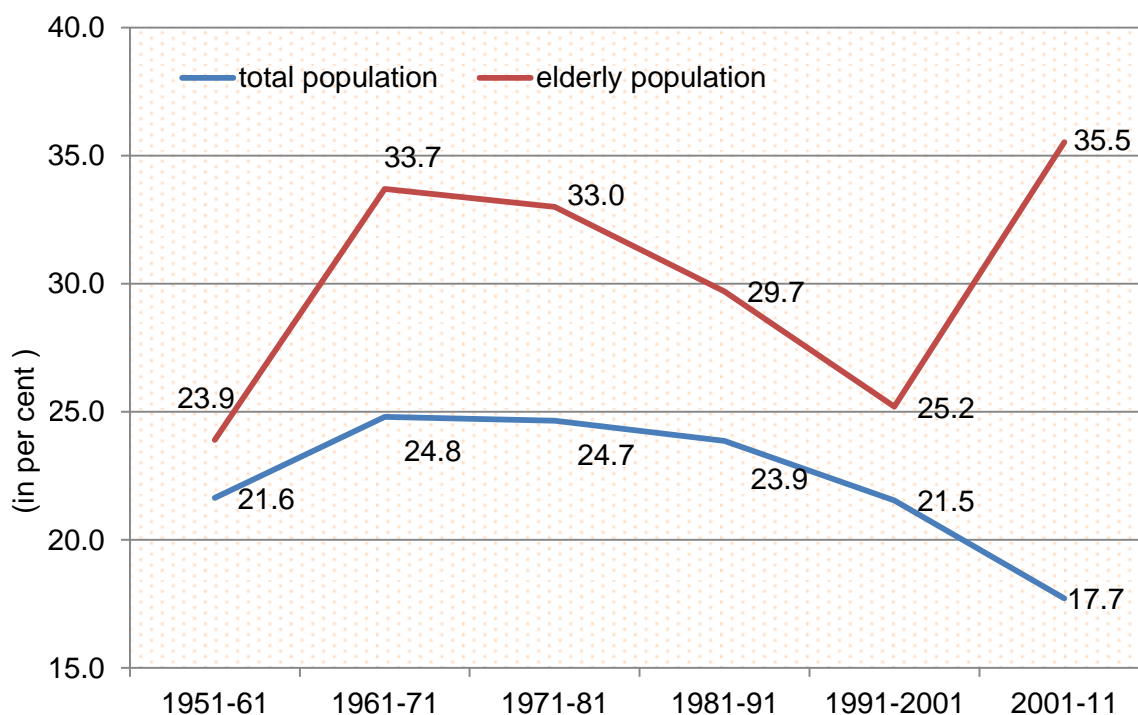
Source: Population Census Data

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Figure 1.2: Decadal growth in elderly population vis-à-vis that of total population



Percentage share of elderly persons in the population of India is ever increasing since 1961. While in 1961, 5.6 per cent population was in the age bracket of 60 years or more, the proportion has increased to 8.6 per cent in 2011. The trend is same in rural as well as in the urban areas. In rural areas while the proportion of elderly persons has increased from 5.8 per cent to 8.8 per cent, in urban areas it has increased from 4.7 per cent to 8.1 per cent during 1961 to 2011. It is observed that the difference of percentage share of elderly population in whole population in rural and urban areas is narrowing.

Table 1.3. Percentage share of elderly population in total population

Source	Person	Female	Male	Rural	Urban
Census 1961	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.7
Census 1971	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.0
Census 1981*	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.8	5.4
Census 1991**	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	5.7
Census 2001***	7.4	7.8	7.1	7.7	6.7
Census 2011***	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.8	8.1

Source: Population Census Data

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.

** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Figure 1.3(a): Percentage share of elderly population in total population

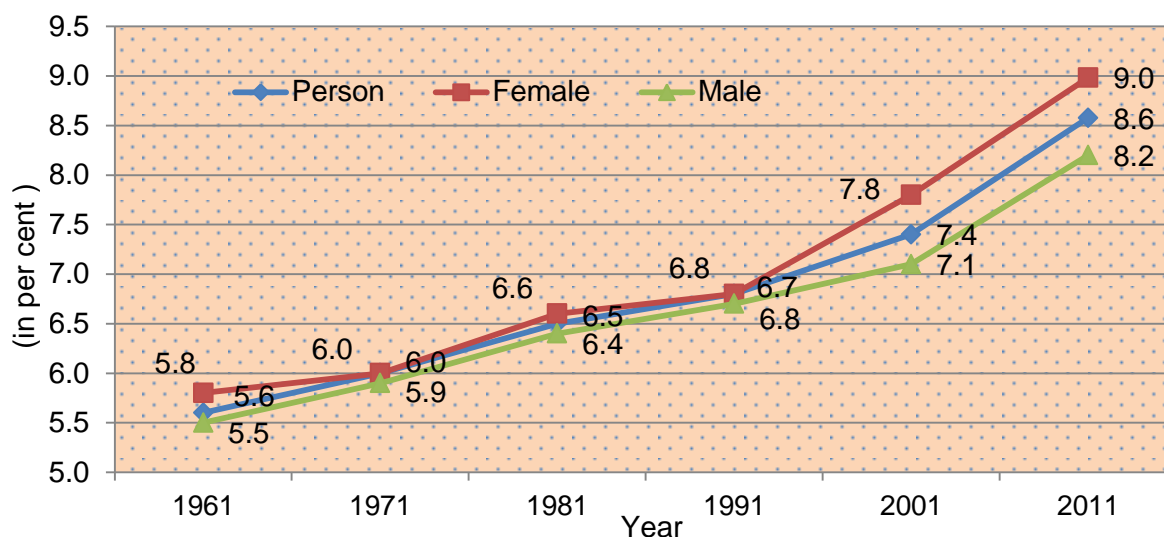
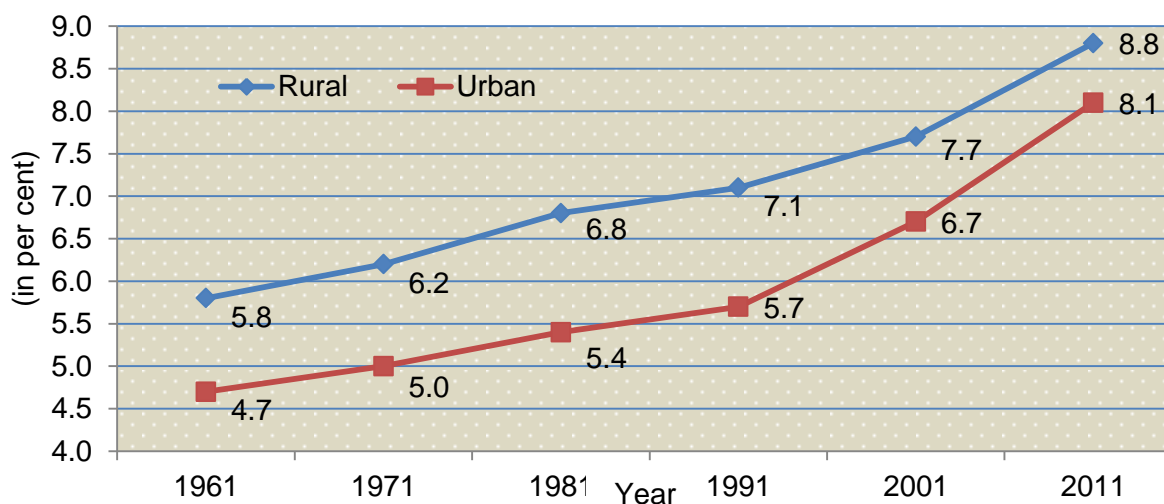


Figure 1.3(b): Percentage share of elderly population by place of residence



Composition of population plays an important role in development of a country. More the workforce greater is the potential for economic development of the country. The population census data tell that the proportion of children in the population (age 0-14 years) increased till 1971 but afterwards it is gradually decreasing. In 2011, the proportion of children in the population was 30.8 per cent. The proportion of elder people is ever increasing since 1951 and has reached 8.6 per cent in 2011. The working age population is increasing since 1971 and has reached 60.3 per cent as per population census 2011.

Table 1.4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups, India

Year	Age groups			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
1951	38.4	56.1	5.5	100
1961	41.1	53.3	5.6	100
1971	42.0	52.0	6.0	100
1981*	39.7	53.9	6.4	100
1991**	37.6	55.7	6.7	100
2001***	35.3	56.9	7.4	100
2011***	30.8	60.3	8.6	100

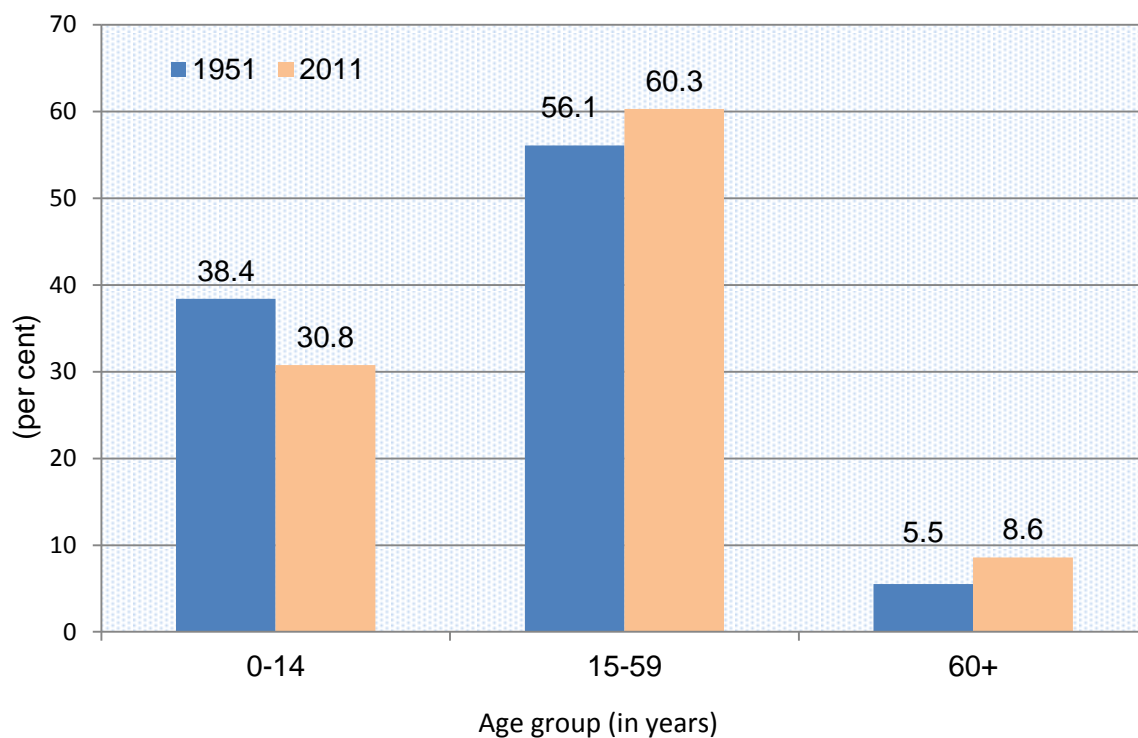
Source: Population Census data

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** The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. The population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir were worked out by 'interpolation'.

*** The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Figure 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups



Age distribution of population reveals that, as per population census 2011, maximum proportion of population 11 per cent was in the age group 10-14 years followed by 10.5 per cent in in the age group 5-9 years and 10 per cent in the age group 15-19 years. Male and female population also divulge the same pattern.

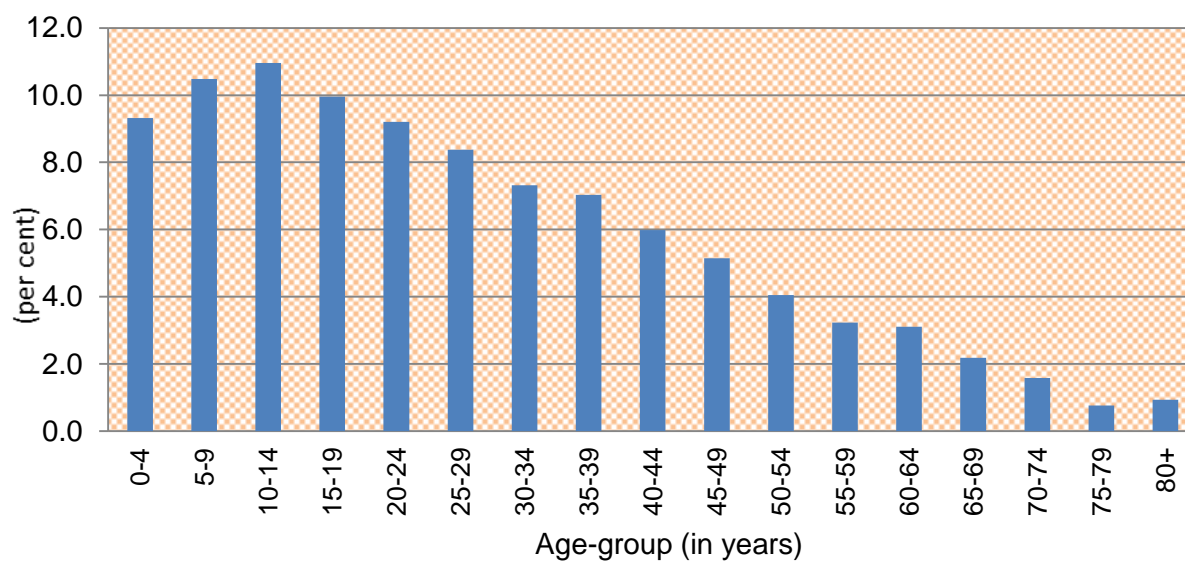
Table1.5. Age-wise distribution of population

Age (in years)	Total			Rural	Urban
	Person	Female	Male		
0-4	9.3	9.2	9.4	10.0	7.9
5-9	10.5	10.3	10.6	11.3	8.8
10-14	11.0	10.8	11.1	11.6	9.5
15-19	10.0	9.6	10.3	10.1	9.7
20-24	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.9	10.0
25-29	8.4	8.5	8.2	7.9	9.4
30-34	7.3	7.5	7.2	6.9	8.1
35-39	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.7
40-44	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.6
45-49	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.7
50-54	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.5
55-59	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.5
60-64	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0
65-69	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0
70-74	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
75-79	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
80+	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Age not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
all	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Population Census 2011*

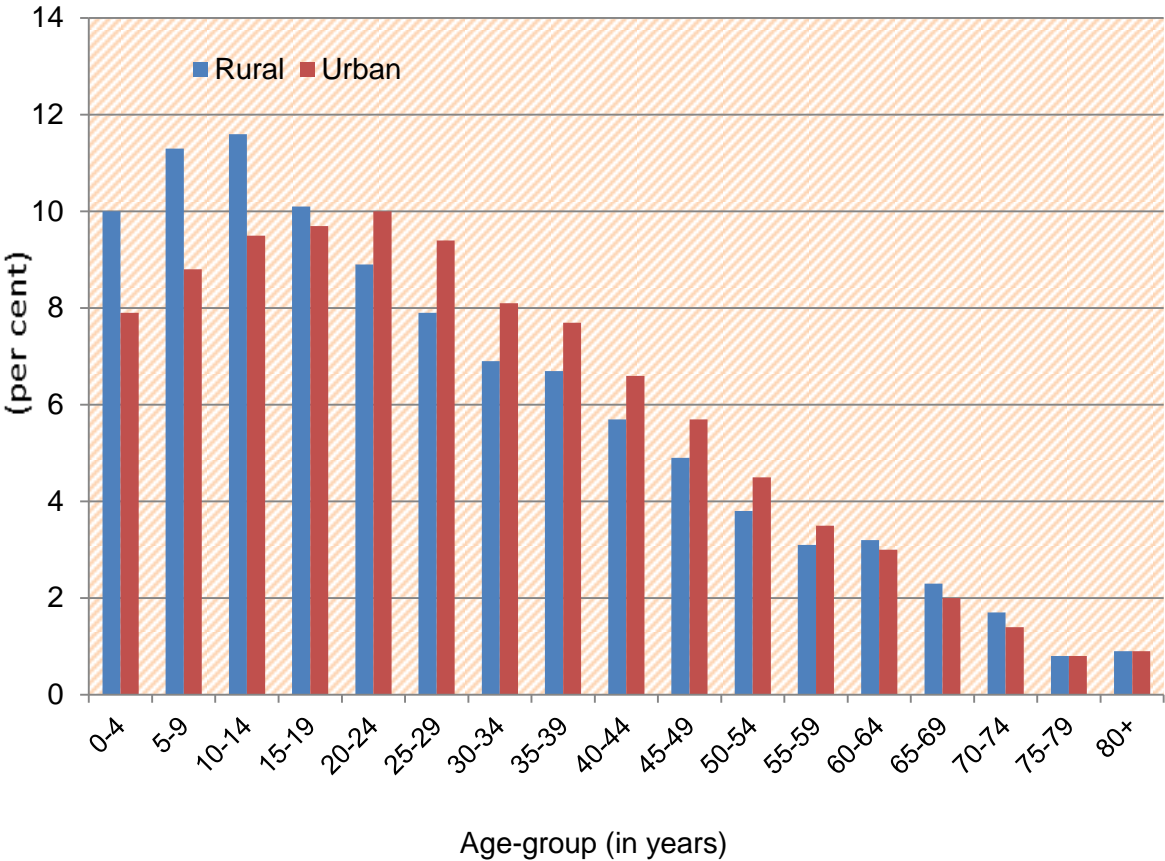
* The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

Figure 1.5 (a) : Age-wise distribution of population



Among different age-groups, maximum proportion of population in rural areas is 12% in the age-group 10-14 years followed by 11% in the age-group 5-9 years and 10% in the age-group 15-19 years. In urban areas, however, maximum proportion of population is 10 per cent in the age group 20-24 years followed by 9.7 per cent in the age group 15-19 years and 9.5 per cent in the age group 10-14 years.

Figure 1.5 (b): Age-wise distribution of population by place of residence



State-wise data on elderly population divulge that Kerala has maximum proportion of elderly people in its population (12.6 per cent) followed by Goa (11.2 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (10.4 per cent) as per Population Census 2011. This may be due to the lifestyle and better medical facilities in respective states. The least proportion is in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (4.0 per cent) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (4.6 per cent) and Daman & Diu and Meghalaya (both 4.7 per cent).

Table1.6. Size of elderly population (aged 60+) and their share in total population in States and Union Territories

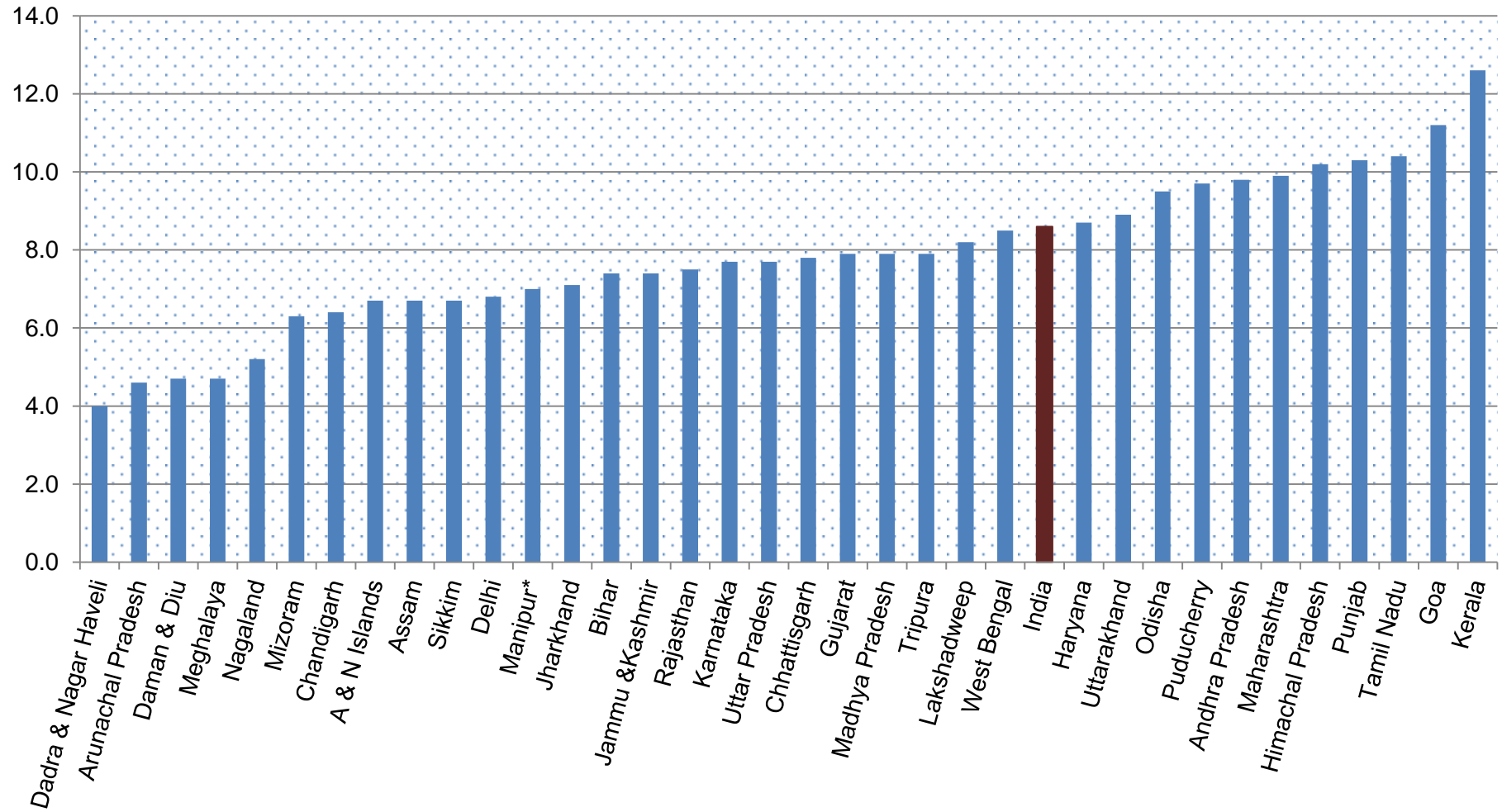
States/ UTs	Percentage of elderly people in total population of State/UT	Number (in thousand) of persons aged 60 & above for different sub-population in the state				
		Total			Rural	Urban
		Persons	Females	Males		
Andhra Pradesh	9.8	8278	4372	3906	6108	2170
A & N Islands	6.7	25	11	14	18	7
Arunachal Pradesh	4.6	64	30	33	56	7
Assam	6.7	2079	1024	1055	1748	331
Bihar	7.4	7707	3601	4107	6868	839
Chandigarh	6.4	67	32	35	1	66
Chhattisgarh	7.8	2004	1076	928	1599	405
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.0	14	8	6	9	5
Daman & Diu	4.7	11	6	5	4	8
Delhi	6.8	1147	571	577	27	1120
Goa	11.2	163	89	74	66	98
Gujarat	7.9	4787	2541	2246	2884	1902
Haryana	8.7	2194	1105	1089	1513	681
Himachal Pradesh	10.2	703	362	341	649	54
Jammu & Kashmir	7.4	923	440	483	652	271
Jharkhand	7.1	2357	1175	1182	1833	524
Karnataka	7.7	5791	3044	2747	3897	1894
Kerala	12.6	4193	2310	1884	2198	1996
Lakshadweep	8.2	5	3	3	1	4
Madhya Pradesh	7.9	5713	2944	2770	4195	1519
Maharashtra	9.9	11107	5853	5254	6970	4137
Manipur*	7.0	200	100	100	132	68
Meghalaya	4.7	139	72	67	110	29
Mizoram	6.3	69	34	34	32	36
Nagaland	5.2	103	48	55	81	21
Odisha	9.5	3984	1990	1994	3440	545
Puducherry	9.7	120	67	53	36	84
Punjab	10.3	2866	1422	1444	1958	908
Rajasthan	7.5	5112	2680	2432	3924	1188
Sikkim	6.7	41	18	22	33	8
Tamil Nadu	10.4	7510	3849	3661	4029	3481
Tripura	7.9	290	148	142	206	84
Uttar Pradesh	7.7	15440	7403	8037	12446	2993
Uttarakhand	8.9	901	459	442	676	225
West Bengal	8.5	7742	3891	3851	4897	2846
India*	8.6	103849	52777	51072	73294	30555

Source: Population Census 2011

* The figures include the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur. (Note: Totals may not match due to rounding off error.)

Comparison of 2001 and 2011 Population Census data reveal that the average increase of elderly population among states is 1%. The maximum increase is 3% in Goa. In Daman & Diu there is a decrease in elderly population by 0.4%.

Figure 1.6: Percentage of the elderly in the total population of States/UTs



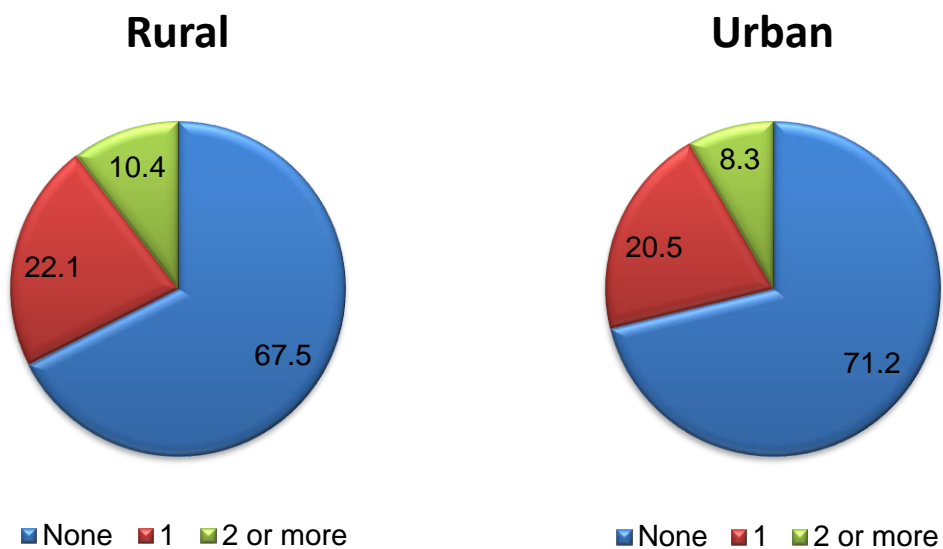
Nearly 69 per cent of the households, 68 per cent in rural areas and 71 per cent in the urban areas do not have any aged person, i.e. a person of age 60 years or more, in the household. Around 22 per cent have one aged person and 9 per cent have 2 aged members in the household. In rural areas, the corresponding proportions are 22 per cent and 10 per cent and in urban areas 21 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Only 0.5 per cent households have 3 or more aged members.

Table 1.7. Per cent distribution of households by the number of aged members

Number of aged persons in the household	Total	Rural	Urban
None	68.7	67.5	71.2
1	21.6	22.1	20.5
2	9.3	9.9	7.9
3	0.4	0.4	0.4
4 or more	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Population Census 2011

Figure 1.7: Per cent distribution of households by the number of aged members



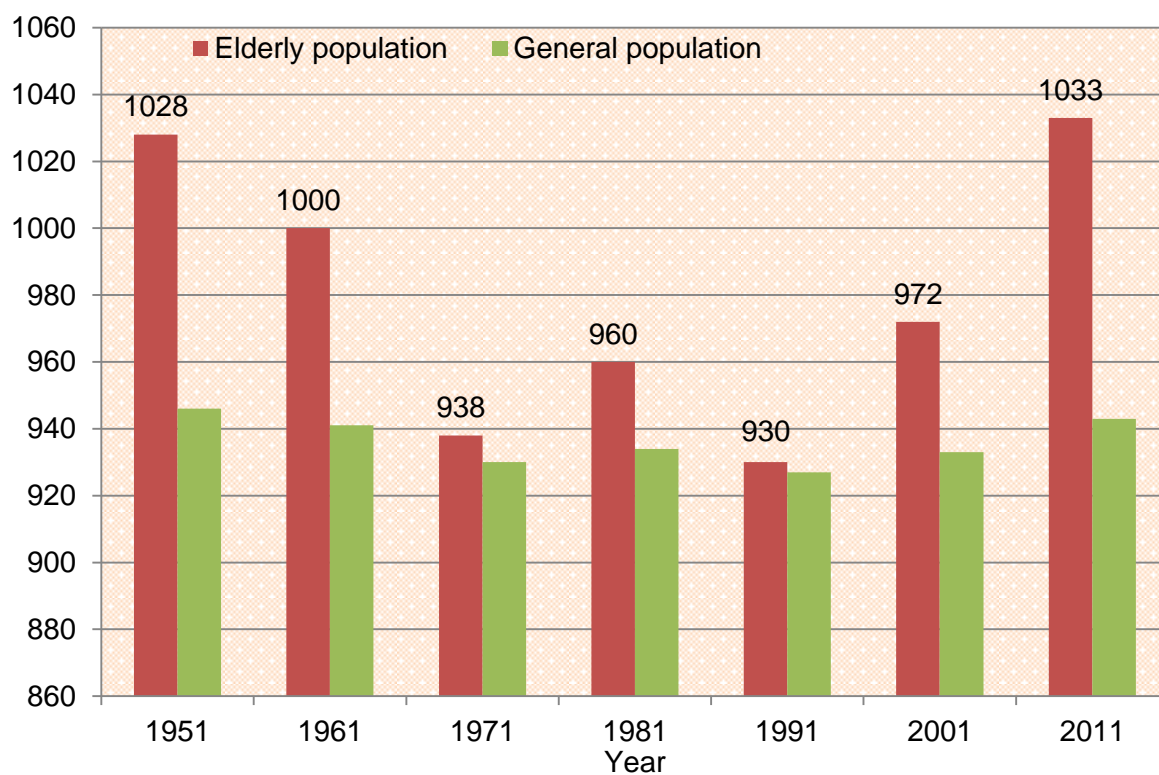
Data on sex ratio reveal that the trend in sex ratio in elderly population is in tandem with that in general population. Except for 1981 data, the sex ratio in both the population has decreased till 1991 after which it has started increasing. As per population census data of 2011 the sex ratio for general and elderly population are 943 and 1033 respectively which are quite close to the levels they were in 1951 i.e. 946 and 1028 respectively. Further it is observed that the difference in sex ratios in general and elderly populations also first narrowed and then it has started increasing again.

Table1.8. Trend in Sex ratio (Number of Females per 1000 males) for the general and elderly population

Population Census	General population	Elderly population
1951	946	1028
1961	941	1000
1971	930	938
1981	934	960
1991	927	930
2001	933	972
2011	943	1033

Source: Population Censuses

Figure 1.8: Trend in Sex ratio for the elderly and total population



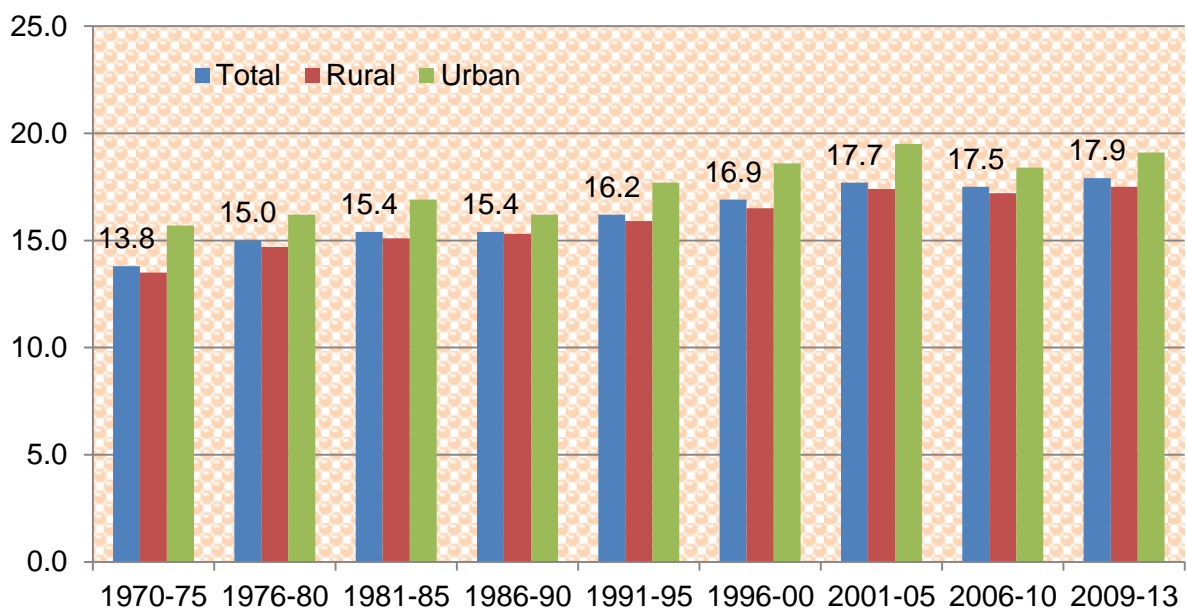
Life expectancy in the country has increased in rural as well as urban areas. At birth, in rural areas, it has increased from 48 years in 1970-75 to 66.3 years in 2009-13, while in urban areas it has increased from 58.9 years to 71.2 years. At the age of 60 years, during the same period, it has increased from 13.5 to 17.5 years in rural areas and from 15.7 to 19.1 years in urban areas.

Table1.9. Life expectancy at selected ages by sex and residence over time

At age (years)	Period	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
0	1970-75	49.7	50.5	49.0	48.0	58.9
	1976-80	52.3	52.5	52.1	50.6	60.1
	1981-85	55.5	55.4	55.7	53.7	62.8
	1986-90	57.7	57.7	58.1	56.1	63.4
	1991-95	60.3	59.7	60.9	58.9	65.9
	1996-00	61.9	61.0	62.7	60.7	67.3
	2001-05	63.2	62.3	63.9	61.8	68.5
	2006-10	66.1	64.6	67.7	64.9	69.6
	2009-13	67.5	65.8	69.3	66.3	71.2
60	1970-75	13.8	13.4	14.3	13.5	15.7
	1976-80	15.0	14.1	15.9	14.7	16.2
	1981-85	15.4	14.6	16.4	15.1	16.9
	1986-90	15.4	14.7	16.1	15.3	16.2
	1991-95	16.2	15.3	17.1	15.9	17.7
	1996-00	16.9	15.8	17.8	16.5	18.6
	2001-05	17.7	16.4	18.7	17.4	19.5
	2006-10	17.5	16.5	18.6	17.2	18.4
	2009-13	17.9	16.9	19.0	17.5	19.1
70	1970-75	8.9	8.6	9.2	8.6	10.8
	1976-80	10.2	9.6	10.9	10.1	11.0
	1981-85	10.2	9.7	11.0	9.9	11.6
	1986-90	9.9	9.4	10.1	9.7	10.5
	1991-95	10.6	10.0	11.0	10.3	11.9
	1996-00	11.1	10.4	11.7	10.9	12.8
	2001-05	11.7	10.9	12.3	11.5	13.4
	2006-10	11.3	10.7	12.0	11.1	11.9
	2009-13	11.6	10.9	12.3	11.4	12.4

Source : Sample Registration System(SRS) Office of the Registrar General

Figure 1.9: Life expectancy at the age of 60 years



Kerala has got the highest life expectancy at birth, followed by Maharashtra and Punjab. The life expectancy at birth in Kerala is 71.8 years and 77.8 years for males and females respectively as per the SRS Report 2009-13.

Table1.10. Expectation of life at birth and at age 60 of major states by sex,1996-00 & 2009-13

States	At Birth				At age 60			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1996-00	2009-13	1996-00	2009-13	1996-00	2009-13	1996-00	2009-13
Andhra Pradesh	61.7	65.5	64.3	70.4	15.9	16.8	16.8	19.2
Assam	57.4	61.9	57.7	65.1	14.5	15.4	15.8	17.9
Bihar	60.9	67.3	59.1	68.0	16.4	17.0	16.6	17.5
Gujarat	62.1	66.0	64.0	70.5	15.2	17.1	16.8	19.8
Haryana	64.4	65.8	65.1	70.9	19.0	17.6	19.5	20.5
Himachal Pradesh	65.4	69.0	66	73.1	17.5	18.3	17.1	21.0
Karnataka	62.5	66.4	65.8	70.8	15.9	16.8	17.7	19.0
Kerala	70.7	71.8	76.1	77.8	18.6	18.0	20.5	21.6
Madhya Pradesh	56.6	62.3	56.3	65.5	14.8	15.4	15.3	17.6
Maharashtra	64.7	69.4	67.2	73.4	16.5	17.9	17.4	19.5
Odisha	57.8	63.8	58.0	65.9	15.4	16.8	15.3	17.6
Punjab	67.1	69.1	69.2	73.4	20.2	19.3	21.3	21.0
Rajasthan	60.1	65.4	61.1	70.0	15.3	16.9	17.1	21.0
Tamil Nadu	63.9	68.2	65.9	72.3	15.8	17.2	16.2	18.9
Uttar Pradesh	59.1	62.5	57.9	65.2	15.1	15.8	16.3	18.0
West Bengal	63.0	68.5	64.5	71.6	15.7	16.9	16.9	18.7

Source : Sample Registration System(SRS) Office of the Registrar General

At the age of 60 years, for males, Punjab has the highest life expectancy (19.3 years) and lowest value is observed in Assam and Madhya Pradesh (15.4 years). followed by Himachal Pradesh (18.3 years) and Kerala (18.0 years). For females, however, the highest life expectance at age of 60 years is, 21.6 years (Kerala) and lowest is 17.5 years (Bihar).

Figure 1.10(a): Expectation of life at age 60 of major states for males,1996-00 & 2009-13

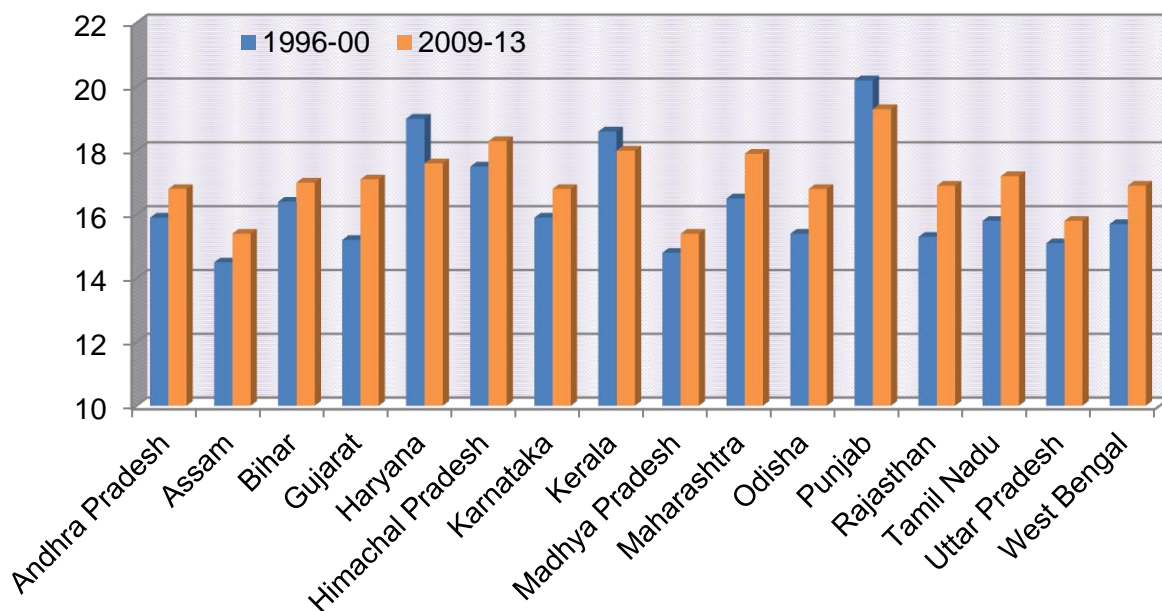
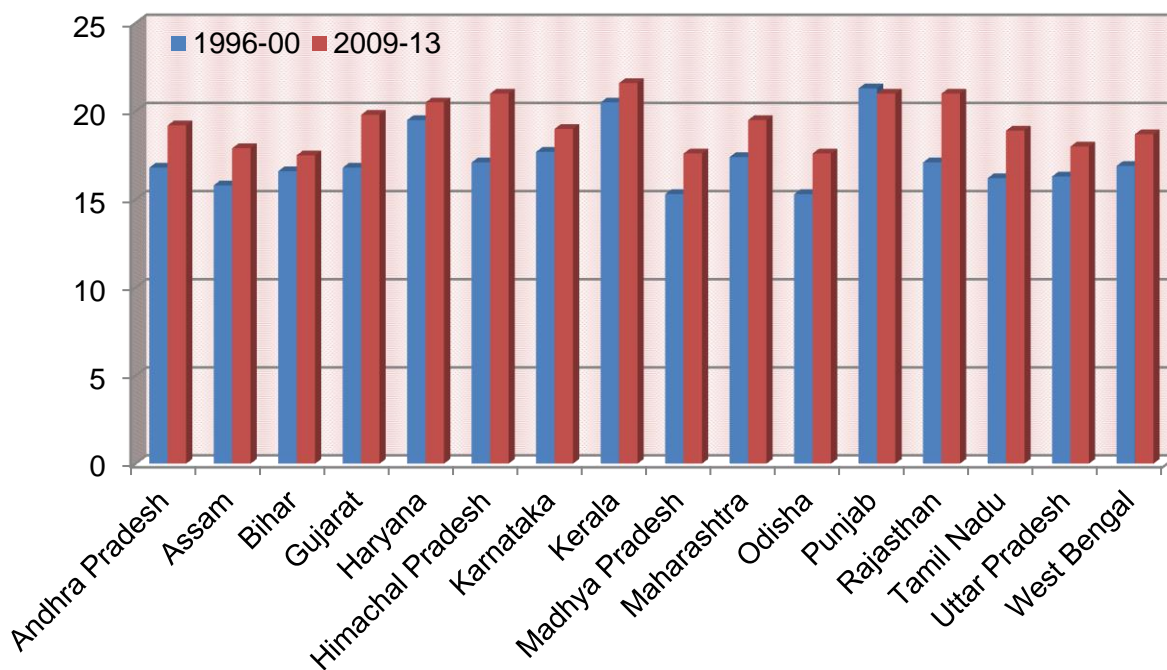


Figure 1.10(b): Expectation of life at age 60 of major states for females, 1996-00 & 2009-13



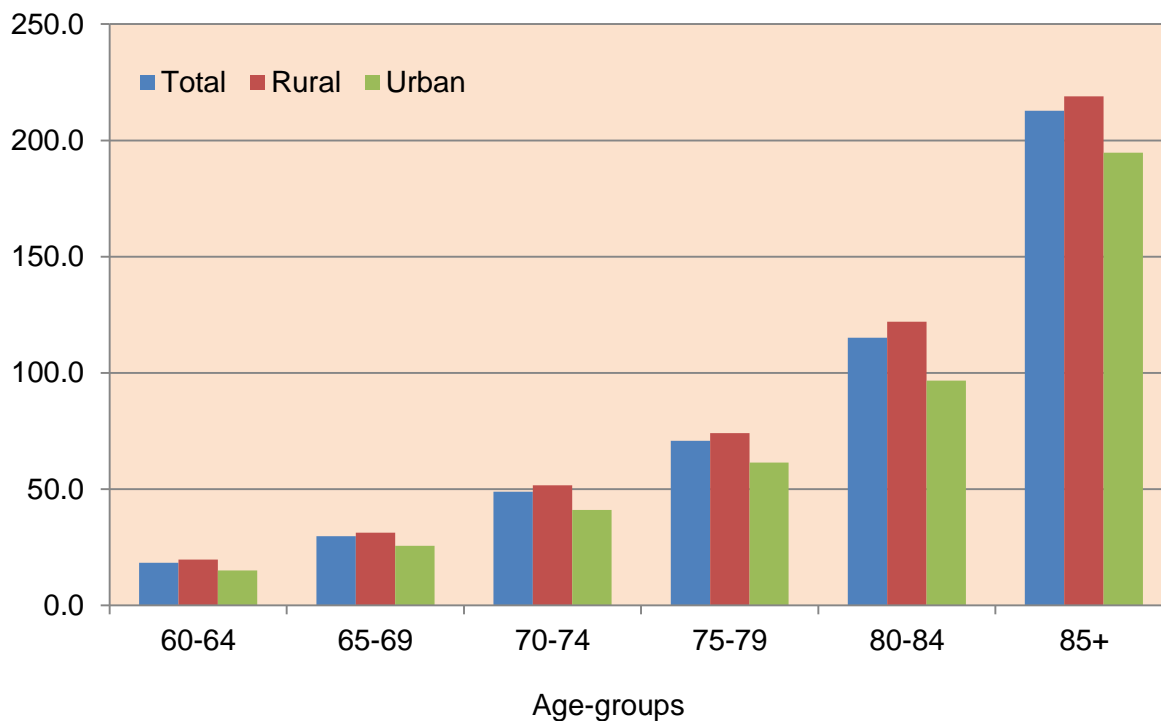
For 2013, the age specific death rate per 1000 population for the age group 60-64 years was 19.7 for rural areas and 15.0 for urban areas. Altogether it was 18.4 for the age group 60-64 years. As regards, sex-wise, it was 20.7 for males and 16.1 for females.

Table1.11. Age-specific death rate (per 1000) of elderly population by sex and residence in India, 2013

Age-group	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
60-64	18.4	20.7	16.1	19.7	15.0
65-69	29.7	32.7	26.8	31.2	25.6
70-74	48.8	54.9	43.2	51.7	41.0
75-79	70.7	81.7	61.2	74.0	61.4
80-84	115.1	129.9	102.0	122.0	96.7
85+	212.7	226.1	202.4	219.0	194.7

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS); Office of the Registrar General

Figure 1.11: Age-specific death rate (per 1000) of elderly population



As per SRS Report for the year 2013, among the major states, age-specific death rate for persons aged more than 85 years was as high as 324 in Jharkhand, whereas in Jammu & Kashmir it was only 108.

Table1.12. Age-specific death rates (per 1000) for broad age-groups of elderly population in major states in 2013

State	Broad age-groups (years) for elderly population					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Andhra Pradesh	21.2	33.1	47.8	65.9	83.5	143.6
Assam	24.2	36.0	60.1	85.3	124.0	264.3
Bihar	15.2	28.6	56.4	85.9	190.8	315.5
Chhattisgarh	24.0	38.0	75.0	93.1	156.2	207.4
Delhi	14.2	25.3	36.0	47.8	79.2	210.3
Gujarat	16.2	25.6	40.8	61.0	107.0	180.5
Haryana	19.8	24.7	47.5	63.7	92.9	172.0
Himachal Pradesh	14.9	29.8	31.7	51.4	68.8	118.1
Jammu & Kashmir	16.0	20.0	36.9	54.0	64.3	108.5
Jharkhand	20.4	36.1	61.9	94.3	136.0	323.8
Karnataka	18.7	33.2	48.9	68.5	116.1	201.5
Kerala	12.0	19.8	33.1	53.8	101.9	213.7
Madhya Pradesh	18.8	34.5	61.1	107.7	130.5	209.5
Maharashtra	14.7	24.8	42.3	70.5	99.9	203.6
Odisha	21.1	33.6	56.6	70.0	135.9	212.1
Punjab	15.4	21.7	35.0	54.0	91.6	186.5
Rajasthan	15.8	24.2	49.0	67.6	106.0	234.2
Tamil Nadu	18.6	30.3	45.9	64.5	106.4	179.8
Uttar Pradesh	22.9	32.1	50.4	64.8	129.1	257.5
West Bengal	18.7	32.3	53.2	86.1	132.3	245.6
India	18.4	29.7	48.8	70.7	115.1	212.7

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS); Office of the Registrar General

The Old age dependency ratio shows an increasing trend and the ratio has risen from 10.9% in 1961 to 14.2% in 2011. The gap between female and male old-age dependency ratio also has an increasing trend and the two assumed the values 14.9 and 13.6 respectively in 2011. Between rural and urban ratios there has been considerable difference in all the periods and this may be due to relatively higher concentration of working age population in urban areas. According to 2011 census the old-age dependency ratios are 15.1 and 12.4 for rural and urban areas respectively.

II. Economic Status

Table2.1. Old age dependency ratio by sex and residence, India, 1961-2011

Year	All	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
1961	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.4	8.7
1971	11.5	11.4	11.6	12.2	8.9
1981*	12	11.8	12.2	13	9.2
1991**	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.2	9.7
2001+	13.1	12.5	13.8	14.1	10.8
2011	14.2	13.6	14.9	15.1	12.4

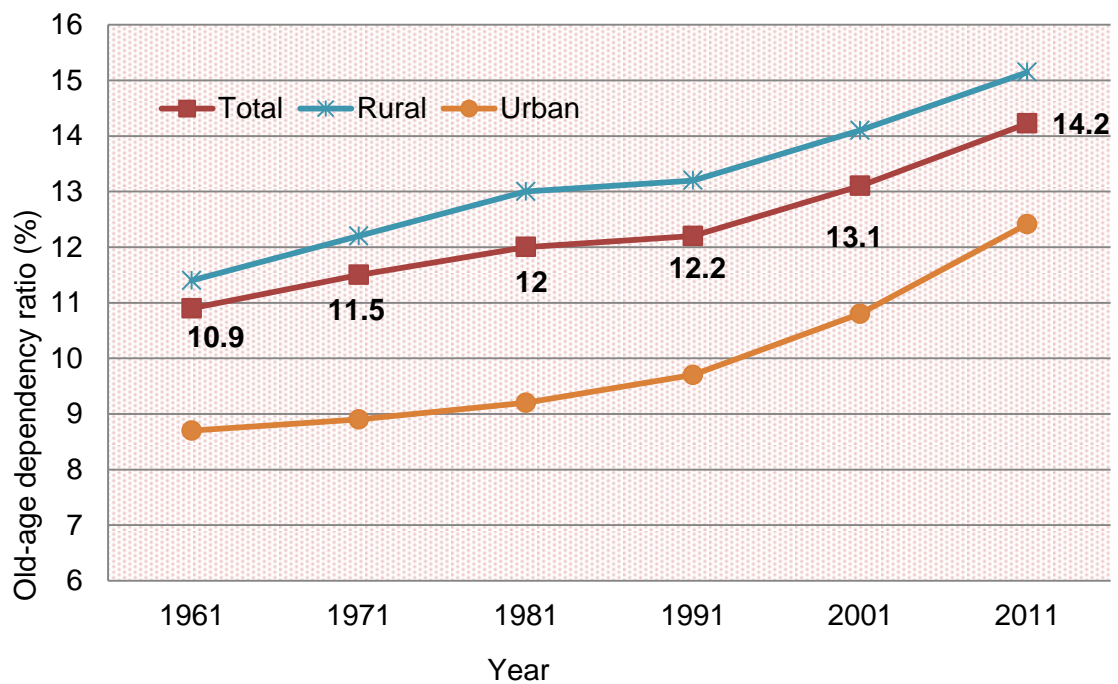
Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excludes figures for Assam in 1981 where the census was not conducted.

** Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where the census 1991 was not conducted.

+ Excludes 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Fig 2.1: Old-age dependency ratio in India, 1961-2011



Among the major states the overall old-age dependency ratio varied from 10.4% in Delhi to 19.6% in Kerala. The ratio has increased over time for all these states but the rate of increase was relatively higher in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka as compared to 2001.

Table2.2. Old age dependency ratio by sex and residence in major states 2011

States	All	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	15.4	14.5	16.3	17.4	11.6
Assam	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.0
Bihar	14.2	14.5	13.8	14.5	12.3
Chhattisgarh	13.1	12.0	14.2	13.9	10.5
Delhi	10.4	9.7	11.2	10.3	10.4
Gujarat	12.6	11.3	14.0	13.8	11.1
Haryana	14.1	13.2	15.1	15.3	11.9
Himachal Pradesh	16.1	15.5	16.6	16.7	11.3
Jammu & Kashmir	12.5	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.1
Jharkhand	12.7	12.3	13.0	13.4	10.5
Karnataka	14.8	13.8	15.8	16.7	12.0
Kerala	19.6	18.6	20.6	19.8	19.5
Madhya Pradesh	13.4	12.5	14.5	14.1	11.9
Maharashtra	15.7	14.2	17.2	18.8	12.2
Odisha	15.4	15.4	15.5	16.3	11.6
Punjab	16.1	15.6	16.8	18.1	13.1
Rajasthan	13.0	11.9	14.1	13.7	11.1
Tamil Nadu	15.8	15.5	16.1	16.7	14.8
Uttar Pradesh	13.9	13.9	13.8	14.8	10.9
Uttarakhand	14.9	14.6	15.3	16.6	11.4
West Bengal	13.2	12.7	13.7	12.5	14.5

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

The difference between rural and urban old-age dependency ratio was significantly high in States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh etc. whereas in the case of Assam, Delhi and Kerala the ratio remained almost the same in both rural and urban areas.

Fig.2.2 (a): Old age dependency ratio in major states of India

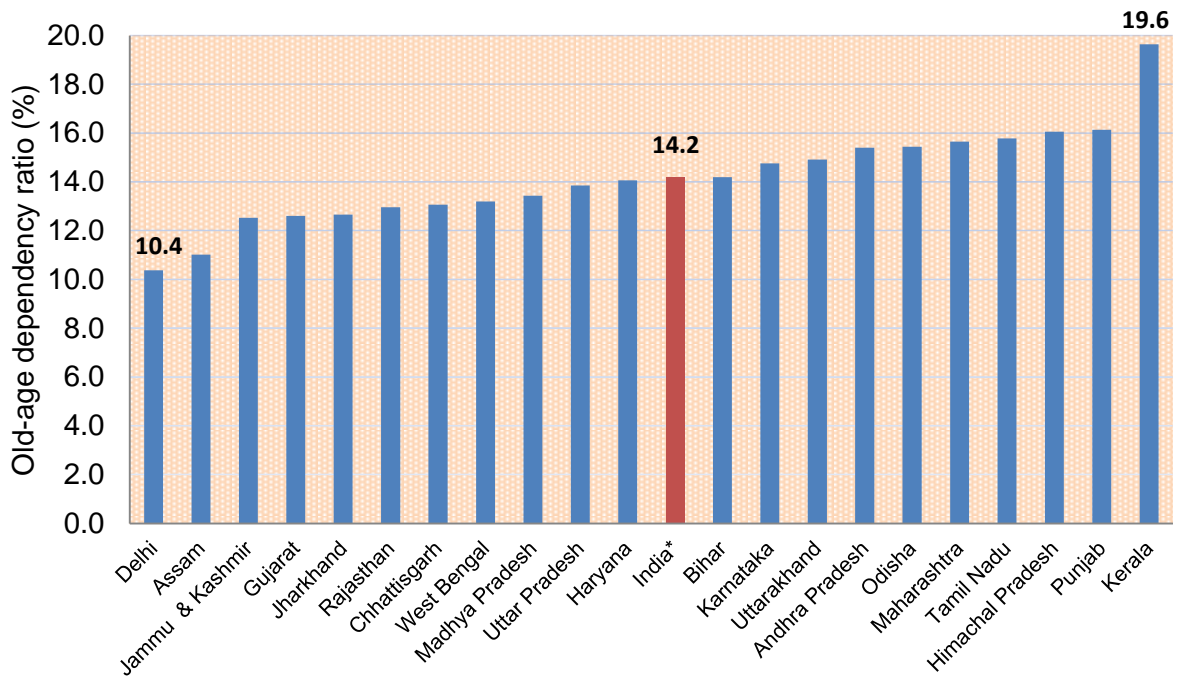
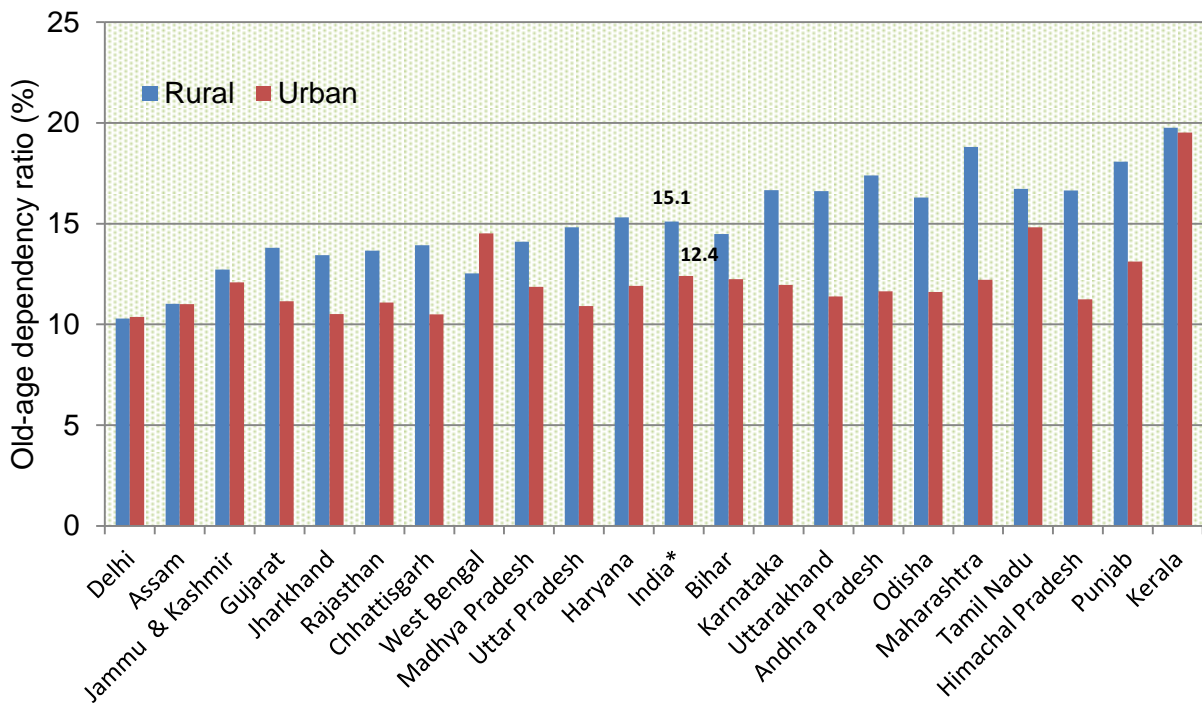


Fig.2.2 (b): Old age dependency ratio in major states of India by place of residence



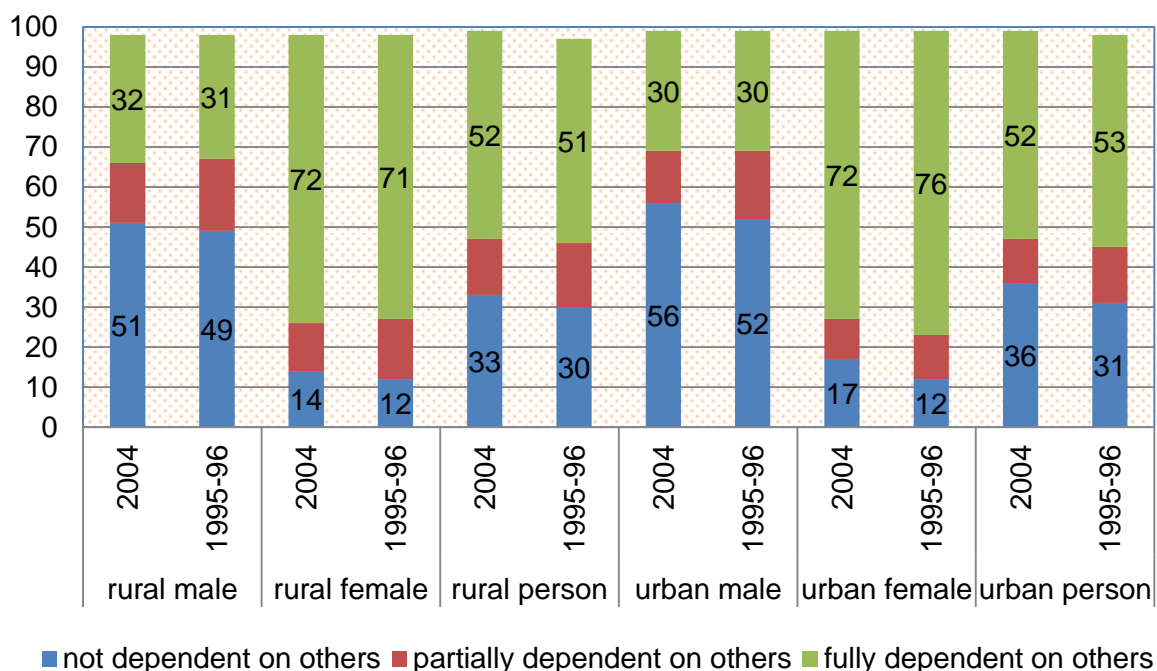
The Sample Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Office in 2004 reveals that 65 per cent of the aged persons had to depend on others for their day-to-day maintenance. The situation was worse for elderly females with about only 14% and 17% being economically independent in rural and urban areas respectively while the remaining are dependent on others - either partially or fully. The elderly males were much better off as majority of them as 51 and 56 per cent among them in rural and urban areas respectively did not depend on others for their livelihood.

Table 2.3. Per cent distribution of elderly population by state of economic independence

population sub-group	Survey (year)	% of elderly persons			
		not dependent on others	partially dependent on others	fully dependent on others	total
rural male	2004	51	15	32	100
	1995-96	49	18	31	100
rural female	2004	14	12	72	100
	1995-96	12	15	71	100
rural person	2005	33	14	52	100
	1995-96	30	16	51	100
urban male	2004	56	13	30	100
	1995-96	52	17	30	100
urban female	2004	17	10	72	100
	1995-96	12	11	76	100
urban person	2004	36	11	52	100
	1995-96	31	14	53	100

Source : National Sample Survey, Sixtieth Round, (January - June 2004)

Fig 2.3: Percent distribution of elderly population by state of economic independence



State-wise data on economic independence tell us that in rural areas, the proportion of elderly males who are fully dependent on others is highest in Kerala (43%) and is lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (21%) whereas for females the figure is highest in Assam (81%) and lowest in Haryana (44%). In urban areas the situation is slightly better with highest proportion of fully dependent elderly males being 38% in Bihar and lowest being 20% in Himachal Pradesh. But for females the situation is worse in urban areas with highest proportion of fully dependent elderly females being 83% in Jammu & Kashmir and lowest being 50% in Haryana.

Table2.4. Per cent distribution of persons aged 60 years & above by state of economic independence

States	Place of residence	Male			Female		
		Not depend ent on others	Partially depend ent on others	Fully depend ent on others	Not depend ent on others	Partially depend ent on others	Fully depend ent on others
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	49	11	39	15	11	73
	Urban	57	10	33	25	9	65
Assam	Rural	44	24	28	8	5	81
	Urban	56	15	29	23	3	67
Bihar	Rural	58	16	25	17	12	70
	Urban	44	12	38	16	7	73
Gujarat	Rural	49	15	35	13	10	77
	Urban	53	11	36	12	9	78
Haryana	Rural	38	38	24	13	43	44
	Urban	49	20	31	17	29	50
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	58	18	22	18	15	64
	Urban	72	8	20	30	14	55
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	65	12	21	11	13	76
	Urban	62	8	29	11	5	83
Karnataka	Rural	54	14	32	15	11	73
	Urban	55	10	35	14	7	79
Kerala	Rural	36	20	43	10	18	70
	Urban	47	18	35	19	16	64
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	58	11	30	15	12	70
	Urban	64	7	28	18	12	67
Maharashtra	Rural	49	17	34	18	13	68
	Urban	50	20	29	19	7	74
Odisha	Rural	45	21	32	8	12	77
	Urban	50	15	33	6	10	80
Punjab	Rural	46	17	36	10	19	71
	Urban	50	14	34	12	6	81
Rajasthan	Rural	47	15	38	10	13	78
	Urban	55	14	31	13	8	79
Tamil Nadu	Rural	49	16	36	19	17	64
	Urban	54	14	32	19	12	69
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	60	10	28	13	8	77
	Urban	60	10	29	14	8	77
West Bengal	Rural	46	18	33	6	8	82
	Urban	66	10	23	18	8	72
India	Rural	51	15	32	14	12	72
	Urban	56	13	30	17	9	72

Source: National Sample Survey, Sixtieth Round, (January - June 2004)

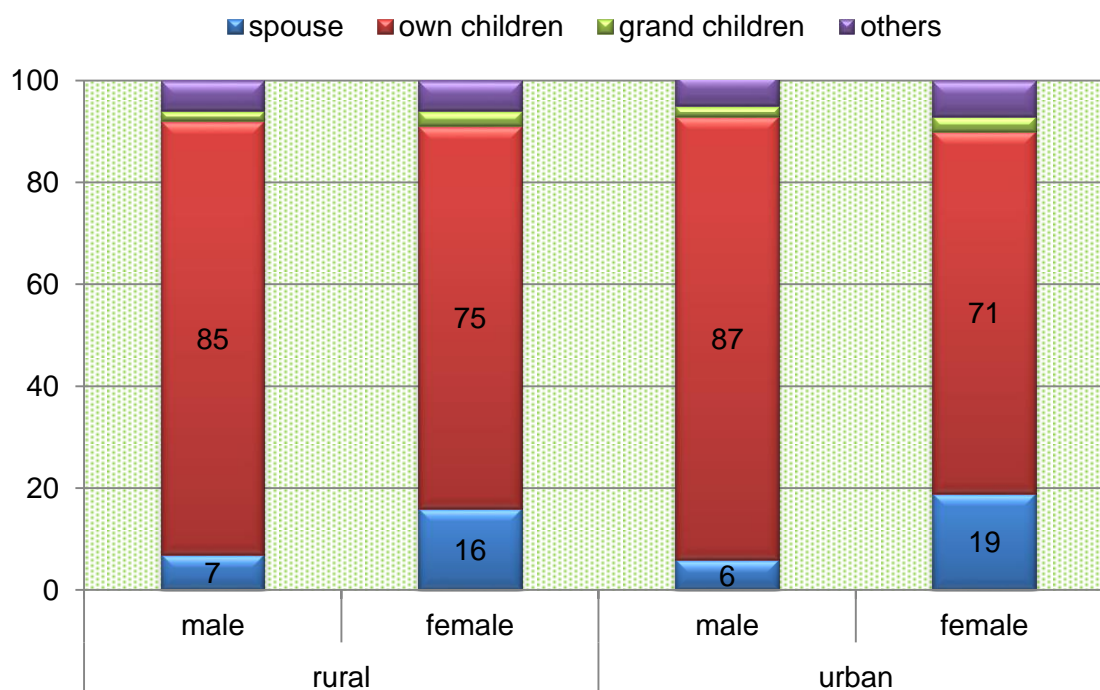
Among economically dependent elderly men, in either rural or in urban part of the country about 6-7% were financially supported by their spouses, almost 85% by their own children, 2% by grand children and 6% by others. For elderly women, there were minor differences between the rural and urban scenario. In rural areas, 16% depended on their spouses, 75% on their children, 3% on grand children and 6% on others, while in urban areas 19% depended on their spouses, 71% on their children, 3% on grand children and 7% on others including the non-relations.

Table 2.5. Per cent distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged

Population sub-group		Category of persons supporting				total
		spouse	own children	grand children	others	
rural	male	7	85	2	6	100
	female	16	75	3	6	100
	person	13	78	3	6	100
urban	male	6	87	2	6	100
	female	19	71	3	7	100
	person	15	76	3	6	100

Source: National Sample Survey, Sixtieth Round, (January - June 2004)

Fig 2.5: Per cent distribution of economically dependent aged persons by category of persons supporting the aged



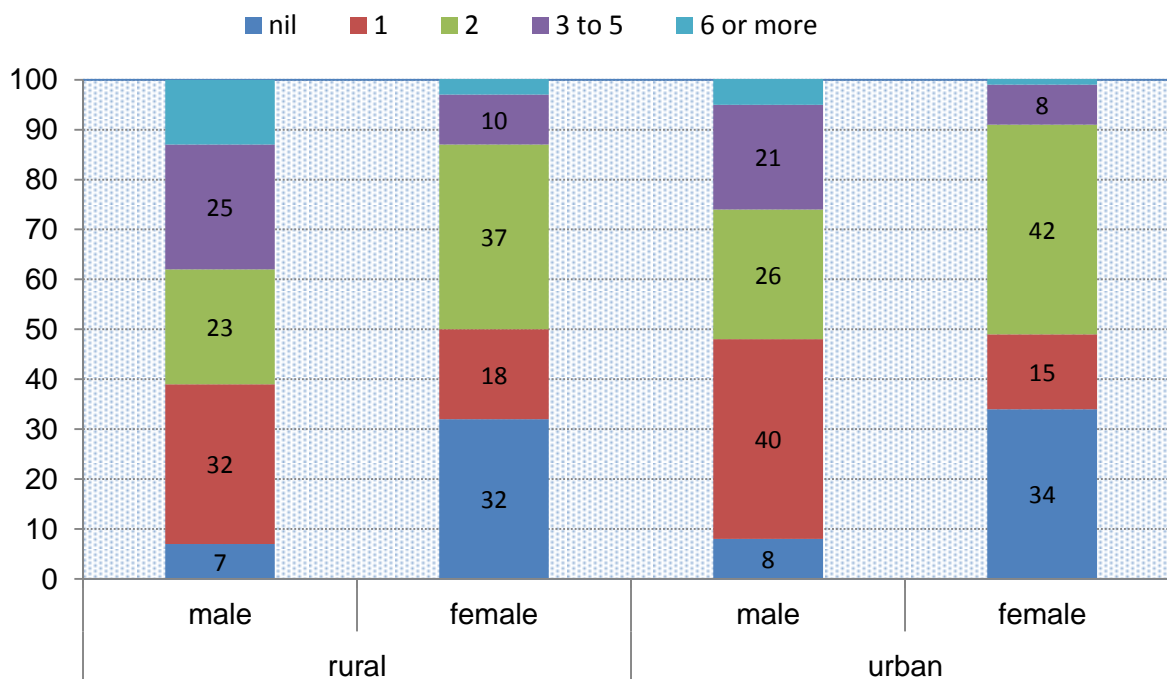
Of the economically independent men, more than 90% were reported to be living with one or more dependents, while among economically independent women, about 65 per cent were having one or more dependants. In this respect, gender differences were quite pronounced although rural-urban differences were minimal. Also the number of dependents was more in rural areas than in the urban.

Table 2.6. Per cent distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants

Population sub-group		Number of dependants					Total
		Nil	1	2	3 to 5	6 or more	
rural	male	7	32	23	25	13	100
	female	32	18	37	10	4	100
	person	12	29	26	22	11	100
urban	male	8	40	26	21	6	100
	female	34	15	42	8	2	100
	person	15	34	30	18	5	100

Source: National Sample Survey, Sixtieth Round, (January - June 2004)

Fig 2.6: Per cent distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants



As per the National Sample Survey conducted in 2004, in rural areas 50% of elderly persons had a monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) less than Rs.470. In urban areas, 53% elderly persons had MPCE less than Rs.915.

Table2.7. Per cent distribution of elderly persons across MPCE* decile classes in rural and urban India

MPCE decile class (Rs.)	rural			MPCE decile class (Rs.)	urban		
	male	female	person		male	female	person
0-255	7	8	7	0-350	4	5	5
255-300	8	8	8	350-425	5	5	5
300-340	7	7	7	425-500	10	11	10
340-380	9	9	9	500-575	5	5	5
380-420	9	9	9	575-665	7	9	8
420-470	10	10	10	665-775	11	10	10
470-525	11	11	11	775-915	10	10	10
525-615	13	11	12	915-1120	13	13	13
615-775	13	12	12	1120-1500	17	15	16
775+	13	15	13	1500+	19	17	17
all classes	100	100	100	all classes	100	100	100

Source: National Sample Survey, Sixtieth Round, (January - June 2004)

* Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure.

Fig 2.7 (a): Per cent distribution of elderly persons across MPCE decile classes in rural India

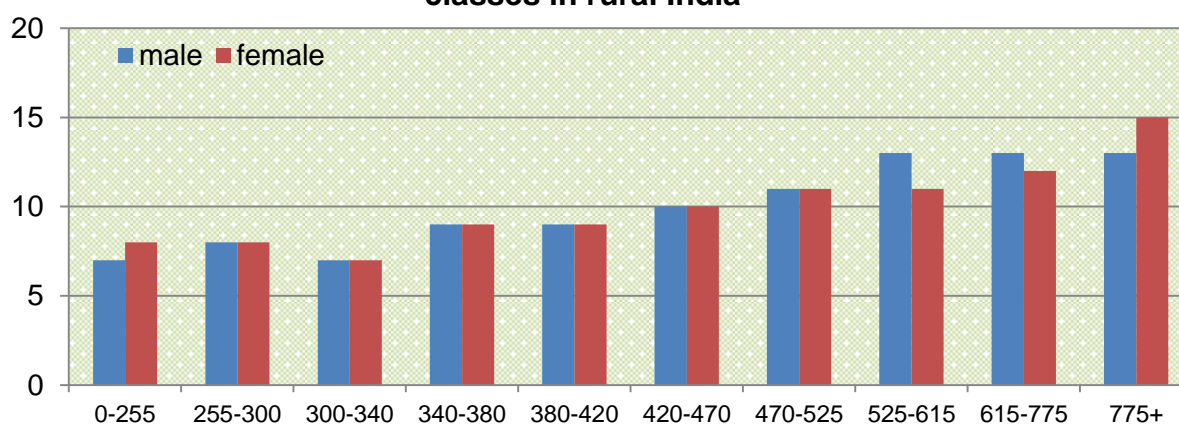
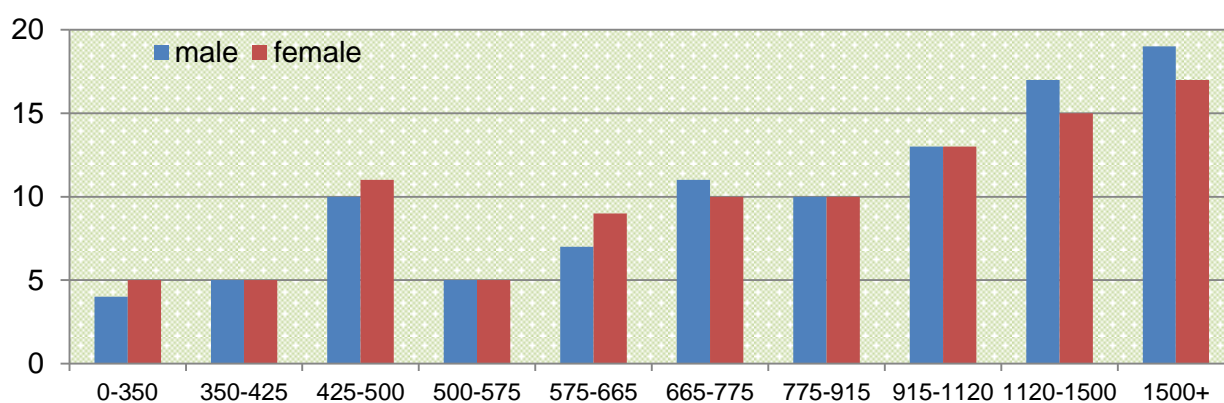


Fig 2.7 (b): Per cent distribution of elderly persons across MPCE decile classes in urban India



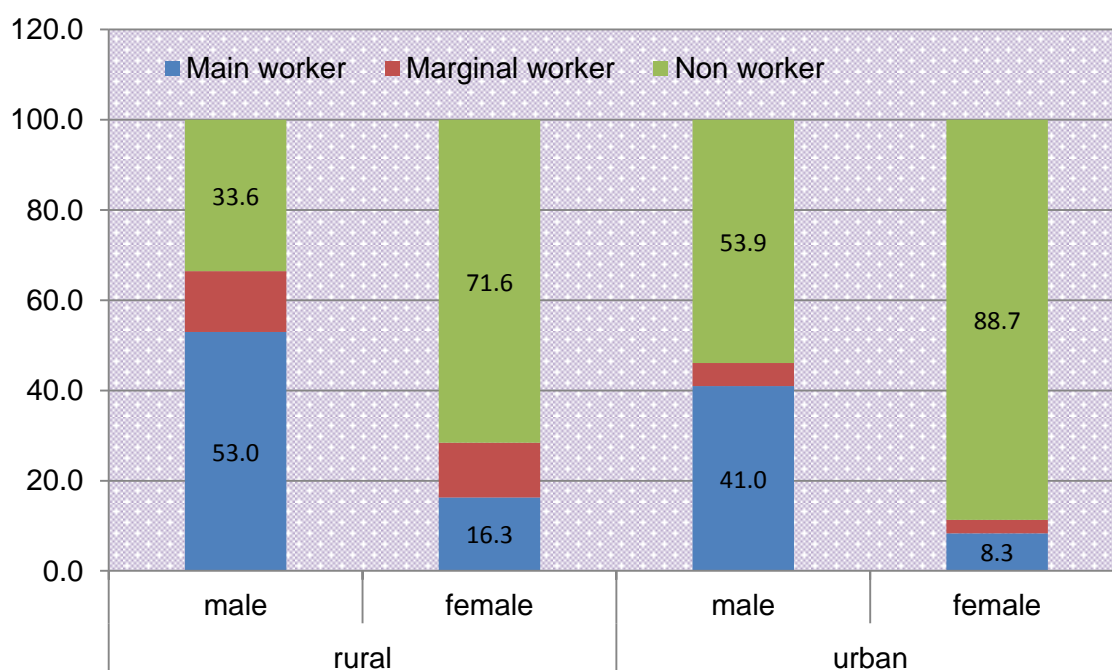
As per the population census 2011 data, 66% of elderly men and 28% of elderly women in rural areas participate in economic activity in the capacity of main or marginal worker. In urban areas however it was only 46% among elderly men and about 11% of elderly women who were economically active. The proportions increased for women as compared to 2001 population census data in both rural and urban areas.

Table 2.8. Per cent of elderly population working as in Population Census 2001 and 2011

place of residence	sex	Main worker		Marginal worker		Main workers + Marginal workers		Non worker	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
rural	male	56.8	53.0	8.8	13.5	65.6	66.4	34.4	33.6
	female	13.7	16.3	11.2	12.1	24.9	28.4	75.1	71.6
urban	male	40.7	41.0	3.4	5.1	44.1	46.1	55.9	53.9
	female	6.8	8.3	2.1	3.0	9.0	11.3	91.0	88.7

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Fig 2.8: Per cent of elderly population working as in Population Census 2011



Literacy levels among elderly males and females have improved over time in both rural and urban areas. But there is a huge gap between male and female literacy rates. The literacy rate among elderly females (28%) is less than half of the literacy rate among elderly males (59%). It is observed that improvement in literacy rates is found to be relatively high in case of elderly women in urban areas vis-à-vis other categories.

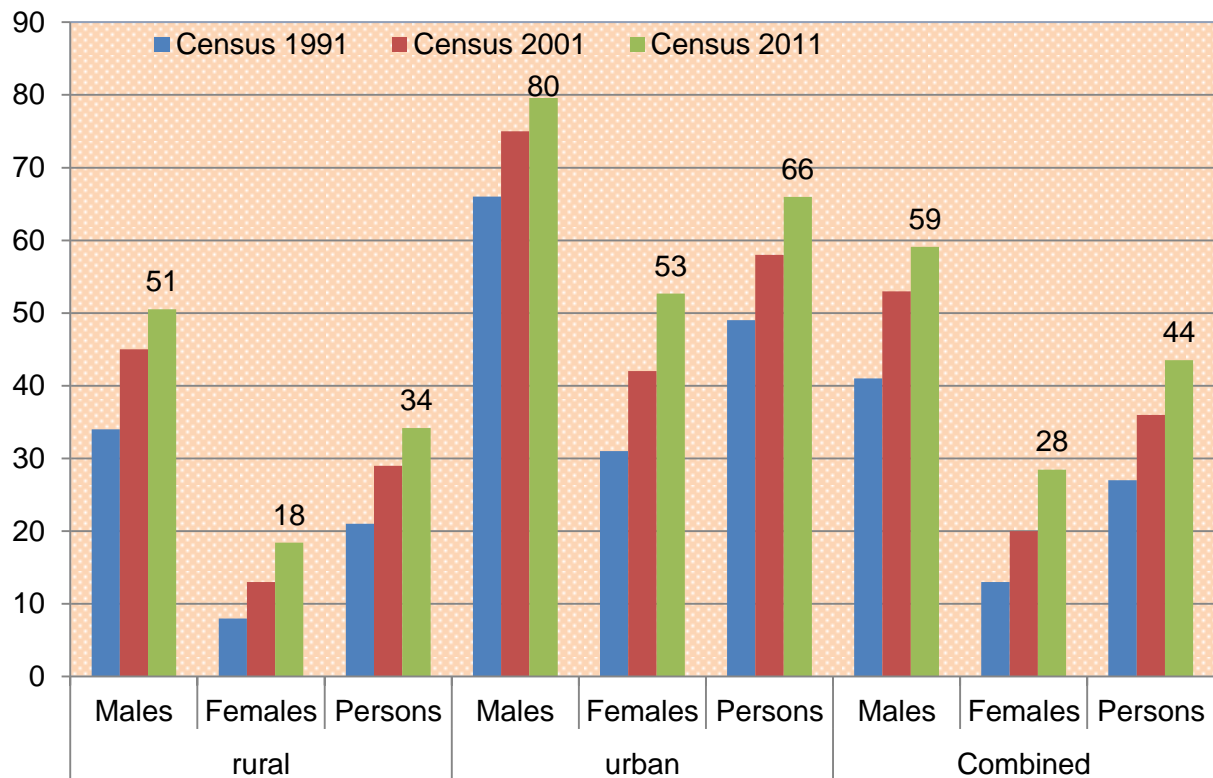
III. Health and Social Status

Table3.1. Percent of literates among elderly persons over years

Place of residence	Sex	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
rural	Males	34	45	51
	Females	8	13	18
	Persons	21	29	34
urban	Males	66	75	80
	Females	31	42	53
	Persons	49	58	66
rural + urban	Males	41	53	59
	Females	13	20	28
	Persons	27	36	44

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Fig 3.1: Percent of literates among elderly persons over years



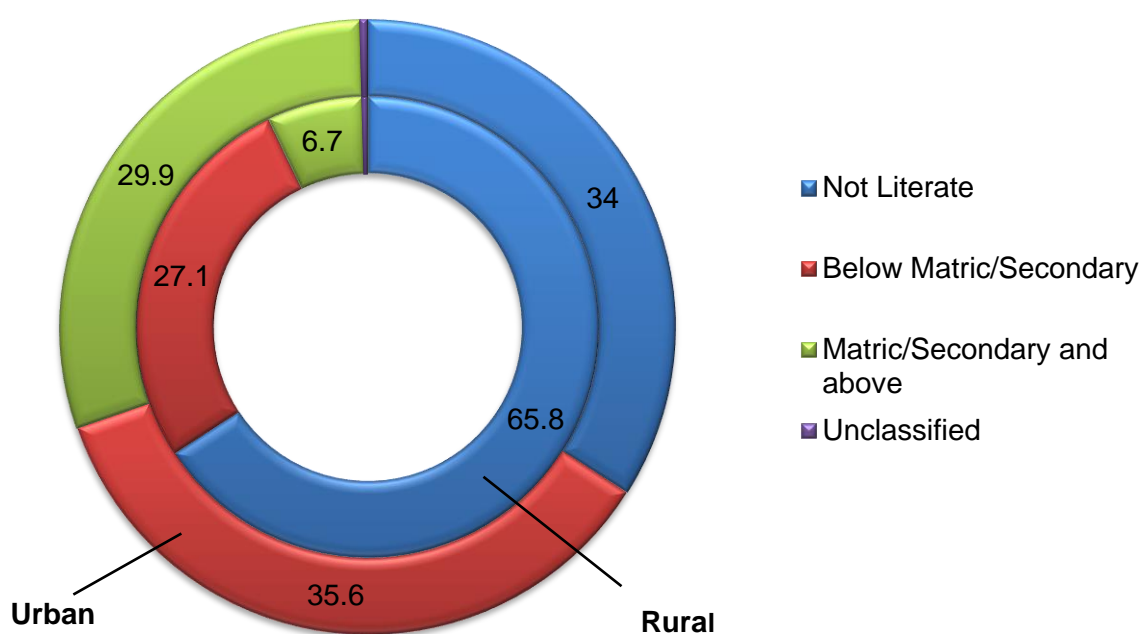
It is evident that there is a huge gap between literacy rates among elderly persons in rural and urban parts of the country. Around 30% of elderly persons in urban areas were having educational qualification matric/secondary and above but the proportion is comparatively much less (7%) in rural areas.

Table 3.2. Percentage distribution of persons of aged 60 years and above by levels of education

Educational Level	Total			Rural	Urban
	Person	Male	Female		
Not Literate	56.5	40.9	71.5	65.8	34.0
Literate without educational level	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.5	4.5
Below Primary	8.8	10.8	6.9	8.8	9.0
Primary	11.4	14.7	8.3	10.3	14.2
Middle	5.5	7.8	3.2	4.5	7.9
Matric/Secondary	5.4	8.4	2.5	3.5	9.9
Higher secondary/ Intermediate / Pre-University/ Senior secondary	3.4	5.1	1.7	1.7	7.3
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.3
Graduate & above	4.2	6.7	1.8	1.3	11.2
Unclassified	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Fig 3.2: Percentage distribution of elderly persons by levels of education



The overall literacy rate among persons aged 60 years & above was least (20%) in Arunachal Pradesh. The maximum literacy rate was 84% in Mizoram followed by 79% in Kerala and 75% in Chandigarh.

Table3.3. Literacy rate for persons aged 60 & above in states

India/ State/ UT	Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	32.1	45.1	20.6	23.8	55.6
A & N Islands	54.5	68.4	36.9	49.4	66.6
Arunachal Pradesh	19.4	28.3	9.6	15.9	46.2
Assam	47.3	63.2	30.8	42.1	74.6
Bihar	35.6	51.0	18.0	32.8	58.6
Chandigarh	74.6	84.3	64.2	46.7	75.1
Chhattisgarh	33.4	53.4	16.0	27.1	58.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.6	45.1	18.4	13.1	59.4
Daman & Diu	54.0	76.3	37.3	32.7	63.9
Delhi	69.0	82.8	55.1	47.1	69.6
Goa	67.6	80.7	56.7	59.0	73.5
Gujarat	50.0	66.4	35.6	37.2	69.5
Haryana	37.8	54.6	21.3	27.1	61.7
Himachal Pradesh	42.4	62.7	23.2	39.8	73.9
Jammu & Kashmir	27.7	40.4	13.7	20.4	45.2
Jharkhand	35.2	52.5	17.8	27.2	63.2
Karnataka	43.6	59.4	29.3	33.0	65.4
Kerala	79.2	88.4	71.8	76.5	82.2
Lakshadweep	62.3	82.9	41.1	58.4	63.4
Madhya Pradesh	35.4	52.7	19.1	26.6	59.6
Maharashtra	53.4	70.0	38.4	42.4	71.9
Manipur	44.9	64.5	25.3	39.8	54.7
Meghalaya	47.6	57.3	38.5	40.7	73.0
Mizoram	84.1	90.0	78.1	74.7	92.5
Nagaland	47.5	58.9	34.5	41.5	70.3
Orissa	43.7	63.1	24.3	40.3	65.4
Pondicherry	57.6	75.7	43.1	39.2	65.5
Punjab	41.0	52.6	29.1	30.7	63.1
Rajasthan	28.8	45.6	13.6	20.4	56.7
Sikkim	37.6	52.2	19.6	33.0	57.9
Tamilnadu	49.8	65.8	34.6	36.4	65.4
Tripura	62.4	77.2	48.1	55.7	78.8
Uttar Pradesh	35.9	51.7	18.8	30.7	57.6
Uttaranchal	46.4	69.6	24.0	39.7	66.6
West Bengal	53.5	70.0	37.1	42.2	72.9
India	43.5	59.1	28.5	34.2	66.0

Source: Population Census 2011

The urban literacy rates are significantly higher than rural literacy rates in all States/UTs but for Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jharkhand and Rajasthan the differences were found to be considerably high.

Fig 3.3(a): Literacy rate for persons aged 60 & above in states

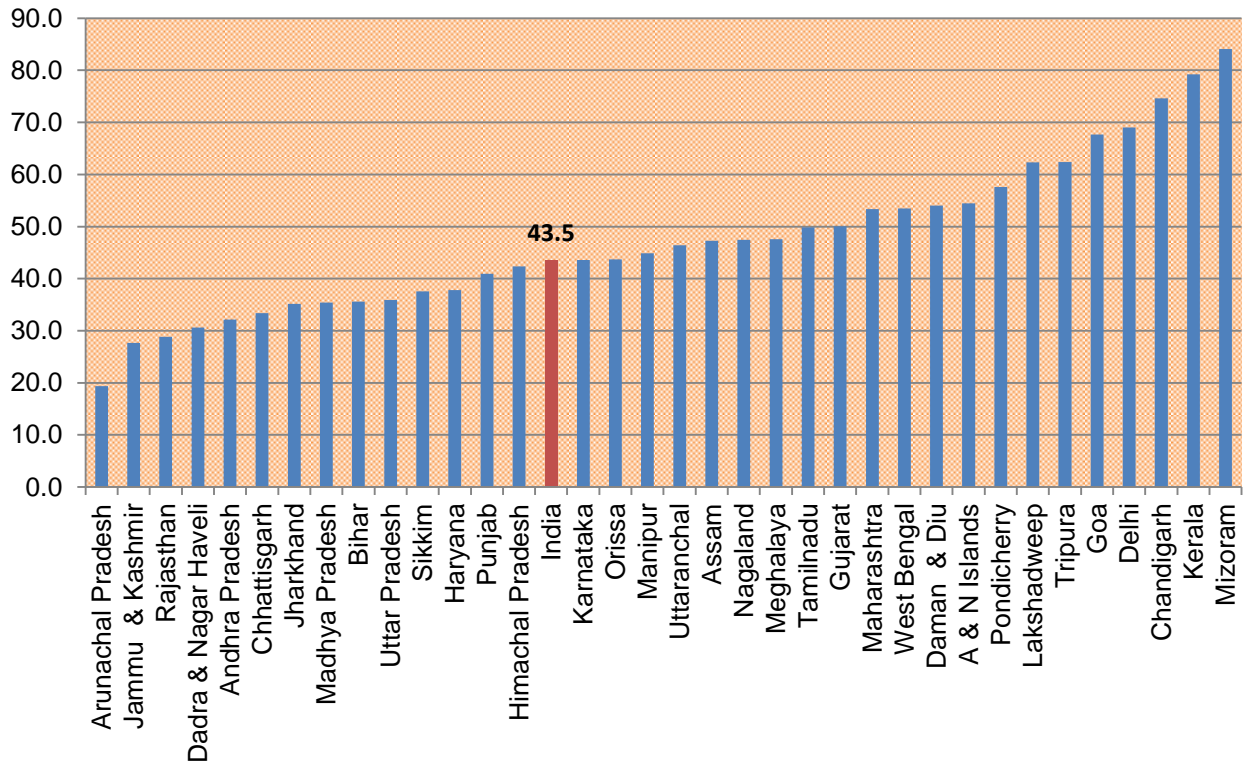
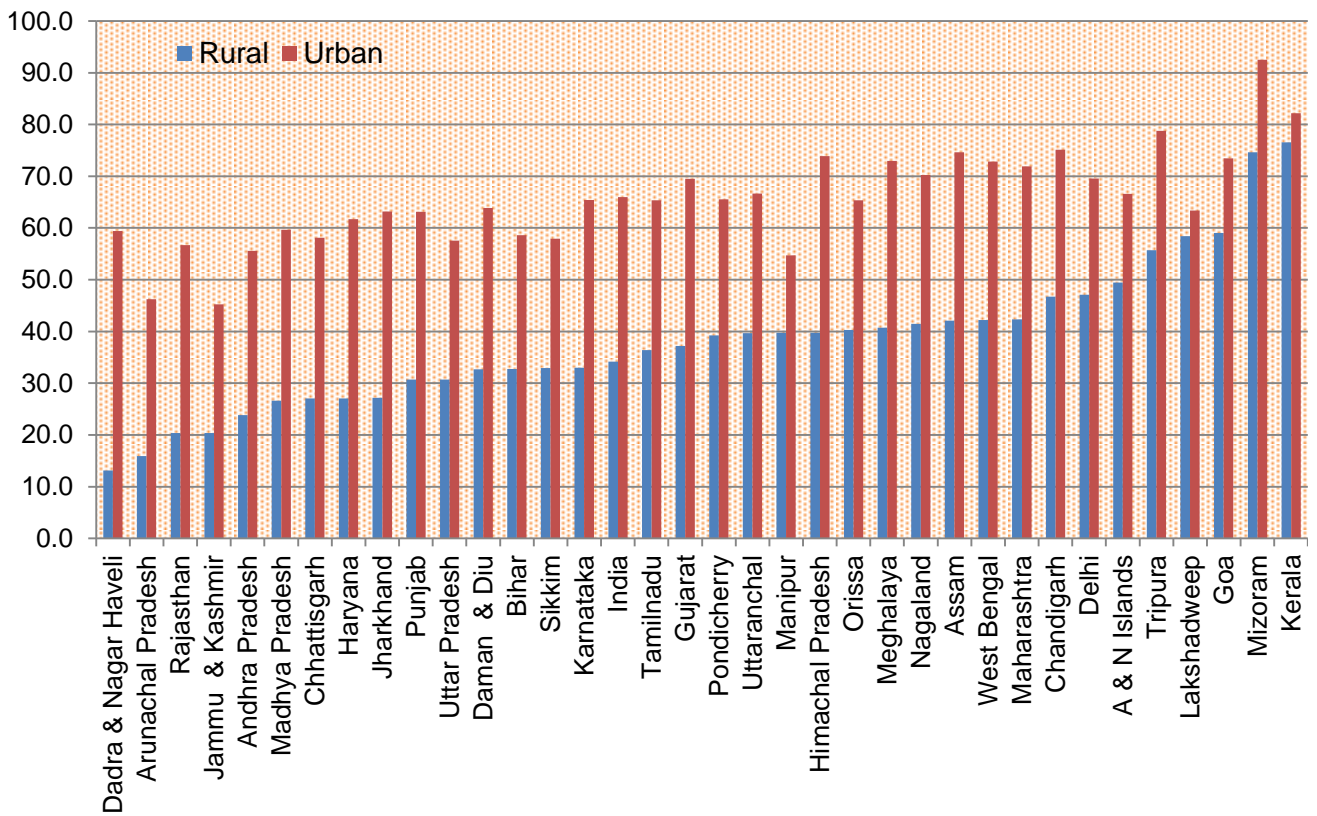


Fig 3.3(b): Literacy rate for persons aged 60 & above in states by place of residence



Both in rural and urban areas the proportion of the aged without sickness who felt that they were in a good or fair condition of health remains the same for men and women. The figures being 75% and 73% in urban and rural areas respectively.

Table3.4. Per cent distribution of aged persons with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health by place of residence

mpce class (in Rs.)	% aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness				aged person without illness			
		own perception about current state of health				own perception about current state of health			
		excellent/ very good	good/ fair	poor	total	excellent/ very good	good/ fair	poor	total
rural male									
0 – 225	28	0	46	49	100	4	71	16	100
225 – 255	19	0	43	49	100	3	70	21	100
255 – 300	22	0	48	48	100	7	72	15	100
300 – 340	21	0	52	48	100	9	66	20	100
340 – 380	26	0	61	39	100	5	70	18	100
380 – 420	27	0	53	45	100	7	73	15	100
420 – 470	30	6	50	41	100	7	76	14	100
470 – 525	28	1	58	38	100	5	73	15	100
525 – 615	28	1	57	41	100	10	75	10	100
615 – 775	34	2	63	34	100	8	75	11	100
775 – 950	36	4	64	31	100	14	77	9	100
950 +	46	4	64	32	100	12	77	7	100
all classes	29	2	57	39	100	8	73	14	100
rural female									
0 – 225	21	3	36	61	100	4	71	19	100
225 – 255	19	0	37	63	100	3	65	22	100
255 – 300	21	1	39	57	100	1	74	19	100
300 – 340	26	0	44	53	100	3	71	20	100
340 – 380	29	4	47	46	100	3	73	19	100
380 – 420	25	1	51	46	100	5	71	18	100
420 – 470	26	1	54	40	100	5	71	19	100
470 – 525	28	1	53	44	100	5	72	19	100
525 – 615	28	0	51	46	100	5	75	16	100
615 – 775	32	1	57	40	100	4	77	15	100
775 – 950	36	3	58	38	100	6	78	13	100
950 +	46	3	57	39	100	7	76	15	100
all classes	29	1	51	45	100	4	73	18	100
urban male									
0 – 300	29	1	36	63	100	8	57	27	100
300 – 350	33	11	67	22	100	10	67	20	100
350 – 425	29	0	51	48	100	3	77	16	100
425 – 500	31	0	44	53	100	8	72	19	100
500 – 575	35	0	58	42	100	11	73	10	100
575 – 665	29	2	55	41	100	7	79	10	100
665 – 775	32	2	56	40	100	11	78	8	100
775 – 915	30	2	68	29	100	8	79	10	100
915 – 1120	34	3	65	32	100	15	74	8	100
1120 – 1500	46	5	72	22	100	12	74	10	100
1500 – 1925	34	6	69	25	100	12	77	9	100
1925 +	47	4	71	24	100	19	73	5	100
all classes	36	3	64	32	100	11	75	11	100
urban female									
0 – 300	21	0	49	51	100	9	53	28	100
300 – 350	37	0	44	56	100	14	45	35	100
350 – 425	25	0	53	44	100	5	62	29	100
425 – 500	33	2	48	48	100	5	80	14	100
500 – 575	38	0	57	43	100	11	66	15	100
575 – 665	36	1	46	50	100	4	81	10	100
665 – 775	38	2	63	33	100	4	80	12	100
775 – 915	35	3	68	29	100	4	83	11	100
915 – 1120	44	2	64	34	100	8	78	12	100
1120 – 1500	42	1	72	25	100	8	79	11	100
1500 – 1925	46	0	55	44	100	8	77	12	100
1925 +	52	5	66	27	100	13	71	13	100
all classes	39	2	61	36	100	7	75	14	100

Source : National Sample Survey , 60th Round, (2004)

Among the elderly persons it is observed that despite illness more men seemed to be feeling that they had a better health condition as compared to the women. In urban areas more elderly men and women felt to have good/ fair health as compared to their counterpart in the rural areas.

Fig.3.4 (a): Per cent distribution of rural aged persons by own perception about current state of health



Fig.3.4 (b): Per cent distribution of urban aged persons by own perception about current state of health



Table3.5.(a) Per cent distribution of aged men with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs

state/ut	% aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness own perception about current state of health				aged person without illness own perception about current state of health			
		excellent / very good	good / fair	poor	total (incl. n.r.)	excellent / very good	good / fair	poor	total (incl. n.r.)
Andhra Pradesh	39	2	60	36	100	5	79	13	100
Arunachal Pradesh	25	15	38	30	100	5	37	6	100
Assam	38	1	61	32	100	2	72	14	100
Bihar	19	1	55	43	100	9	67	16	100
Chhattisgarh	18	5	47	48	100	7	76	11	100
Delhi	12	0	66	34	100	11	76	11	100
Goa	50	0	75	25	100	37	55	8	100
Gujarat	38	4	74	22	100	11	80	8	100
Haryana	27	2	62	36	100	10	79	11	100
Himachal Pradesh	30	2	56	41	100	10	80	7	100
Jammu & Kashmir	35	0	53	48	100	10	78	8	100
Jharkhand	12	4	61	31	100	6	67	22	100
Karnataka	33	1	59	40	100	13	79	7	100
Kerala	57	2	47	50	100	6	78	16	100
Madhya Pradesh	24	1	52	48	100	10	70	16	100
Maharashtra	35	2	68	28	100	11	74	13	100
Manipur	6	4	10	71	100	17	47	9	100
Meghalaya	16	0	69	31	100	19	74	2	100
Mizoram	11	0	48	32	100	9	32	3	100
Nagaland	25	16	50	30	100	15	66	8	100
Orissa	17	1	48	49	100	6	73	18	100
Punjab	31	7	70	22	100	11	79	9	100
Rajasthan	19	1	51	48	100	10	74	15	100
Sikkim	18	0	43	57	100	16	74	9	100
Tamil Nadu	30	2	77	21	100	8	83	9	100
Tripura	28	2	81	13	100	6	77	9	100
Uttaranchal	20	2	55	43	100	7	79	8	100
Uttar Pradesh	29	3	54	40	100	6	70	13	100
West Bengal	41	3	49	47	100	8	64	17	100
A & N Islands	32	0	96	4	100	15	84	0	100
Chandigarh	19	10	81	9	100	5	87	8	100
Dadra & N. Haveli	1	0	0	100	100	13	83	5	100
Daman & Diu	14	0	53	47	100	8	79	14	100
Lakshadweep	45	0	66	34	100	0	98	3	100
Pondicherry	57	0	57	43	100	7	91	2	100
all-India	31	2	59	37	100	8	73	13	100

Table3.5.(b) Per cent distribution of aged women with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health in States /UTs

state/ut	% aged persons reporting illness	aged person with illness own perception about current				aged person without illness own perception about current state			
		excellent / very good	good / fair	poor	total (incl. n.r.)	excellent / very good	good/ fair	poor	total (incl. n.r.)
Andhra Pradesh	42	2	51	45	100	3	81	14	100
Arunachal Pradesh	22	0	27	43	100	7	46	6	100
Assam	41	1	42	50	100	0	76	11	100
Bihar	17	0	47	47	100	4	61	23	100
Chhattisgarh	16	4	42	51	100	4	80	13	100
Delhi	13	0	67	32	100	8	81	10	100
Goa	57	0	71	30	100	16	63	21	100
Gujarat	26	3	68	29	100	5	87	8	100
Haryana	23	1	63	37	100	7	79	14	100
Himachal Pradesh	27	1	56	42	100	2	86	8	100
Jammu & Kashmir	35	0	31	69	100	4	78	17	100
Jharkhand	8	0	57	40	100	6	57	33	100
Karnataka	29	0	54	46	100	5	84	10	100
Kerala	60	1	51	48	100	3	69	23	100
Madhya Pradesh	22	5	46	47	100	6	72	18	100
Maharashtra	35	1	65	31	100	6	81	11	100
Manipur	9	0	53	41	100	9	54	12	100
Meghalaya	19	0	47	47	100	9	71	13	100
Mizoram	11	0	34	28	100	6	43	4	100
Nagaland	12	0	38	62	100	14	55	23	100
Orissa	17	1	42	57	100	2	63	31	100
Punjab	40	2	59	39	100	6	77	16	100
Rajasthan	16	2	46	52	100	6	74	20	100
Sikkim	21	0	62	38	100	4	78	8	100
Tamil Nadu	32	4	74	22	100	7	85	8	100
Tripura	31	1	65	34	100	1	78	16	100
Uttaranchal	14	0	65	35	100	0	82	17	100
Uttar Pradesh	29	2	47	48	100	4	66	20	100
West Bengal	44	1	48	47	100	2	60	27	100
A & N Islands	19	7	37	56	100	23	58	3	100
Chandigarh	36	0	75	25	100	8	83	8	100
Dadra & N. Haveli	9	0	0	100	100	0	95	5	100
Daman & Diu	10	0	87	13	100	4	75	19	100
Lakshadweep	60	0	85	15	100	16	81	3	100
Pondicherry	70	0	60	41	100	2	98	0	100
all-India	31	2	54	42	100	5	74	17	100

Source : National Sample Survey , 60th Round, (2004)

The proportion of physically mobile elderly men and women decline from 95 per cent among those in the age-group 60 – 64 years to 72 per cent for men and to 63 to 65 per cent for women of age 80 or more. Also the proportion of elderly physically fit to move was invariably higher in urban areas as compared to their rural counterpart and higher among men than women in various age-groups.

Table3.6. Per cent distribution of aged persons by state of physical mobility for each age-group

age group	place of residence	Males				Females			
		Mobile	confined to bed	confined to home	total (incl. n.r.)	Mobile	confined to bed	confined to home	total (incl. n.r.)
60- 64	Rural	95.0	0.4	2.3	100	94.4	0.3	3.1	100
	Urban	95.2	0.8	2.5	100	94.0	0.5	2.9	100
64- 69	Rural	93.8	0.7	4.4	100	93.4	0.6	4.4	100
	Urban	95.1	1.1	2.3	100	92.5	0.8	5.8	100
70- 74	Rural	90.4	1.6	6.3	100	85.2	2.0	11.2	100
	Urban	91.2	1.8	5.9	100	88.1	2.0	9.6	100
75- 79	Rural	86.9	2.3	9.4	100	81.8	3.3	13.0	100
	Urban	88.5	1.8	9.5	100	79.7	2.8	15.7	100
80 & above	Rural	72.4	4.9	17.1	100	63.2	6.9	25.7	100
	Urban	72.7	6.9	17.0	100	65.7	6.9	25.4	100
all aged	Rural	91.2	1.2	5.5	100	89.1	1.4	7.4	100
	Urban	91.7	1.7	5.1	100	88.5	1.7	8.3	100

Source : National Sample Survey , 60th Round, (2004)

Fig 3.6(a): Per cent distribution of elderly men of various age-groups by state of physical mobility

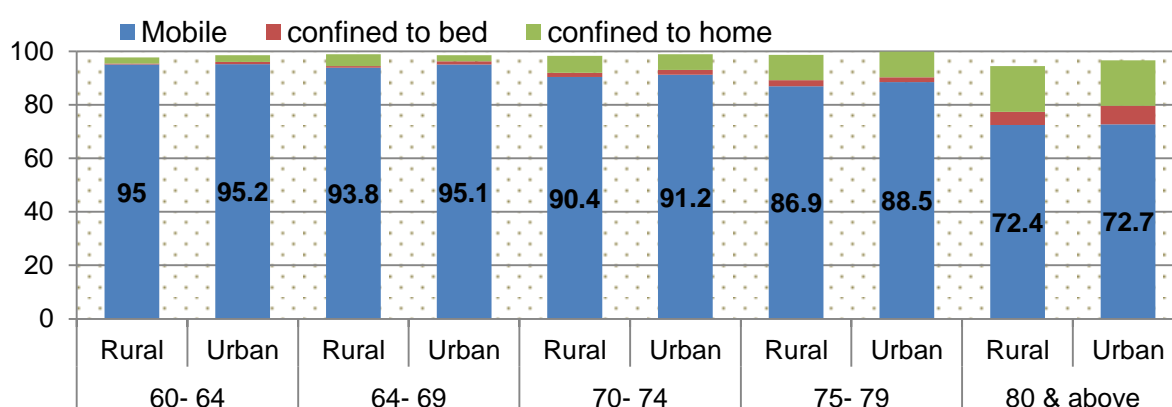
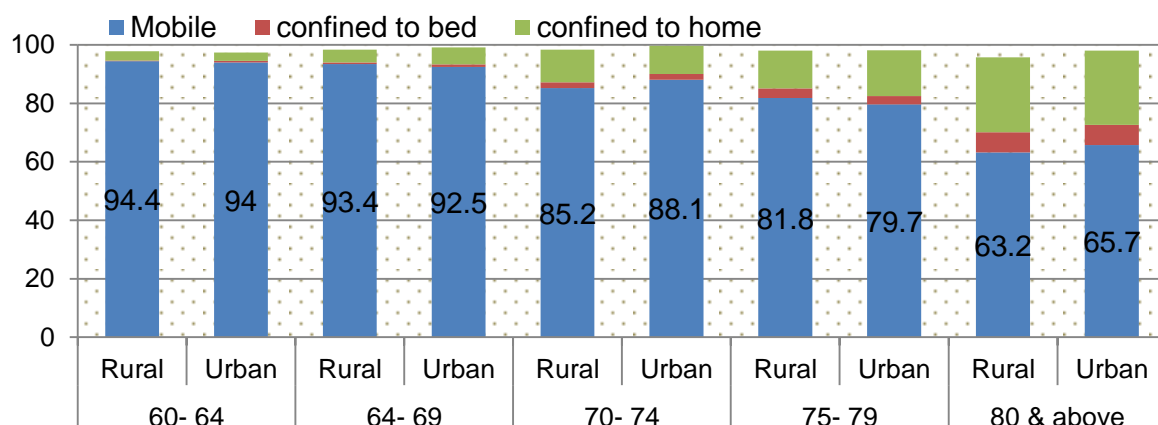


Fig 3.6(b): Per cent distribution of elderly women of various age-groups by state of physical mobility



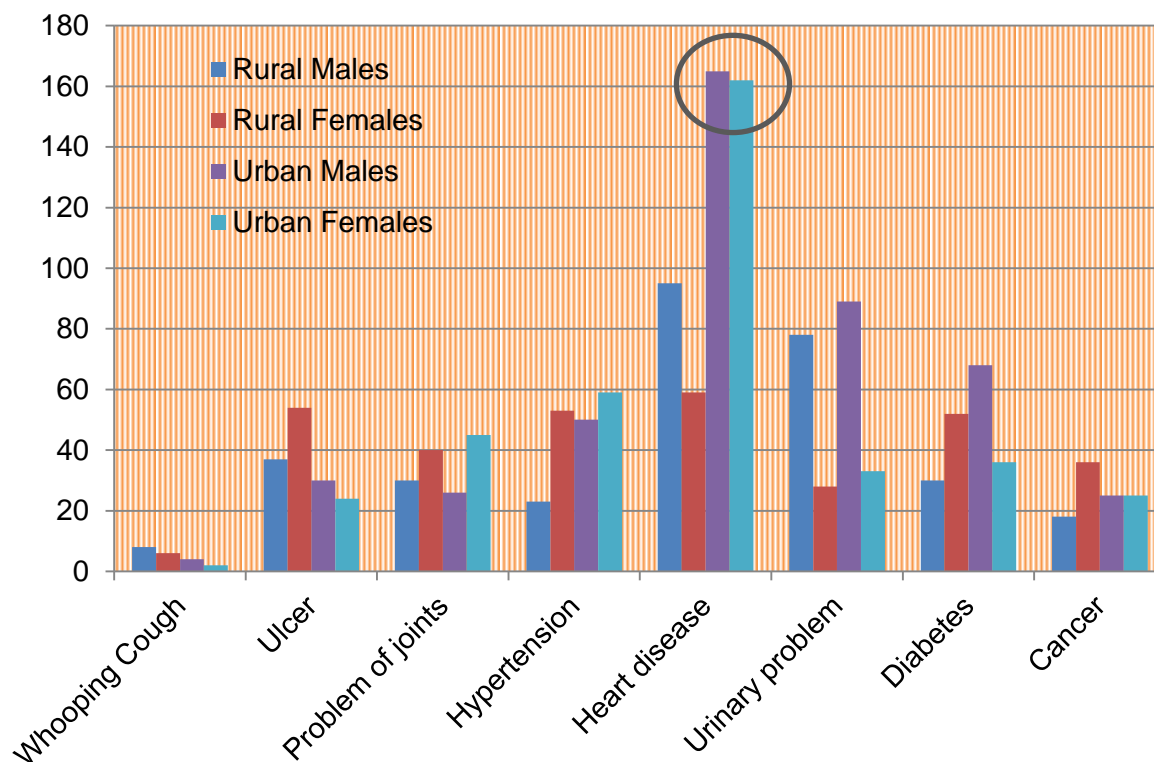
The prevalence of heart diseases among elderly men and women was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Urinary problems were more common among aged men while more aged women reported to suffer from problem of joints.

Table3.7. Number of persons aged 60 years and above reporting a chronic disease (per 1,000 persons) by sex

Type of chronic disease	Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Whooping Cough	8	6	7	4	2	3
Ulcer	37	54	44	30	24	27
Problem of joints	30	40	34	26	45	35
Hypertension	23	53	36	50	59	54
Heart disease	95	59	80	165	162	164
Urinary problem	78	28	57	89	33	63
Diabetes	30	52	40	68	36	53
Cancer	18	36	26	25	25	56

Source : National Sample Survey , 60th Round, (2004)

Fig 3.7: Number of elderly persons reporting a chronic disease (per 1,000 persons)



Population Census 2011 data reveal that Locomotor disability and visual disability are the most prevalent disabilities among elderly persons. Almost half of the elderly disabled population was reported to be suffering from these two types of disabilities.

Table3.8. Total Number of Disabled Elderly Persons in Different Age-Groups and their Percentage Distribution by Type of Disability

Age-group	No. of PWD (in thousands)	% distribution of disabled persons by type of disability in each age-group							
		seeing	speech	hearing	movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Any Other	Multiple Disability
		Total							
60-69	2658	25	19	5	26	2	2	14	8
70-79	1769	26	19	3	26	1	1	10	13
80-89	724	24	20	2	24	1	1	8	19
90+	226	21	19	3	22	1	1	9	25
		Rural							
60-69	1990	26	18	4	26	2	2	13	9
70-79	1374	27	19	3	26	1	1	10	14
80-89	560	25	19	2	25	1	1	7	20
90+	175	22	18	2	22	1	1	8	26
		Urban							
60-69	668	22	19	7	25	3	3	16	7
70-79	396	23	21	5	25	2	2	12	10
80-89	164	21	23	4	24	1	2	10	15
90+	51	19	22	4	20	2	1	12	19

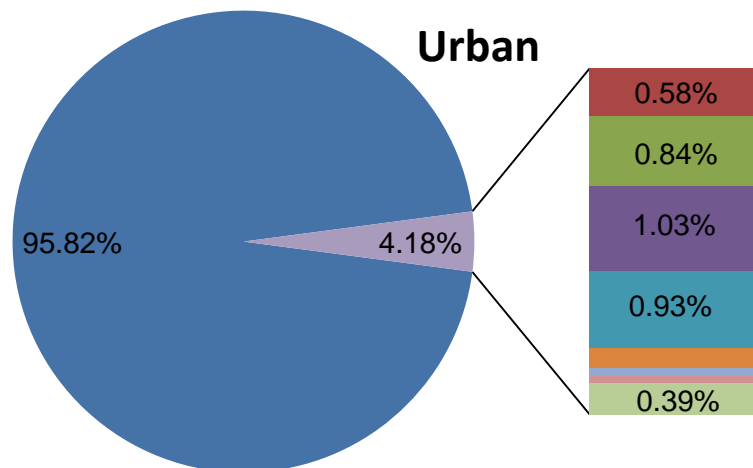
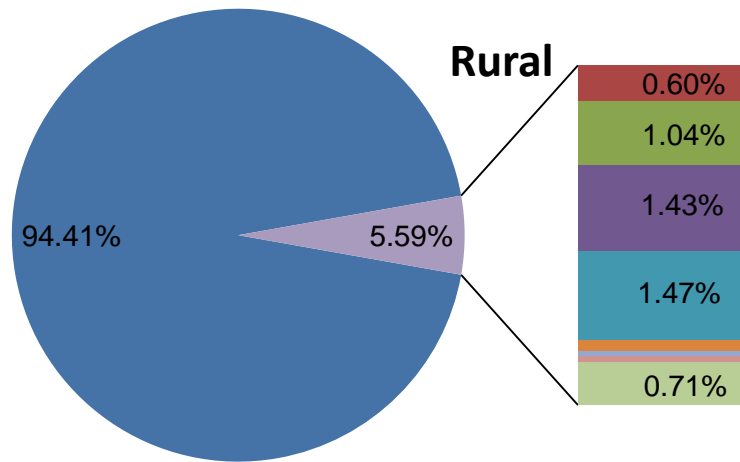
Source: Population Census (2011)

PWD: Persons with Disability

Percentage of elderly disabled persons is slightly higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas as per Census 2011 Data. 6% of elderly population was reported as disabled in rural areas whereas, in urban areas 4% of elderly population was disabled.

Table3.9. Number of disabled per 100,000 elderly persons for different types of disability

Place of residence	Type of disability							
	seeing	speech	hearing	movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Any Other	Multiple Disability
Rural	1467	182	1043	1425	86	86	595	708
Urban	931	230	844	1029	89	93	580	386



- Elderly persons without disability
- In-Hearing
- In-Seeing
- Mental-Illness
- Multiple-Disability
- Any-Other
- In-Movement
- In-Speech
- Mental-Retardation

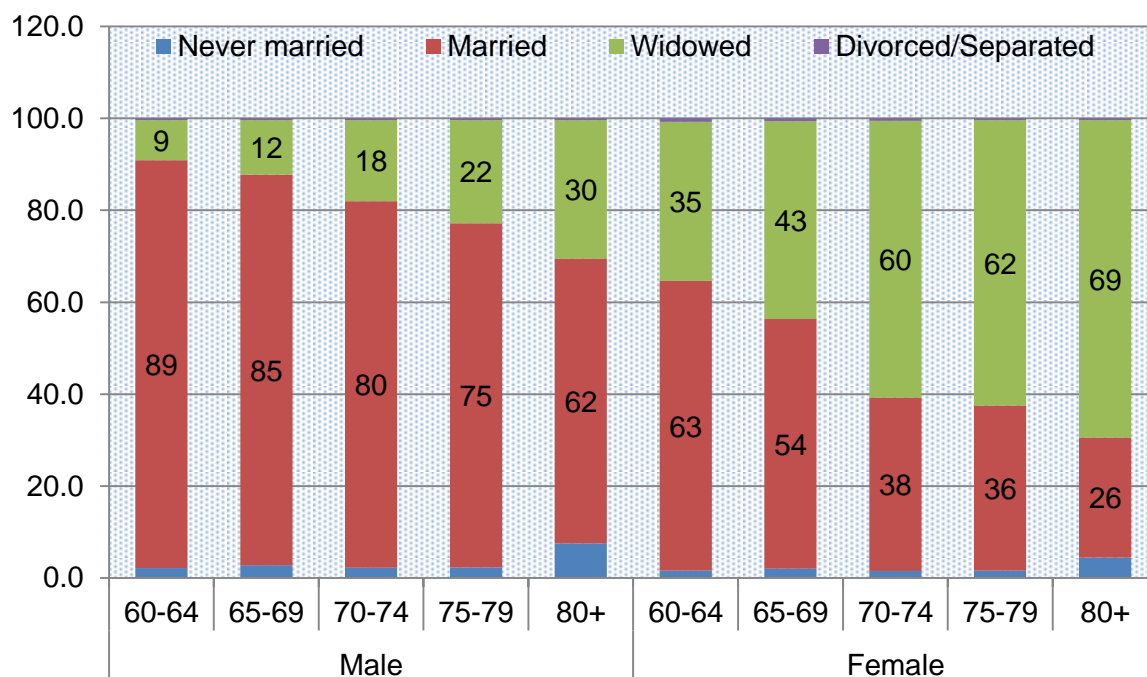
The population Census 2011 data tell that the percentage of currently married elderly women was markedly lower than the percentage of currently married elderly men. After the age of 70 years, more than 60% of women become widows.

Table3.10. Per cent distribution of elderly persons of different age-groups by marital status

Place of residence	Sex	Marital status	age-groups (years) of elderly persons				
			60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
Total	Persons	Never married	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	5.9
		Married	75.8	69.3	58.9	54.9	42.9
		Widowed	21.8	27.8	38.8	42.8	50.8
		Divorced/Separated	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Males	Never married	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.3	7.5
		Married	88.8	84.9	79.8	74.9	62.0
		Widowed	8.7	11.9	17.6	22.4	30.1
		Divorced/Separated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Females	Never married	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6	4.5
		Married	63.0	54.4	37.7	35.9	26.1
		Widowed	34.7	43.0	60.2	62.0	69.0
		Divorced/Separated	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4

Source: Population Census 2011

Fig. 3.10: Per cent distribution of elderly persons of various age-groups by marital status



More than 56% of elderly persons live with their spouse and 32% of aged persons live with their children. About 5% of elderly persons live alone while another 4% live with other relations and non-relations.

Table3.11. Per cent distribution of persons aged 60 years and above by type of living arrangement for major states

States	Type of living arrangement				
	Alone	With spouse only	With spouse and other members	With children	With other relations and non-relations
Andhra Pradesh	8.5	20.9	32.4	32.4	4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	3.5	3.4	45.3	25.6	1.2
Assam	2.6	3.5	52.5	35.2	1.3
Bihar	3.9	11.7	50.9	29.3	1.6
Chhattisgarh	8.6	11.4	34.8	37.6	5.2
Delhi	3.6	9.1	53.2	30.3	2.8
Goa	3.7	14.9	46.8	23.2	11.4
Gujarat	5.7	13.7	44.2	34.1	2.0
Haryana	1.0	7.3	58.1	30.5	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	10.2	41.3	36.6	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	5.0	57.7	32.4	2.7
Jharkhand	3.7	9.7	48.0	33.8	2.4
Karnataka	5.3	9.2	45.4	34.5	5.0
Kerala	3.0	9.3	45.5	35.6	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	5.5	14.1	43.2	29.3	5.4
Maharashtra	5.7	12.7	47.0	29.4	4.3
Manipur	2.5	3.9	46.3	28.3	3.3
Meghalaya	3.7	9.4	47.6	33.7	0.7
Mizoram	0.8	2.5	50.4	28.4	4.2
Nagaland	0.6	8.4	75.6	13.8	0.0
Orissa	3.3	11.9	49.6	29.8	2.5
Punjab	2.9	9.5	53.9	30.2	2.5
Rajasthan	3.5	9.9	47.1	34.9	4.3
Sikkim	1.5	4.9	47.9	36.7	4.1
Tamil Nadu	10.9	18.9	36.7	26.9	6.6
Tripura	7.5	15.0	41.2	29.7	4.4
Uttaranchal	9.2	11.4	42.0	31.6	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	10.0	45.3	33.1	4.8
West Bengal	3.4	7.8	44.4	35.6	5.7
A&N Islands	3.3	2.3	52.3	32.2	4.2
Chandigarh	5.7	18.6	45.6	25.0	4.8
Dadra & N.Haveli	1.3	6.4	64.7	27.3	0.3
Daman & Diu	21.3	3.6	31.4	40.3	1.9
Lakshadweep	3.4	5.5	33.8	45.4	12.0
Pondicherry	6.0	15.0	35.0	41.3	2.7
All India	5.2	12.0	44.8	32.1	4.4

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 60 th Round (2004)

An estimated population of 113377 aged persons are living alone or with spouse only, as per NSSO 60th round report. Out of these, in 19% cases, their child/grandchild/sibling is residing within the same building and 37% cases are so in which their child/grandchild/sibling reside within the same village/town.

Table3.12. Per cent distribution of aged persons living alone or with spouse only by location of residence of any child /grand child or sibling

State/Ut	Location of residence of child/grandchild/sibling					Estimated number of aged persons living alone or with spouse only
	Within the same building	Within the village/town	Outside village/town	Not applicable	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	19.2	44.6	26.8	8.2	100	14777
Arunchal Pradesh	48	15.5	15.1	6.5	100	31
Assam	18.2	27.6	33.1	4.3	100	705
Bihar	23.9	27.2	21	14.1	100	5969
Chhattisgarh	20	42.7	13.7	22.1	100	2547
Delhi	16.3	39.6	26.3	17.7	100	631
Goa	2.9	12	83.2	1.9	100	299
Gujarat	15.3	35.5	38.2	11	100	5908
Haryana	30.2	34.2	30.6	5	100	1183
Himachal Pradesh	22.5	23.5	35.6	16.5	100	736
Jammu & Kashmir	21.9	51.1	14.8	12.1	100	254
Jharkhand	12.9	42.9	23.1	15.3	100	1805
Karnataka	15.2	29.4	41.5	13.9	100	4454
Kerala	5.6	38.9	34.4	20.3	100	4365
Madhya Pradesh	21.4	43.8	21	13.1	100	7403
Maharashtra	23.1	30.2	34	11.6	100	13681
Manipur	50.9	21.8	12.5	11.2	100	66
Meghalaya	6.5	36.7	7.6	21	100	129
Mizoram	2.9	62.4	4.6	11.4	100	11
Nagaland	0	68.5	31.5	0	100	20
Orissa	19.8	32.1	26.1	13.1	100	4304
Punjab	31.9	27.6	36.3	3.8	100	2262
Rajasthan	21.6	39.3	26.7	12.3	100	4171
Sikkim	0	59.8	31.3	8.8	100	16
Tamil Nadu	9.8	50.8	31.7	7.8	100	15222
Tripura	59.2	12.3	10.5	15.6	100	419
Uttaranchal	9.6	21	61.2	8.2	100	1257
Uttar Pradesh	18.1	28.3	27.2	15.2	100	14420
West Bengal	25.6	34.2	24.7	12.7	100	6025
A&N Islands	0	2.2	97.8	0	100	8
Chandigarh	21.5	26.2	43.8	8.5	100	87
Dadra & N.Haveli	46	37.2	0.3	16.5	100	10
Daman & Diu	8.6	59.1	22.7	9.5	100	11
Lakshadweep	0	68.3	6.7	25	100	3
Pondicherry	19.5	42.6	25.1	12.8	100	188
All India	18.5	36.9	29.4	11.9	100	113377

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 60 th Round (2004)

Part IV

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Elderly

Elderly or old age consists of ages nearing or surpassing the average life span of human beings. The boundary of old age cannot be defined exactly because it does not have the same meaning in all societies. Government of India adopted 'National Policy on Older Persons' in January, 1999. The policy defines 'senior citizen' or 'elderly' as a person who is of age 60 years or above.

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy is the expected (in the statistical sense) number of years of life remaining at a given age. It is denoted by e_x , which means the average number of subsequent years of life for someone now aged x , according to a particular mortality experience. (In technical literature, this symbol means the average number of complete years of life remaining, excluding fractions of a year). These are based on life table derived by comparing the population $p(1)_x$ at age x in one census with their survivors reported at age $p(2)_{x+10}$ in the next census. From the 10 years survival ratios, survival ratios for individual years have been estimated. For younger and older ages, special methods have been adopted. With these survival ratios (px) and smoothed- age data, mortality rates (qx) are worked out and the life table is prepared. The life tables are also prepared with the age-specific death-rates obtained by the Sample Registration System.

Death Rate

Death rate is a measure of the number of deaths in some population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit time. Death rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1000 individuals per year; thus, a death rate of 9.5 in a population of 100,000 would mean 950 deaths per year in that entire population, or 0.95% out of the total.

Crude Death Rate

The crude death rate is the total number of deaths per year per 1000 people.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$$

Age-specific Death Rate (ASDR)

Age –specific death rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age-group per thousand populations in the same age-group in a given year.

$$\text{ASDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labour force (the dependent part) and those typically in the labour force (the productive part). It is used to measure the pressure on productive population and is normally expressed as a percentage. In international statistics, the dependent part usually includes those under the age of 15 and over the age of 64. The productive part makes up the population in between, ages 15 – 64. It is normally expressed as a percentage. The (total) dependency ratio can be decomposed into the child dependency ratio and the old-age dependency ratio.

Old –Age Dependency Ratio

In India, generally, persons aged 15 to 59 years are supposed to form the population of working ages and at age 60, people generally retire or withdraw themselves from work. Thus, the Old age dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons in the age-group 60 or more per 100 persons in the age-group 15-59 years.

Economic Independence

A person is considered economically independent if he/she does not require to take financial help from others in order to live a normal life.

Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)

For a household, this is the total consumer expenditure over all items per month (30 days basis) divided by the size of the household. A person's MPCE is taken as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

For studying income distribution of the population twelve MPCE classes may be formed after arranging the entire population by value of MPCE. The upper limits of these classes correspond broadly to the MPCE level of cumulative proportions of poorest 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% and 100% of the population. From the data on NSSO Consumer Expenditure Survey, these MPCE classes are obtained separately for rural and urban part of the country.

Main Workers

Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference year(i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers.

Marginal Workers

Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference year(i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers.

Non workers

A person who did not at all work during the reference period was treated as non-worker. The non-workers broadly constitute Students who did not participate in any economic activity paid or unpaid, household duties who were attending to daily household chores like cooking, cleaning utensils, looking after children, fetching water etc. and are not even helping in the unpaid work in the family form or cultivation or milching, dependant such as infants or very elderly people not included in the category of worker, pensioners those who are drawing pension after retirement and are not engaged in any economic activity. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes and persons having unidentified source of income and with unspecified sources of subsistence and not engaged in any economically productive work during the reference period. Others, this category includes all Non-workers who may not come under the above categories such as rentiers, persons living on remittances, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions doing no paid or unpaid work and persons who are seeking/available for work.

Literacy Rate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal deduction or should have passed minimum educational standard. The literacy rate is the number of literates per 100 persons in any population.

Educational level

It refers to the stage of educational attainment. It is the highest level a person has completed successfully.

Ailment - Illness or Injury

Ailment, i.e. illness or injury, mean any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being. An ailment may not cause any necessity of hospitalisation, confinement to bed or restricted activity. In other words, one is treated as sick if one feels sick. This also includes cases of visual, hearing, speech and locomotor

disabilities. Injuries cover all types of damages, such as cuts, wounds, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body.

For ascertaining whether an individual had suffered from any ailment during the reference period the following set of probing questions may be put to the informant:

- During the reference period, did the member feel anything wrong relating to skin, head, eyes, ears, nose, throat, arms, hands, chest, heart, stomach, liver, kidney, legs, feet or any other organ of the body?
- Does the member suffer from any disease of a chronic nature relating to stomach, lungs, nervous system, circulation system, bones and joints, eye, ear, mouth or any other organ of the body?
- Does the member have any kind of hearing, visual, speech or locomotor disability?

Disability

A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being is treated as having disability.

Visual disability: Visually disabled persons include (a) those who do not have any light perception - both eyes taken together and (b) those who has light perception but cannot correctly count fingers of hand (with spectacles/contact lenses if he/she uses spectacles/contact lenses) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good day light with both eyes open. Night blindness is not considered as visual disability.

Hearing disability: A person, who cannot hear at all (deaf), or could hear only loud sounds, or can hear only shouted words, or can hear only when the speaker is sitting in the front, or usually asking to repeat the words spoken or would like to see the face of the speaker. A person who is able to hear using hearing aid, was not considered as disabled under this category. If a person cannot hear through one ear but her/his other ear is functioning normally, she/ he was still considered to have hearing disability.

Speech disability: This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. A person who is dumb or whose speech is not understood by a listener of normal comprehension and hearing was considered to have speech disability. Persons who stammer but whose speech is comprehensible were not classified as disabled by speech

Locomotor (Orthopaedic) Disability: This refers to a person with - (a) loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of self and objects from place to place and (b) physical deformities, other than those involving the hand or leg or both, regardless of whether the same caused loss or lack of normal movement of body

Mental Retardation: This refers to a person's condition .of arrested or incomplete development of mind, which is specially characterised by sub-normality of

intelligence. Persons who had difficulty in understanding routine instructions, who could not carry out their activities like others of similar age or exhibited behaviours like talking to self, laughing / crying, staring, violence, fear and suspicion without reason may be considered as mentally disabled. Number of mentally retarded persons, separately for male, female and transgender is to be recorded.

Mental Illness: This refers to a person's condition means any mental disorder other than mental retardation. Number of mentally disabled persons, separately for male, female and transgender is to be recorded.

Any Other: This option enabled respondents to report those disabilities which are not listed in the question. In such cases, where informant was not sure about the type of disability this option of reporting disability as 'Any Other' was available to her/him.

Multiple Disability: The question has been designed to record as many as three types of disabilities from which the individual was reported to be suffering. (This needs to be ascertained. Little more clarity required. Also make the instructions in chap 2 consistent for this item.