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Review Of Research



POPULATION AGEING AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS: A CASE STUDY OF KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT:

Population ageing is the hot and burning issues in 21st century in developing countries. But the study of population ageing is in infancy in Karnataka, As a result the present paper is examining the some of the important characteristics in the process of population ageing in Karnataka. For this



purposes which have been worked out the last four to five decades growth of general and elderly population and proportion of different age cohorts elderly to total elderly population. The result found that, in Karnataka the General population has become more number of male but elderly population has more number of female. More number of

elderly population lives in rural areas than urban with the low socio-economic condition although the growth of elderly population was rapid in urban than the rural area. Among the different age cohorts growth rate was highest in oldest old and least in young old.

KEY WORDS: Population Ageing, Young Old, Old-Old, Oldest–Old.

1.INTRODUCTION:

Population ageing is a result of long life of human beings. It refers to the demographic characteristics of group of people and individuals. The population ageing has become a global phenomenon and all human beings experience the process of population ageing but its level and pace

is varies from one country to another and within a country. It is infancy or matures in some parts of the countries, Old, oldest and hyper in other parts of the countries, where the population is oldest or hyper stage. Such countries will have less number of children, longer life expectancy and more time for leisure recreation activities. In contrast the countries that have more children population will have low life expectancy and little time for leisure recreation activities.

2. STUDY AREA:

The Southern state of Karnataka is pioneer in many fields among the Indian states. It is located in the Western part of the Deccan plateau. It is surrounded by Maharastra in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the East, Tamilnadu in the South and Southeast, Kerala in the Southwest and Goa in the Northwest. In the Western part it is flanked by the Arabian Sea. It extends Latitudinally from 110311 to 180451 North and longitudinally from 740121 to 780401 East. The total geographical area of the state is about 1, 91,791 Sq.km. As per the 2011 census data total elderly population is 5.83 million with 2.77 million males and 3.06 million females and the proportion of elderly population in total population is 9.55% with 8.95% of males and 10.17 % of female and 10.47% of rural and 8.10% of urban areas..

3. OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the present study are:

- To compare the growth of general and elderly population in Karnataka
- To compare the growth of male and female elderly population in Karnataka
- To examine temporal trend of urban and rural elderly population in Karnataka
- To find out the ageing process in different cohorts of elderly population in Karnataka

4. HYPOTHESES:

The study would be proposed to the following hypotheses are:

- The growth of general and elderly population moves opposite in their direction in Karnataka
- The process of population is becoming a feminization in Karnataka
- Decadal growth of elderly population is high in urban than the rural.
- Elderly population itself is ageing in Karnataka

5. METHODOLOGY:

The present study is based on the secondary source of information collected from different sources like reports on age and age specific data of Karnataka from 1971 to 2011. Growth, percent and the proportion of different cohort elderly population to total elderly Population has been worked out at by using the following formulae.

$$\text{Growth Rate} = \frac{(\text{Value of present year} - \text{value of past year})}{\text{Value of past year}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percent of Elderly} = \frac{\text{Total elderly population in same period}}{\text{Total General Population in a particular period}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Young-old} = \frac{\text{60-69 years age group in same period}}{\text{Total elderly population in a particular period}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Old-old} = \frac{\text{70-79 years age group in same period}}{\text{Total elderly population in a particular period}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Oldest-old} = \frac{\text{80 years \& above age group in same period}}{\text{Total elderly population in particular period}} \times 100$$

The statistical package like SPSS version 20, MS Word 2010, Cartographic techniques and Arc GIS version 9.3 are used for the statistical analysis and preparation of graphs and maps.

6. ANALYSIS

6.1. Comparison of the growth of General and Elderly Population in Karnataka

In Karnataka, the number of elderly population has been growing at a remarkable rate. In 1970 the total number of elderly population is 17.8 lakhs and almost it doubled in 1991 with 33.86 lakh and it reached to 58.3 lakh in 2011. Annually 1.01 lakh people add to the later life in Karnataka. In a span of four decades the total elderly population added to 40.50 lakhs. In Karnataka in an average every day 277 persons are entering to the elderly group. In terms of relative size the decadal growth of Elderly population was 37.7 percent in 1971-1981, and the same trend continued in 1981-1991 and it declined in 1991-2001 with 21.50 due to the influence of the general population (Table1).

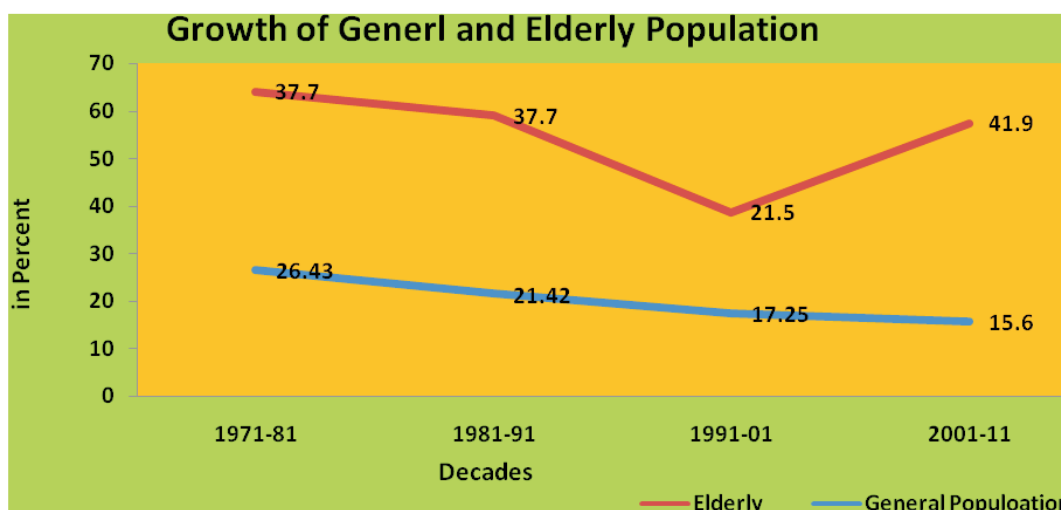
Table: 6.1 Decennial growth of General and Elderly population in Karnataka

Decades	General population			Elderly population		
	TOTAL (1)	Decadal variation (2)	Decadal growth (3)	Total (4)	Percent (5)	Decadal Growth(6)
1901	13054754	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1901-1911	13525251	470497	3.60	NA	NA	NA
1911-1921	13377599	-147652	-1.09	NA	NA	NA
1921-1931	14632992	1255393	9.38	NA	NA	NA
1931-1941	16255368	1622376	11.09	NA	NA	NA
1941-1951	19401956	3146588	19.36	NA	NA	NA
1951-1961	23586772	4184816	21.57	NA	NA	NA
1961-1971	29299014	5712242	24.22	1786043	6.1	NA
1971-1981	37043451	7744437	26.43	2458789	6.6	37.70
1981-1991	44977201	7933750	21.42	3386901	7.5	37.70
1991-2001	52850562	7756757	17.25	4113866	7.8	21.50
2001-2011	61095297	8244735	15.6	5836883	9.6	41.90

Source: 1 to 3 Census of India, 4,5,6 Compiled by the author

The decline in the growth of general population in a particular period will immediately effect on the general population, but it effects the elderly population after the completion of 60 years. In 1911-21 Karnataka recorded the negative population growth with -1.09 but During the period 1921-31 it shows the 9.38 percent of decennial growth rate and it was high compared to the growth rate of 1941 with 11.09 percent, because within a decade from 1931 to 1941 the growth rate was changed only 1.71percent, but between the1921 to 1931, it was changed 10.47percent. It was very high decennial change of general population growth in the history of Karnataka. As a result, the percent of elderly population was high in between 1981 to 1991 compared to the 1991 to 2001 and it increased 41.90 percent in 2001-2011.

Figure: 6.1 Growth of General and Elderly population- Karnataka 1971-2011



The growth general and elderly population show the decade to decade negative and positive trend respectively (Fig: 1). The decennial growth of general population is 26.70 in 1971-81 and declined to 17.50 in 1991-2001 and 15.60 percent in 2001-2011. At the same period elderly population increases from 37.7 in 1971 to 41.9 percent in 2011. It shows that in Karnataka decennial growth of elderly population increases and general population decreases due to the declining fertility and slowly increasing life expectancy.

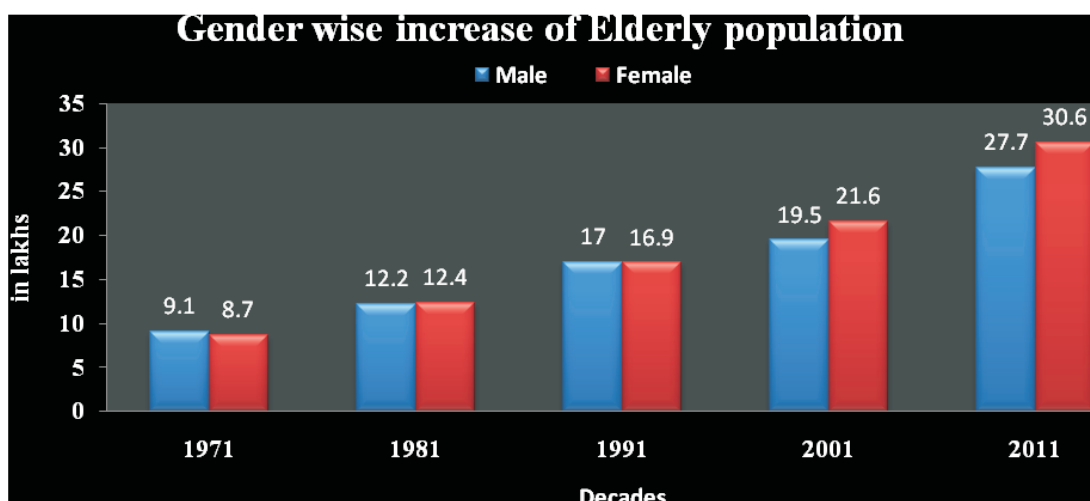
In Karnataka, the process of population ageing accelerated in its movement in 2001 to 2011 with 4.20 percent annual growth of 60 years and above population it was only 1.56 percent in general population. In Karnataka elderly population growth moves upwards and general population growth moves downwards due to the gradual increase of life expectancy and the rapid decline of fertility. From 1971 to 2011 life expectancy was increased from 58 to 68.8 years and Total Fertility rate was decreased from 4.7 to 2.0 children per women in the same period.

6.2. Comparison of growth of Male and Female Elderly Population in Karnataka

India is one of the countries men out numbered the women in general population, but it is opposite in the case of elderly population with females are predominant in elderly population. In 1971 Karnataka's total number of elderly male and female was 9.1 lakhs and 8.7 lakhs and rose to 27.7 and 30.64 lakhs in 2011 respectively.(Fig:2) It shows that in Karnataka the growth of elderly population gradually tilting in fervour of female elderly then male and leading the ageing process towards feminization. From 1971 to 2011 the total elderly male and female added are 18.61 and 21.89 lakhs

respectively. On an average every day 127 men and 150 women have been entering into the later life. So in Karnataka the general population is favouring to Masculine and feminine nature in Elderly population.

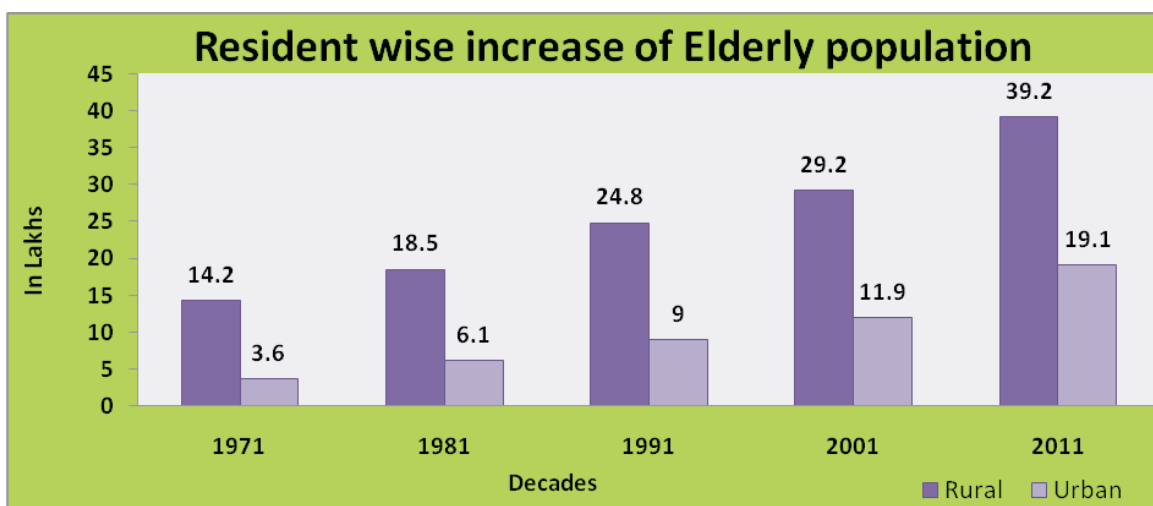
Figure: 6. 2 Temporal trend male and female Elderly population- Karnataka 1971-2011



6.3. Temporal Trend of Urban and Rural Elderly Population in Karnataka

In Karnataka, in 2011 nearly 61 and 39 percent of the population live in rural and urban areas respectively. In the case of elderly population it is 79.8 and 20.2 percent respectively. This indicates more number of elderly is living in rural areas with a lower socio-economic and health condition compared to the urban elderly. In 1971, 14.2 l and 3.6 lakh elderly populations lived in rural and urban areas respectively and it has been increased 39.2 and 19.1 lakhs in 2011. From 1971 to 1981 total added number of elderly population in rural and urban areas was 4.2 lakhs and 2.5 lakhs and it is increases 10 lakhs and 7.2 lakhs from 2001 to 2011 respectively (Fig3).

Figure: 6.3 Temporal trend of rural and urban Elderly population-Karnataka (1971-2011)



This reveals that decade to decade elderly population increases in Karnataka but increasing trend is high in urban than the rural areas due to variations in the development of basic human needs

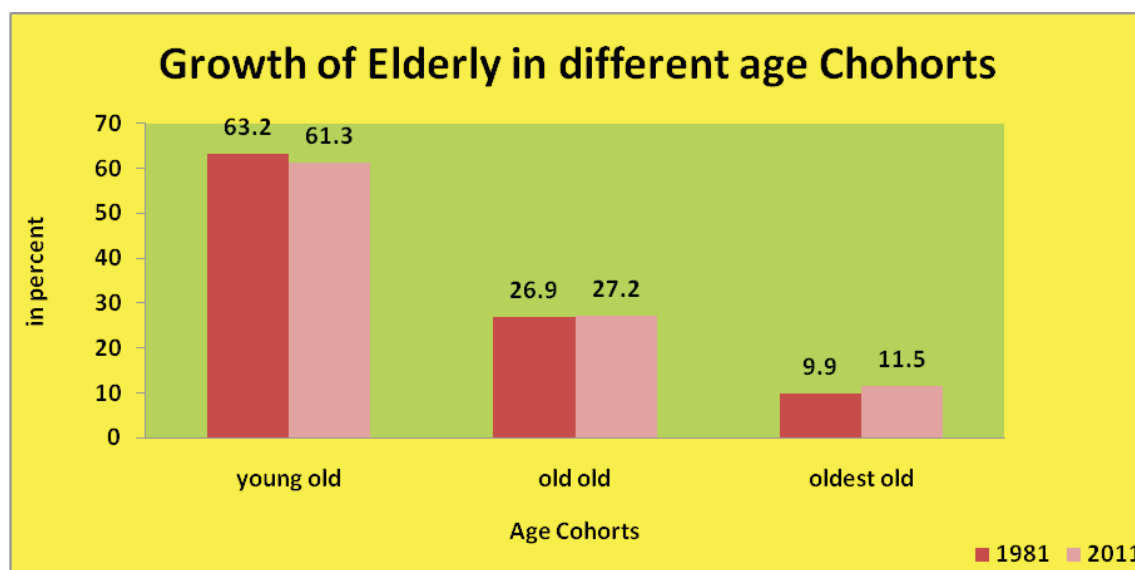
and infrastructure facilities. From on an average every day 171 persons from rural side and 106 persons from urban side entered to the later life group.

6.4: Ageing process in different Cohorts of Elderly Population in Karnataka

Elderly population is not a homogeneous group, so that demographers and others often classify into different groups or cohorts based on the socio-economic factors. In India the elderly population is classified into three age cohorts. They are 'Young old' with 60-69 years, 'Old-old' with 70-79 years and 'oldest old' cohorts with 80 years and above aged group population. The present study has adopted the census of India's criteria for classifying the elderly population into different age cohorts.

6.4.1. Elderly population itself is ageing: In Karnataka, elderly population itself is ageing in terms of obsolete number although the percent of oldest old age cohort is positive and remains are negative. Between 1981 and 2011 the number of young old population has almost doubled from 15.4 lakh to 35.8 lakh with an addition of 20.42 lakhs. In the last three decades the total number added to old- old is 9.2 and Oldest old is 4.0 lakhs. Although, between 1981 to 2011 the percent of young old in total elderly was slightly decreases from 63.2 to 61.3 percent but old old and oldest old age cohorts elderly are gradually increased from 26.9 to 27.2 and 9.9 to 11.5 respectively due to the slowly increases of life expectancy (figure 4). However in the last three decades (1981 to 2011) growth of young old is least with 132.9, old-old is 140.9 and oldest old group is highest with 154.9 percent.

Figure 6.4. Distribution of Elderly populations in age cohorts-Karnataka in 1981 and 2011



6.4.1.2. In terms of gender: in the last three decades (1981 to 2011) different cohort's growth rate is in favour to female elderly population and more favour for higher age group than their counter part male. It was 122.6 percent in male and 143.1 in female young old and increased 134.7 and 146.9 in old- old to 132.0 and 176.1 in oldest old cohorts respectively due to higher life expectancy of female than the male (Table:6.2).

Table: 6.2. Percent of Elderly population in age Cohorts -Karnataka Between 1981 to 2011

Age Cohorts	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Young old	132.9	122.6	143.2	107.5	209.04
Old old	141.0	134.8	146.9	118.8	208.93
Oldest old	154.9	132.0	176.2	125.3	243.91
Source: compiled by the author used the last 4 decades age specific population data					

In terms of residence greater number of elderly population live in rural areas than the urban, although decadal growth is high in urban than the rural in all cohorts. The young-old growth is 107.5 in rural and 209.0 in urban, old-old is 118.8 and 208.9, oldest-old is 125.3 and 243.9 percent respectively in rural and urban areas. (Table 2)

7. FINDINGS:

In Karnataka the elderly population is increasing from decade to decade with a variation in gender, residences, and age cohorts.

- In Karnataka elderly population growth moves upwards and general population growth moves downwards due to the gradual increase of life expectancy and the rapid decline of fertility.
- In Karnataka the growth of elderly population gradually tilting in favour of female elderly than male is leading the ageing process towards feminization. Because compared to male, females have high life expectancy due to less life risk attitudes like smoking, drinking and others
- In Karnataka more number of elderly populations' lives in rural areas than urban with the low socio-economic condition. Although decadal growth of elderly population is high in urban then the rural due to variations in the development of basic human needs and infrastructure facilities.
- In Karnataka, from decade to decade the elderly population it is ageing in terms of obsolete number. Although the percent of oldest old age cohort is positive and remains are negative.

8. CONCLUSION:

In Karnataka the process of population ageing is moving remarkable rate after 2001. As a result decades to decade elderly population increases with gradual feminisation and it creates several psycho, social, economic and others problems in elderly. So the policies and programmes of the government and others have to focus elderly, because most of the elderly in Karnataka are economically dependent and vulnerable.

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