



Situation Analysis Of The Elderly in India

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PREFACE

The phenomenon of population ageing is becoming a major concern for the policy makers all over the world, for both developed and developing countries, during last two decades. But the problems arising out of it will have varied implications for underdeveloped, developing and developed countries. Ageing of population is affected due to downward trends in fertility and mortality i.e. due to low birth rates coupled with long life expectancies.

In India the size of the elderly population, i.e. persons above the age of 60 years is fast growing although it constituted only 7.4% of total population at the turn of the new millennium. For a developing country like India, this may pose mounting pressures on various socio economic fronts including pension outlays, health care expenditures, fiscal discipline, savings levels etc. Again this segment of population faces multiple medical and psychological problems. There is an emerging need to pay greater attention to ageing-related issues and to promote holistic policies and programmes for dealing with the ageing society.

I sincerely hope that 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. I shall be thankful to receive suggestions from the readers in order to enhance the coverage, content and quality of the publication.

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Highlights

- The elderly population (aged 60 years or above) account for 7.4% of total population in 2001. For males it was marginally lower at 7.1%, while for females it was 7.8%. Among states the proportion vary from around 4% in small states like Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Nagaland Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya to more than 10.5% in Kerala.
- Both the share and size of elderly population is increasing over time. From 5.6% in 1961 it is projected to rise to 12.4% of population by the year 2026.
- The sex ratio among elderly people was as high as 1028 in 1951 but subsequently dropped to about 938 in 1971 and finally reached 972 in 2001.
- The life expectancy at birth during 2002-06 was 64.2 for females as against 62.6 years for males. At age 60 average remaining length of life was found to be about 18 years (16.7 for males, 18.9 for females) and that at age 70 was less than 12 years (10.9 for males and 12.4 for females).
- There is sharp rise in age-specific death rate with age from 20 (per thousand) for persons in age group 60-64 years to 80 among those aged 75- 79 years and 200 for persons aged more than 85 years.
- The old-age dependency ratio climbed from 10.9% in 1961 to 13.1% in 2001 for India as a whole. For females and males the value of the ratio was 13.8% and 12.5% in 2001.
- About 65 per cent of the aged had to depend on others for their day-to-day maintenance. Less than 20% of elderly women but majority of elderly men were economically independent.
- Among economically dependent elderly men 6-7% were financially supported by their spouses, almost 85% by their own children, 2% by grand children and 6% by others. Of elderly women, less than 20% depended on their spouses, more than 70% on their children, 3% on grand children and 6% or more on others including the non-relations.

- Of the economically independent men more than 90% as against 65 % of women were reported to have one or more dependants.
- Among the rural elderly persons almost 50% had a monthly per capita expenditure level between Rs. 420 to Rs. 775 and among the urban elderly persons, almost half of aged had monthly per capita expenditure between Rs. 665 and 1500 in 2002.
- Nearly 40% of persons aged 60 years and above (60% of men and 19% of women) were working. In rural areas 66% of elderly men and above 23% of aged women were still participating in economic activity, while in urban areas only 39% of elderly men and about 7% of elderly women were economically active.
- Even in 2007-08 only 50% men and 20% of women aged 60 years or more were literate through formal schooling.
- In rural areas 55 % of the aged with sickness and 77 % of those without sickness felt that they were in a good or fair condition of health. In urban areas the respective proportions were 63 % and 78 % .
- The proportion of elderly men and women physically mobile decline from about 94 % in the age-group 60 – 64 years to about 72% for men and 63 to 65% for women of age 80 or more.
- Prevalence of heart diseases among elderly population was much higher in urban areas than in rural parts.
- About 64 per thousand elderly persons in rural areas and 55 per thousand in urban areas suffer from one or more disabilities. Most common disability among the aged persons was loco motor disability as 3% of them suffer from it.
- In age-groups beyond 60 years, the percentage of elderly women married was markedly lower than the percentage of men married.
- More than 75% of elderly males and less than 40% of elderly females live with their spouse. Less than 20% of aged men and about half of the women live with their children.

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 $0(2)_{x+10}$ 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 (p_x) and smoothed- age data, mortality rates (q_x) 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.

Mortality Rate

Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths in some population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit time. Mortality rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1000 individuals per year; thus, a mortality 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 Mortality Rate (ASMR)

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

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

Dependency Ratios

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.

Usual Activity Status

The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during a reference period. In NSSO surveys the activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the principal usual activity status of the person. The broad principal usual activity status is obtained on the basis of a two-stage dichotomous classification depending on the major time spent. Persons are first classified as those in the labour force and those not in the labour force depending on which of the two statuses took the person's major time in the year. In the second stage, those who are found in the labour force are further classified into working (i.e. engaged in economic activity or employed) and seeking and/or available for work (i.e. unemployed) based on the major time spent. Thus the principal usual status is one of the three: (i) employed, (ii) unemployed, (iii) out of labour force.

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 education 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?

Part-I

Situation Analysis of Elderly in India

Part I

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 The Elderly People in India

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. People can be considered old because of certain changes in their activities or social roles. Also old people have limited regenerative abilities and are more prone to disease, syndromes, and sickness as compared to other adults. The medical study of the aging process is called gerontology and the study of diseases that afflict the elderly is geriatrics. The **United Nations World Assembly on Ageing**, held at Vienna in 1982, formulated a package of recommendations which gives high priority to research related to developmental and humanitarian aspects of ageing (United Nations, 1987). The plan of action specifically recommended that “International exchange and research cooperation as well as data collection should be promoted in all the fields having a bearing on ageing, in order to provide a rational basis for future social policies and action. Special emphasis should be placed on comparative and cross-cultural studies in ageing”. The phenomenon of population ageing is becoming a major concern for the policy makers all over the world, for both developed and developing countries, during last two decades. But the problems arising out of it will have varied implications for underdeveloped, developing and developed countries.

In India with majority of its population aged less than 30, the problems and issues of its grey population has not been given serious consideration and only a few studies on them have been attempted in our country. To reap the advantage of demographic dividend, the focus is mainly on the children and the youth and fulfillment of their basic needs for proper development. Also the traditional Indian society and the age-old joint family system have been instrumental in safeguarding the social and economic security of the elderly people in the country. However, with the rapid changes in the social scenario and the emerging prevalence of nuclear family set-ups in India in recent years the elderly people are likely to be exposed to emotional, physical and financial insecurity in the years to come. This has drawn the attention of the policy makers and administrators at central and state governments, voluntary organizations and civil society.

In view of the increasing need for intervention in area of old age welfare, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India adopted ‘**National Policy on Older Persons**’ in January, 1999. The policy provides broad guidelines to State Governments for taking action for welfare of older persons in a proactive manner by devising their own policies and plans of action. The policy defines ‘**senior citizen**’ as a person who is 60 years old or above. It strives to ensure well-being of senior citizens and improve quality of their lives through providing specific facilities, concessions, relief, services etc. and helping them cope with problems associated with old age. It also proposes affirmative

action on the part of Government Departments for ensuring that the existing public services for senior citizens are user friendly and sensitive to their needs. It provides a comprehensive picture of various facilities and covers many areas like financial security, health care, shelter education, welfare, protection of life and property etc.

Ageing of population is affected due to downward trends in fertility and mortality. Low birth rates coupled with long life expectancies, push the population to an ageing humanity. It is observed that percentage of aged 60 or more is rapidly swelling and even the percentage of persons above age 80 is going up over the years. Simultaneously, the ratio of people of “working age” (15–59 years) to those of elderly population is shrinking — and even within the working age group average age is also increasing. For the developing countries like India, the ageing population may pose mounting pressures on various socio economic fronts including pension outlays, health care expenditures, fiscal discipline, savings levels etc.

By 2026, North India population would be younger compared to the South. In India another paradoxical problem will arise in due course of time – by the year 2026 Kerala will have highest educated working people with average age hovering above (median age) 35 years whereas Uttar Pradesh will have uneducated and less educated working population with average age below 30 years. Although projections indicate that India’s population above 60 years will be double in size between 2001 and 2026, the elders will account for 12.17 percent of overall population in 2026, and being a vast country India may face the problems differently at rural and urban part.

India will have another kind of a problem as despite of rapid and consistent economic growth, it will have a huge ageing population who may be far poorer than their counterpart in the West. In India, most of those who have worked in organized sector get pension and other retirement benefits after attaining the age of superannuation varying between 60 to 65 years. But for others, Government of India and State Governments, at present, have very nominal old-age pension coverage. It varies from Rs. 75/- to 150/- in a month. In addition some other additional benefits for the elderly are also being provided by the Central and State Governments. But much is to be done as at the old age their medical expenses go up and dependency on children / relative goes up for physical, mental and economic support.

Thus in India, though percentage wise greying is not very rapid, but due to its mammoth size planning for the elderly is a huge challenge for the policy makers. The problems faced by the females are more critical compared to that of men due to low literacy rate, customary ownership of property by men and majority of women being not in labour force during their prime age with only very few in the organized sector. Therefore, the policy for elderly may also keep a realistic achievable gender component. It is to be remembered that sensitizing the issue and deliberate public action can dilute some of the adverse consequences of ageing. Educating the mass with high investment in human resource development can overcome these problems up to a great extent. To develop requisite policy programmes for the elderly population, there is a need for a study of elderly persons on various aspects and initiate social, economic and health policy debate about ageing in India. But there is a serious dearth of datasets and analyses to identify the emerging areas of key concern and immediate intervention.

1.2 Statistics on Elderly in India

As a by-product of the decadal Population Census operation, some important information are obtained on the share of elderly people in total population and its change over time and across states, the size of the grey population and its sex ratio for various sub-populations, their literacy and activity patterns. The Sample Registration System also undertaken by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India gives valuable data on life expectancy, age-specific death rates etc. The last few rounds of the National Family Health Surveys provided data on the socio-economic and health condition of the elderly persons at the national and state level in India.

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) for the first time, conducted a survey on the elderly (persons of age 60 years and above), along with the survey on social consumption in its 42nd round (July 1986 – June 1987), to assess the nature and dimensions of the socio-economic problems of the aged. Again NSSO repeated the survey on social consumption in its 52nd round (July 1995 – June 1996) and in 60th Round (January – June, 2004). Information on the socio-economic condition of the aged, data on some chronic diseases and physical disabilities were also collected during these rounds of the NSS surveys where the main objective was to focus on the socio-economic and health conditions of the current aged population, and the emerging policy issues for elderly care in India in the coming years.

Part I

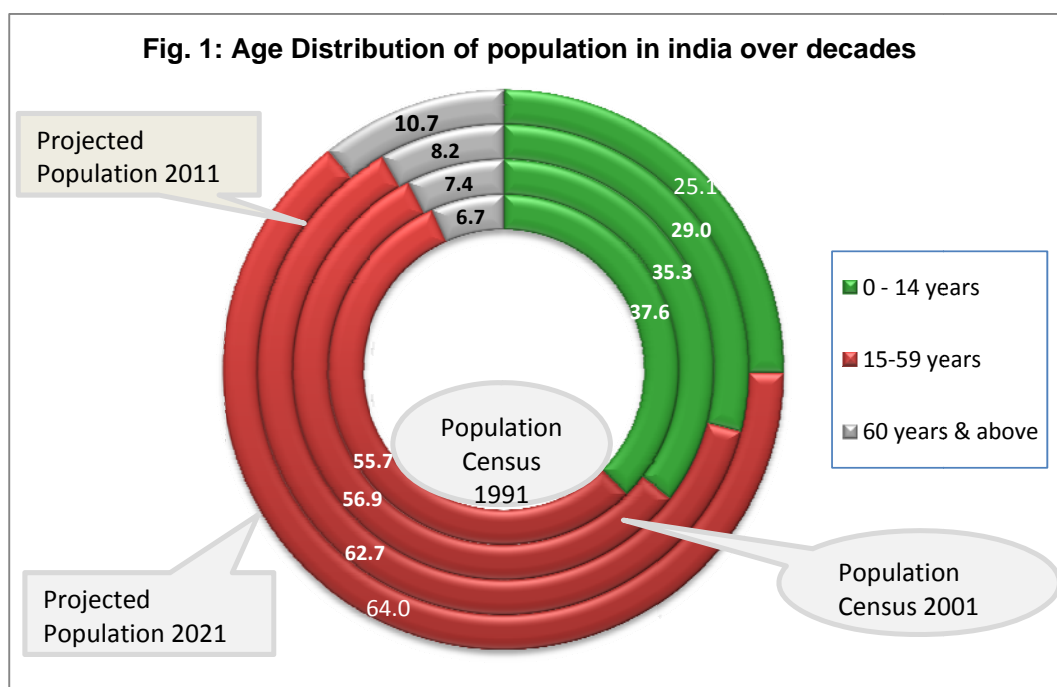
Chapter II

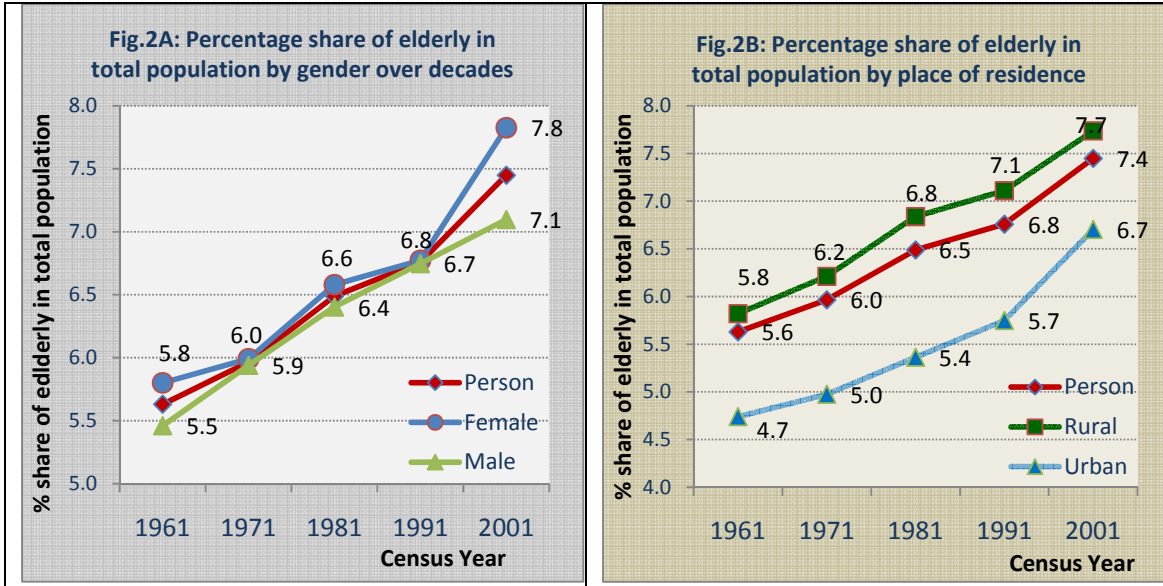
Demography of Ageing Population in India

2.1 Share of Elderly in Total Population

This section discusses about the age-distribution of total population, share, size and composition of the elderly population in India and changes therein over time. In the twentieth century the proportion of population aged 60 or over has increased in all the countries of the world. About 600 million people in the World were aged 60 or over at the turn of the new Millennium and their number are expected to increase further due to substantial improvement in life expectancy throughout the world. This is particularly due to improvement in public health and medical advances in the prevention of many deadly epidemic diseases. This, together with steadily declining birth rate and fertility trends, lead to increase in the share of the aged in total population, especially in the developing countries like India.

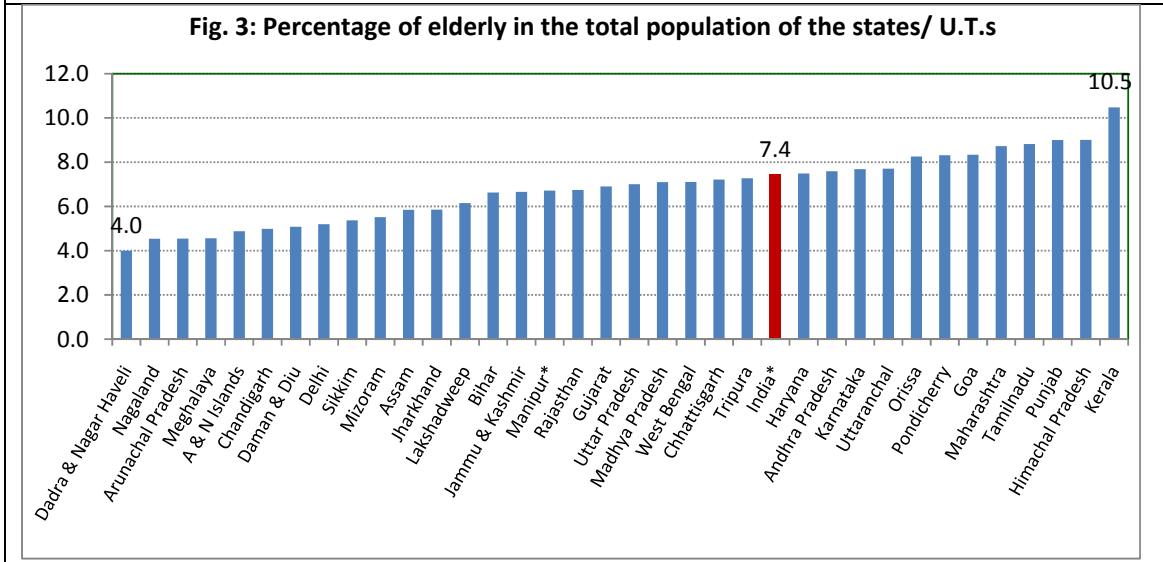
In India if we divide the total population into three major age-groups, i.e. age in years 0 – 14, 15 – 59 and 60 & above we find clear that during last few decades the share of children (age 0-14) is decreasing from 37.6% in 1991 and is projected to be about 25% by the year 2021. On the other hand the proportion of population in the working age-group (15-59 years) and the aged (60 years & above) both are increasing rapidly. **The grey population which accounted for 6.7% of total population in 1991 is expected to increase its share to more than 10% by the year 2021** and therefore government needs to initiate requisite appropriate programmes and policy interventions to ensure life with dignity for the senior citizens of the country. The population projection is required for preparation of perspective plans for the future.





There has been a steady rise in the share of elderly population (aged 60 years or above) in the total population over the decades. As against 5.6% in 1961, the proportion goes up to 7.4% in 2001. For males the rise was more modest from 5.5% to 7.1%, while for females there had been a steep rise from 5.8% to 7.8% during the five decadal Censuses from 1961 to 2001. It can also be observed that the percentage (of elderly) had all along been higher in rural areas than in urban and usually more among females than among males.

If one compares the percentage of elderly among total population as revealed by NSSO household surveys with those obtained from latest Population Census, it is worthwhile to note that in household surveys the proportion usually came out slightly lower except in case of urban population.

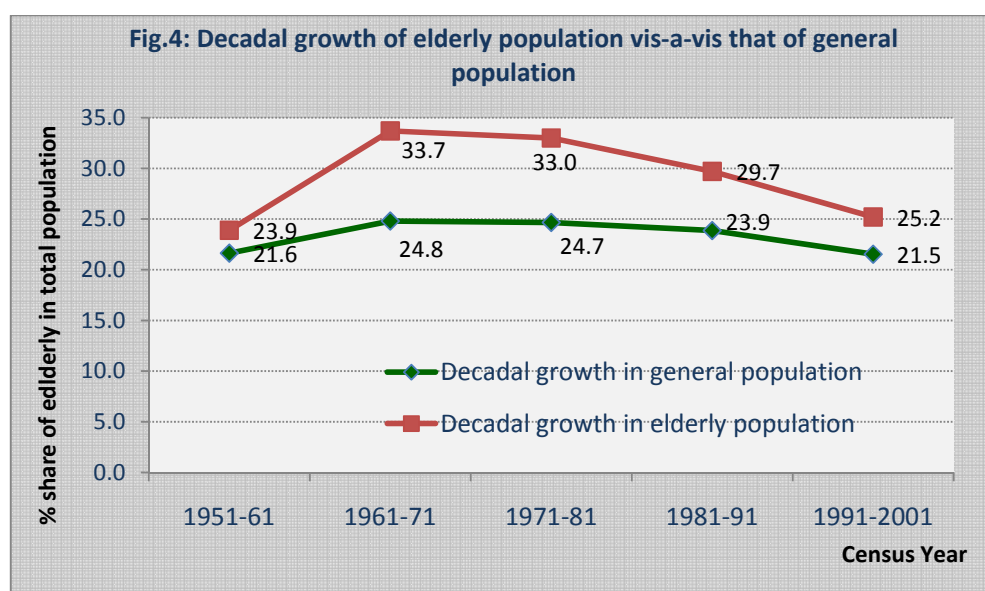


Among the states the proportion of elderly in total population vary from around 4% in small states like Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Nagaland Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya to more than 8% in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and 10.5% in Kerala in Census 2001.

2.2 Size and Growth of Elderly Population

In India, as a result of the change in the age composition of the population over time, there has been a progressive increase in both the number and proportion of aged people. The proportion of the population aged 60 years or more has been increasing consistently over the last century, particularly after 1951. In 1901 the proportion of the population aged 60 or over of India was about 5 percent, which marginally increased to 5.4 percent in 1951, and by 2001 this share was found to have risen to about 7.4 percent. About 75% of persons of age 60 and above reside in rural areas.

The size of the elderly population has risen from 12.1 million in 1901 to approximately 77 million in Census 2001. According to official population projections, the number of elderly persons will rise to approximately 140 million by 2021.



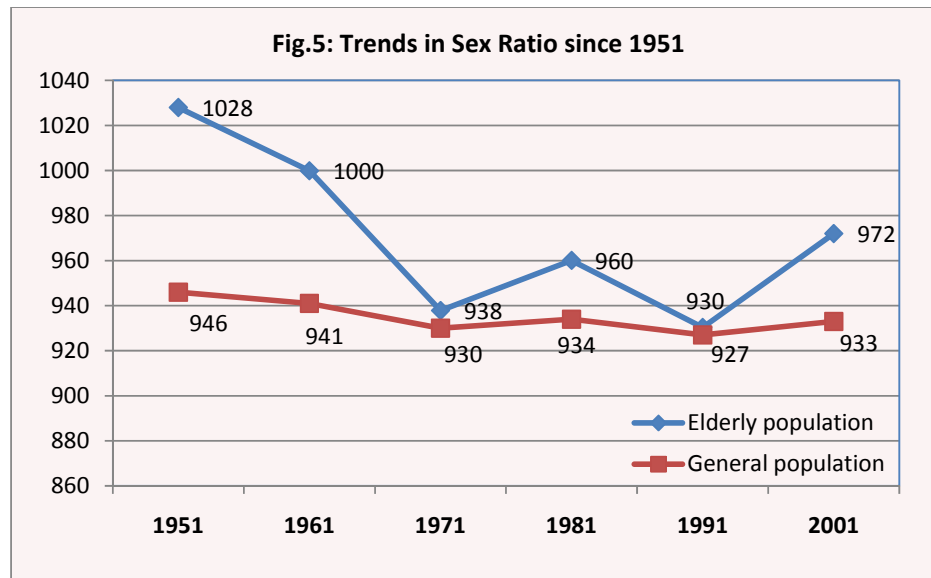
The decadal growth rate of India's elderly population and of the general population, for the period 1951 to 2001, as shown in fig. above, reveals once again that **the aged population in India has grown very steadily since 1951 at a much faster rate as compared to that of general population** all through during 1951 to 2001 and more so during the period 1961 to 1981. A decadal growth rate of 24 percent recorded for the elderly population during 1951-61, increased to more than 33 percent during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 as against around 25% decadal growth in general population during the period. However, since then there has been a steady decline in the decadal growth rate of aged population although it has outpaced the growth of general population.

2.3 The Trend in the Sex Ratio of Elderly Population

The progressive increase in the proportion of females to males in the elderly population is also evident in the trend in the sex ratio of elderly population aged 60 years or over.

The sex ratio among elderly people was as high as 1028 in 1951 but subsequently dropped to about 938 in 1971, but has finally increased again to about 972 in 2001.

Another feature is a relatively higher ratio of females to males in the elderly population than in the general population for all the years since independence.

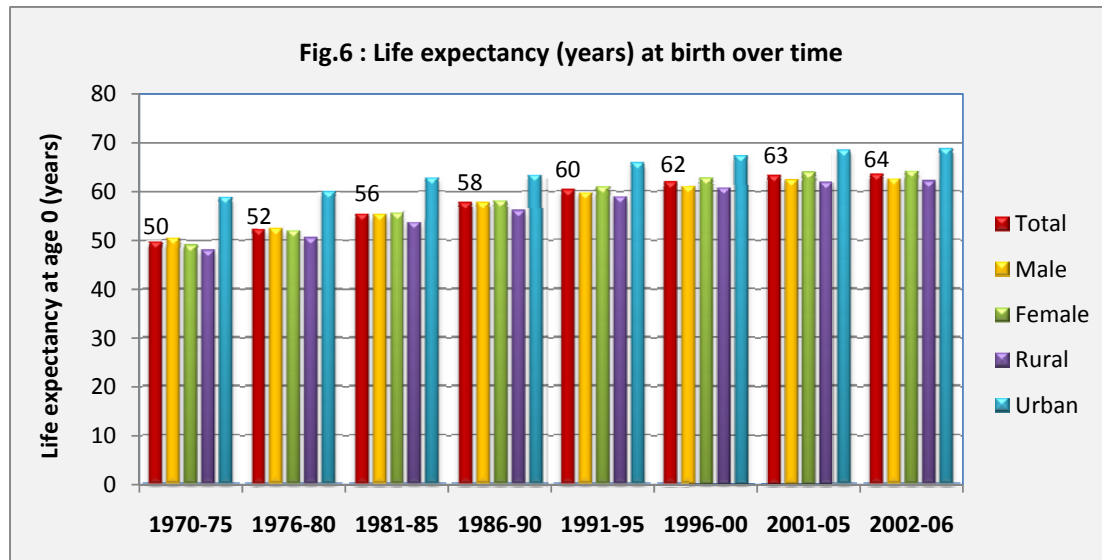


Further the projected age-sex structure of the population indicates that gender differentials among those aged over 60 are expected to decline with time and like the pattern in the developed countries, women may outnumber men especially at the older ages.

2.4 Life Expectancy at Selected Ages

The expectation of life gives a good idea about the general health status of the people. At a particular age, the expectation of life is the number of years a person is expected to live, on an average, after attaining that particular age. It takes into consideration the morbidity experiences during the whole life cycle of an individual, which depends on the availability of health facilities, nutritional level of the people etc. With the rapid advancement in medical science and technology it has now become easier to control various dreaded diseases which were the cause of high mortality earlier. This has resulted in a steady increase in the expected length of life or life expectancy at birth or life expectancy at age 0. Due to various biological factors, generally women live longer than men but still because of some social factors adverse to women, India was one of the few countries of the world where life expectancy at birth was slightly in favour of males till about 1980. However, because of improvement in the various socio-economic conditions since then, women's life expectancy is now higher than men's in India as observed in most of the other countries of the world. It is also worthwhile to note that in the period 1970-75, average length of life was only 48 years and 59 years in rural and urban areas respectively. Thus the rural-urban gap in life expectancy is considerably reduced during the last 30 years.

The life expectancy at birth for females has been rising continuously and during 2002-06, it was 64.2 for females as against 62.6 years for males. Also life expectancy is generally considerably higher among urban people than among the rural ones as in 2002-06 it was 68.8 in urban areas as against 62.1 years in the rural.

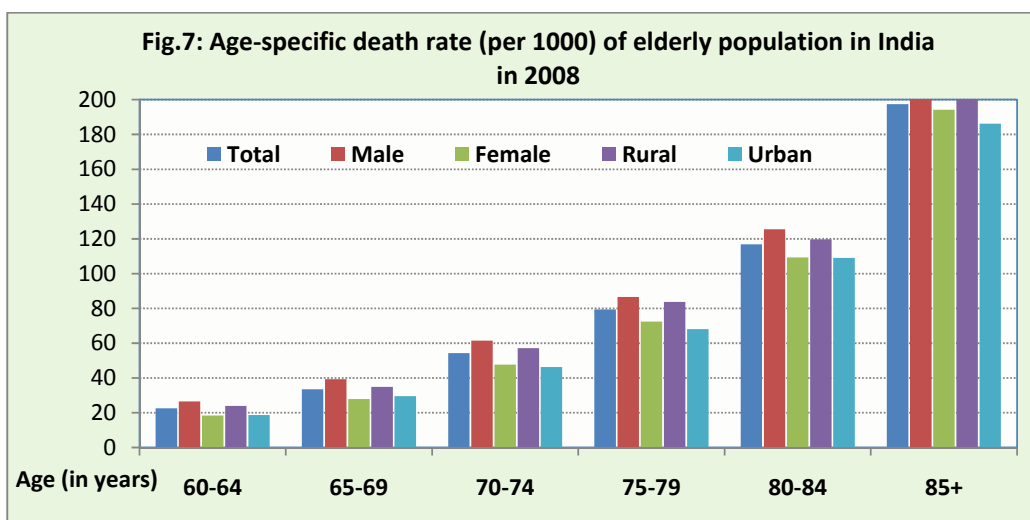


Similarly one may study the life expectancy at higher ages like 60 years, 70 and above etc. which calculates the average remaining length of life for those who have already attained the specified age. From the tables given in Part-II it can be found that as per the latest information given, **in India life expectancy at age 60 was found to be about 18 years (16.7 for males, 18.9 for females) and that at age 70 was less than 12 years (10.9 for males and 12.4 for females).**

Interestingly while the expectation of life at birth is highest in Kerala (70.8 for males and 76.2 for females) followed by Punjab (67.2 for males and 69.3 for females), but if we look at the expectation of life at the age 60 Punjab stands at top (20.2 for males and 21.2 for females). In terms of male expectation of life at age 60, Punjab is followed by Haryana (19.0) whereas in female life expectancy at 60, Kerala (20.6) follows Punjab. Demographically disadvantaged states such as Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have lowest life expectancy at birth but for Bihar, life expectancy at age 60, is higher than Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

2.5 Age-Specific Death Rate of the Elderly Population

The age specific death rates in the older age groups by sex and place of residence give an idea about the health status of the elderly persons in the Indian society. The age specific death rate gives the number of deaths, during a given time period, of persons of a particular age group per 1000 persons in that age group.



There is sharp rise in age-specific death rate with age from 20 (per thousand) for persons in the age group 60-64 years to 80 among those aged 75- 79 years and 200 for persons aged more than 85 years. Also for all the broad age-groups, the rates for males were invariably more than that for females and higher in rural areas as compared to that in urban areas.

Among states the age-specific death rates among elderly were relatively lower in states like Kerala, Delhi and higher in the states of Assam, Madhya Pradesh etc.

However, there has been a major decline in the age-specific death rates over the years though it is not evident from the above but is clear from the datasets given in Part II. The improvement in life expectancy and decline in age-specific death rate among the elderly are particularly due to the improvements in public health and medical advances in the prevention of many fatal infectious diseases. Increases in the life expectancy of older people reflect some of the achievements of medical science, although India is not yet successful in combating some of the illnesses that are major causes of death among the elderly such as heart attacks, lung infections, cancer, stroke and circulatory diseases. These are major causes of death for both men and women at the older ages, but they do not become as important for women until later in the age curve. Thus these factors differentially affect the sexes within the same age cohort and contribute to the increasing longevity of women to men. The morbidity condition, life style and health status of elderly men and women are however discussed in the next chapter.

Part I

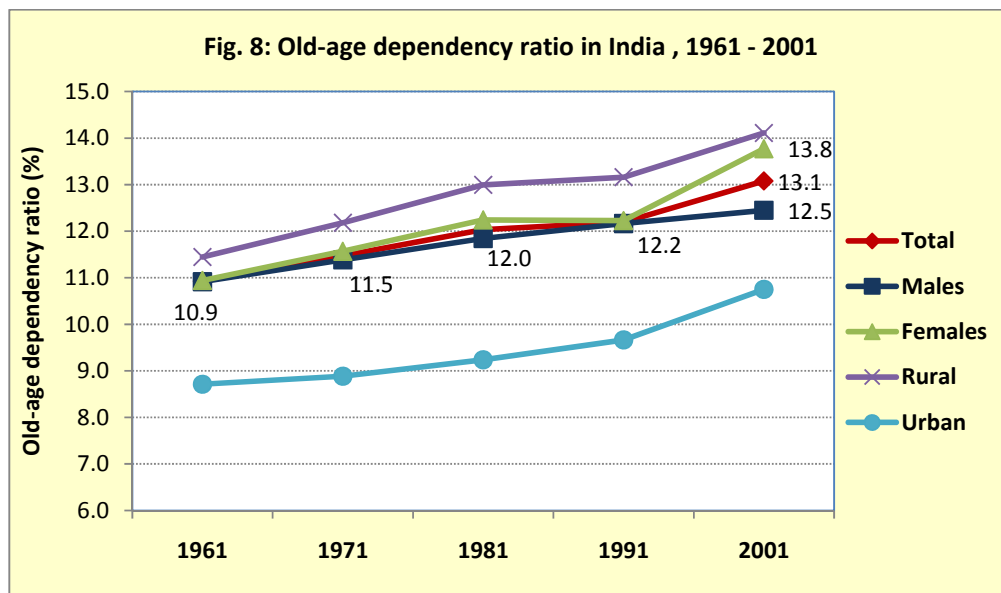
Chapter III

Socio-economic Profile of the Elderly Population

3.1 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. As the ratio increases there may be an increased burden on the productive part of the population to maintain the means of livelihood of the economically dependent. This results in direct impacts on financial expenditures on things like social security, as well as many indirect consequences. The (total) dependency ratio can be decomposed into the child dependency ratio and the aged dependency ratio.

In our country, 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, **in India 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.**

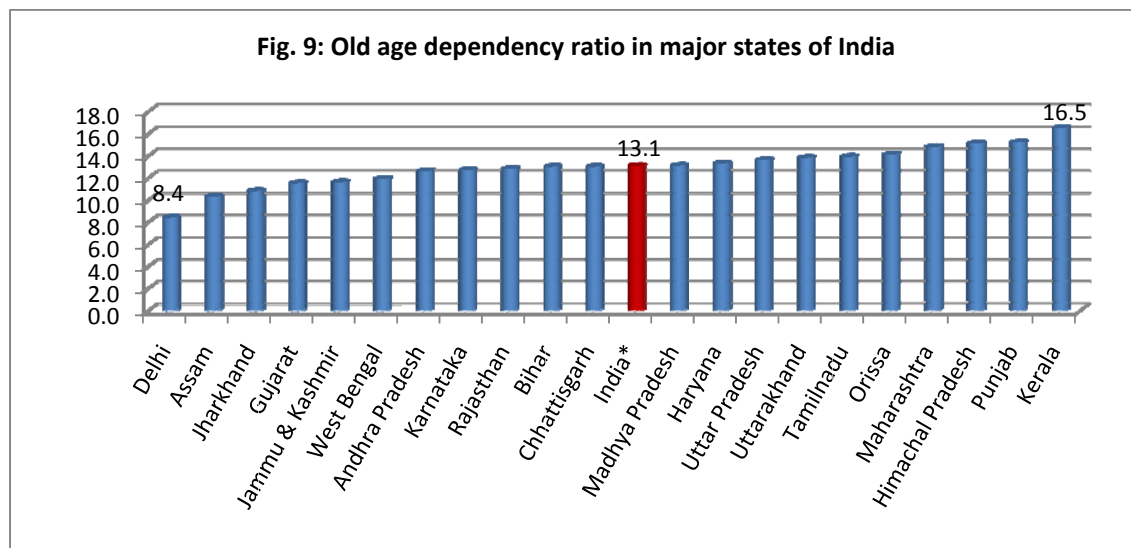


The movement of the ratio over time indicates an ever-increasing trend in this ratio which climbed from 10.9% in 1961 to 13.1% in 2001 for the country as a whole.

The female old-age dependency ratio as well as the gap between female and male old-age dependency ratio are increasing over time and the two assumed the values 13.8% and 12.5% respectively in 2001, which is a matter of grave concern.

Between rural and urban ratio there has been considerable difference all through with urban old-age dependency ratio hovering between 8 to 10 per cent, while in rural areas it increased from 11.4 to 14 per cent during 1961 to 2001. This is often due to relatively higher concentration of working age population in the urban areas.

Among major states the overall old-age dependency ratio varied from 8.4% in Delhi and 10% in Assam to more than 15% in Himachal Pradesh & Punjab and 16.5% in Kerala.



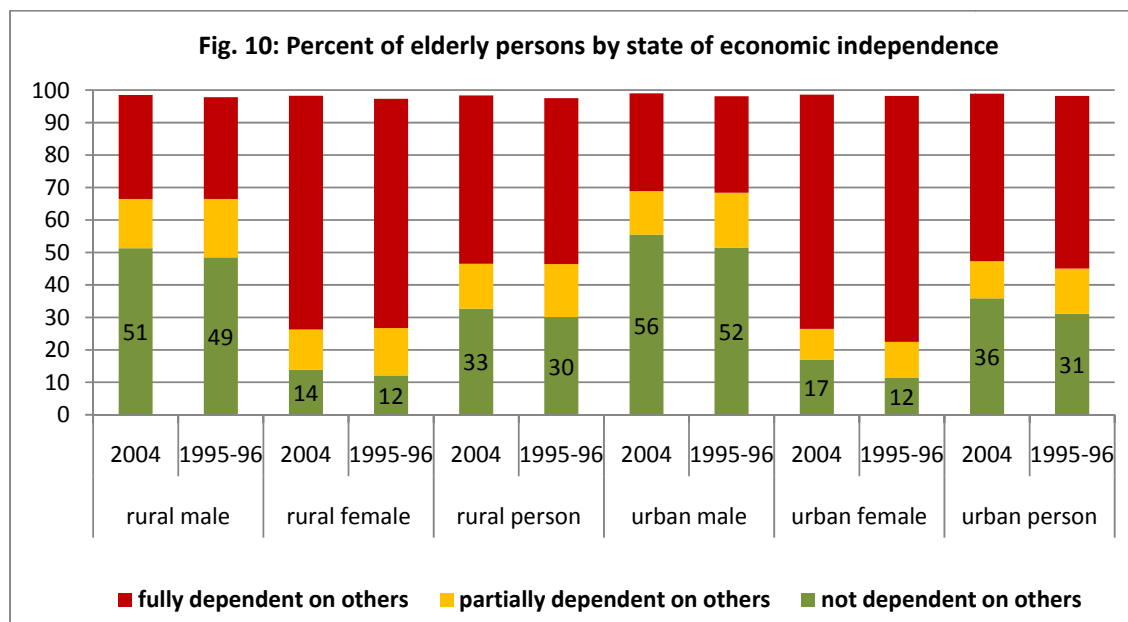
However, old-age dependency ratio is more a reflection of demographic than an economic indicator and it would be far more important on practical considerations to study the economic independence of the elderly population.

3.2 Economic Independence

The economic independence reveals the problem of day-to-day maintenance of livelihood of the elderly as captured in the NSS Survey on Condition of the Aged (2004).

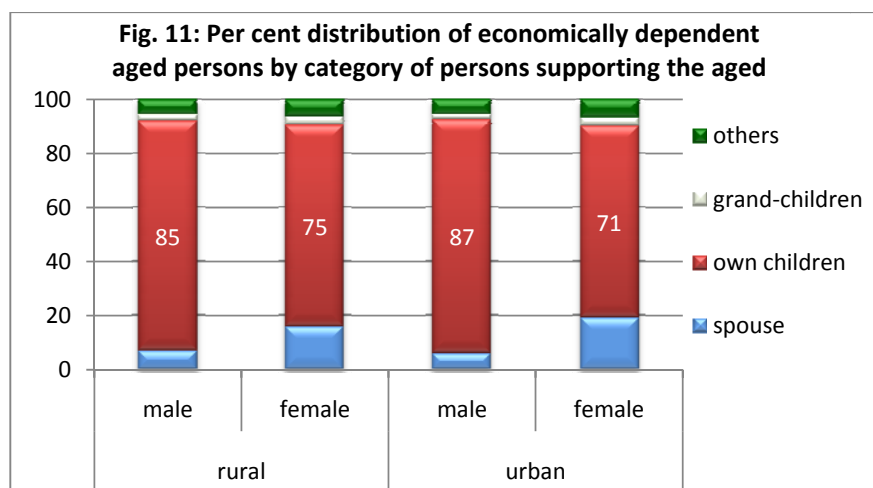
About 65 per cent of the aged had to depend on others for their day-to-day maintenance. The situation was worse for elderly females with about only 14% to 17% being economically independent in rural and urban areas respectively while the remaining are dependent on others - either partially or fully.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

More distressing are the high proportions of elderly females and males totally dependent on others, which was above 70% among women as against 30% among men in the year 2004 and there was only minor difference between rural and urban scenario.



Compared to previous NSSO Survey (1995-96), there has been an indication of improvement in the economic condition of the elderly across all population sub-groups in general and more so in the urban sector among women.

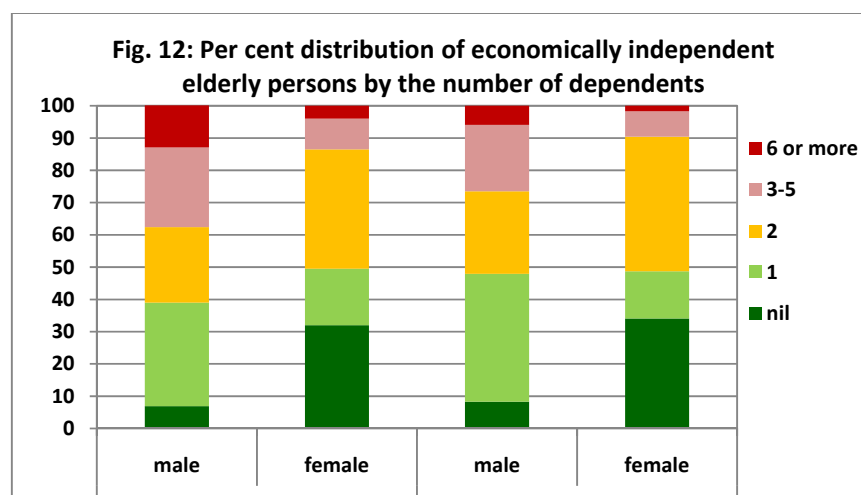
Among the major states, as revealed in table in the Part-II, in urban Himachal Pradesh, highest proportion of elderly men (72%) and women (30%) were economically independent. In urban parts the proportions were least in Bihar (44%) for males and in Orissa (6%) for females. On the other hand in the rural part of the country the proportion of economically independent elderly men were least in Kerala (36%) and highest in Jammu & Kashmir (65%), while the proportion of economically independent elderly women was least in West Bengal (6%) and highest in Tamil Nadu (19%).



As a large proportion of the elderly were found to be economically dependent on others for their livelihood, it is pertinent to know who were providing economic support to them.

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.

While for the economically dependent aged, information on category of persons supporting the aged was important, for the economically independent information on the number of dependants is relevant.

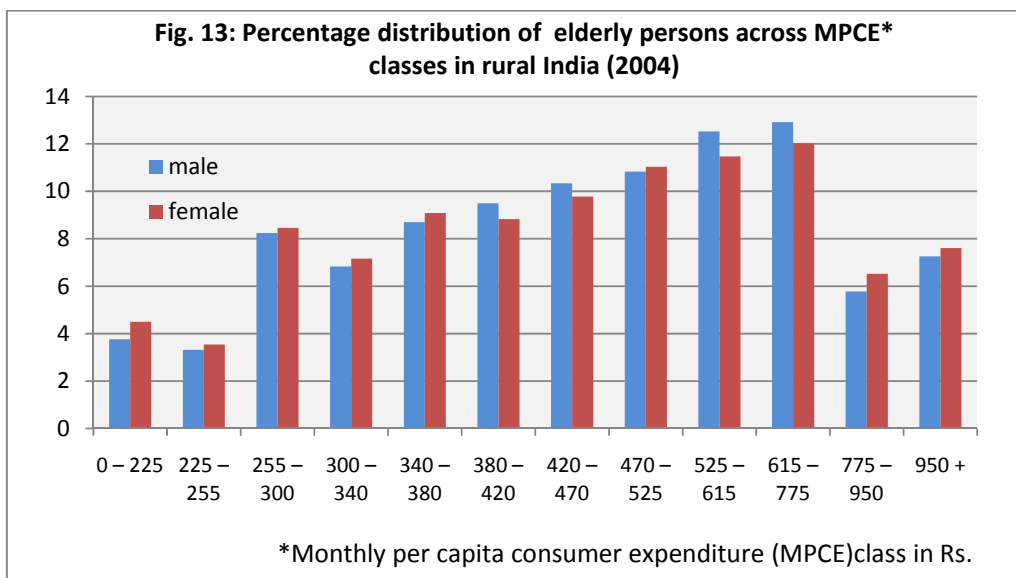


Of the economically independent men, more than 90% were reported to be living with one or more dependants, while among economically independent women, about 65 per cent were having one or more dependants. In this respect, gender differences were quite pronounced although rural-urban differences were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

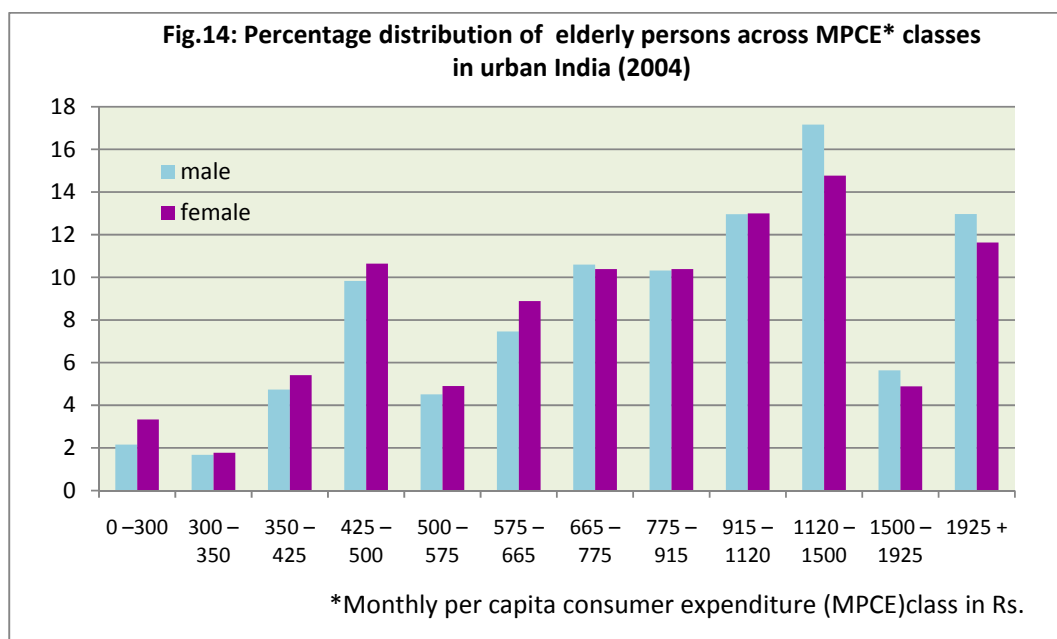
3.3 Economic Solvency of Elderly Persons

Another important dimension to the subject of economic conditions of the elderly persons is the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of the aged population in rural and urban India. For this one may examine the percent distribution of elderly population across the MPCE classes separately obtained for rural and urban part of the country in the NSSO surveys.

Among the rural elderly persons almost 50% have a monthly per capita expenditure level between Rs. 420 to Rs. 775 and as expected more males than females are there in higher expenditure classes. On the other hand, among the urban elderly persons, almost half of males and females have monthly per capita expenditure between Rs. 665 and 1500.



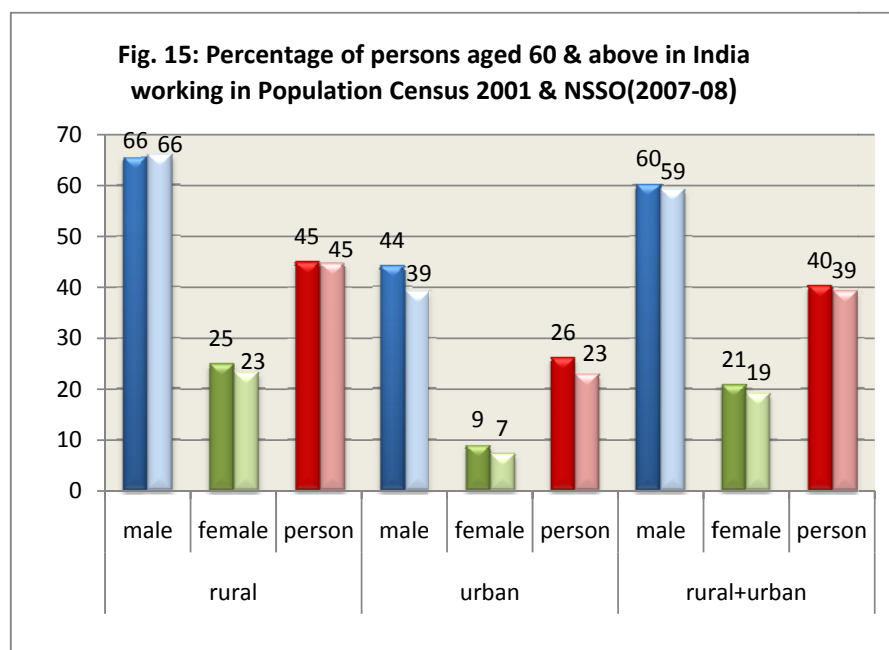
Moreover in urban areas higher concentration of elderly males than females in the higher expenditure classes was quite evident from the graph. This may be due to the fact that their medical expenditure is included in total consumption expenditure which may often be on higher side.



3.4 Elderly Population Working

Another important aspect is to find out the proportion of elderly population working. For this in case of Population Censuses both main workers and marginal workers are considered while in case of NSSO Employment-Unemployment surveys, both the principal and subsidiary activity status are to be taken into consideration and there was not much variation between the proportion of elderly persons working as obtained from these two sources for almost all the population categories.

In India, both Population Census 2001 and NSSO Survey on Employment-Unemployment (2007-08) revealed that nearly 40% of persons aged 60 years and above (60% of men and 19% of women) were working. In rural areas the proportion was still higher as 66% of elderly rural men and above 23% of aged rural women still participating in economic activity, while in urban areas it was only 39% among elderly men and about 7% of elderly women who were economically active even after the age of 60 years .

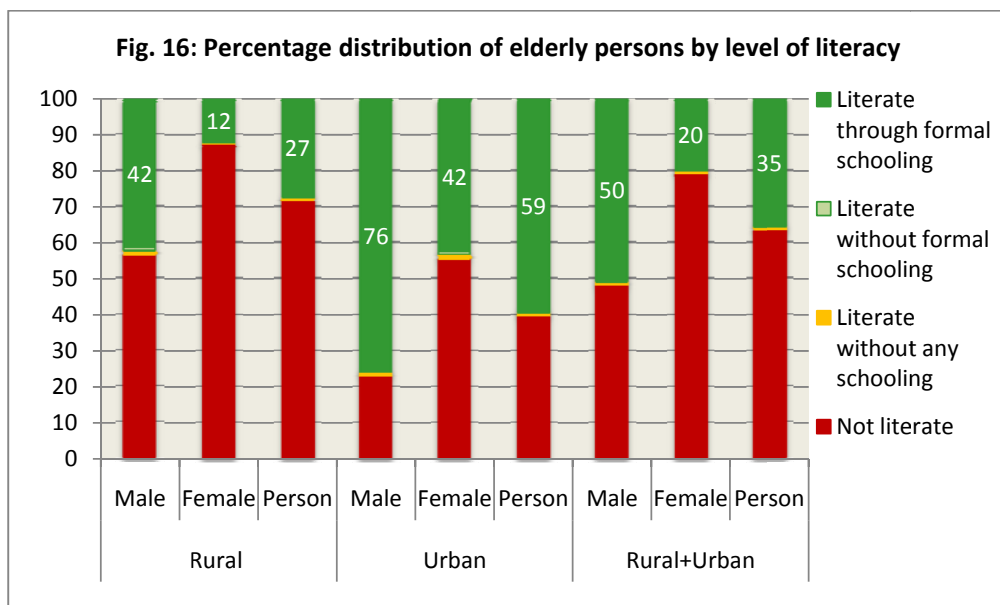


In general, this ratio is found to be as high as 50% in the less developed countries while it is a little over 20% in the developed countries. Higher proportion of elderly persons working is often due to absence or limited coverage of social security schemes or low income guaranteed even where they exist.

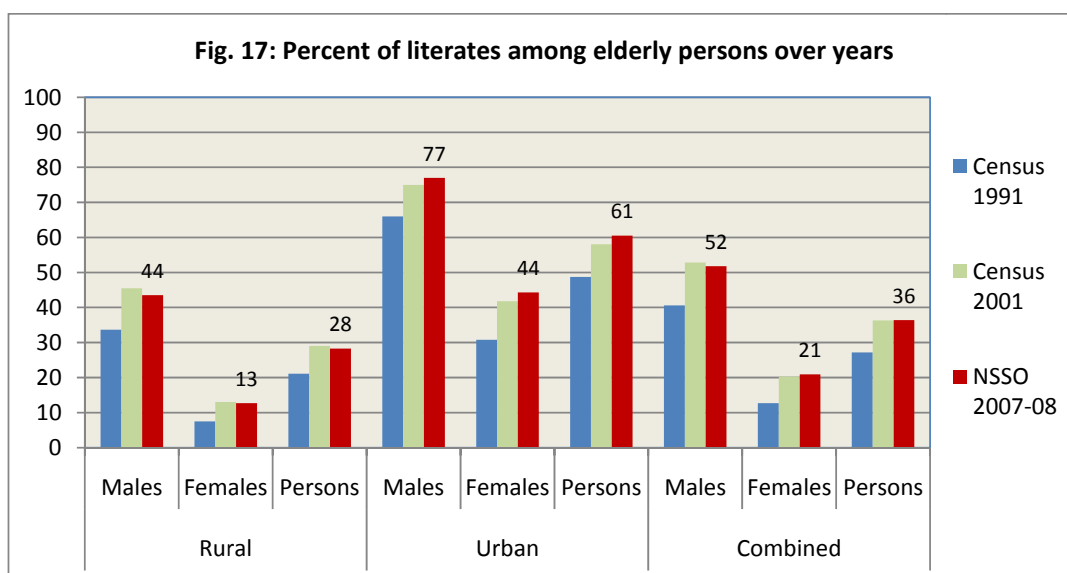
3.5 Level of Literacy of Elderly Persons

Education empowers an individual to think rationally and logically. Literacy has been found to be the most important determinant of various demographic decisions of individuals. It has been found that levels of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate are higher in the States where female literacy rates are lower. Like in the overall population, among elderly persons also there is a huge gap between male and female literacy as well as that in rural and urban parts of the country.

Even in 2007-08 (as revealed by the NSSO employment-unemployment survey) only 50% of elderly men and 20% of women aged 60 years or more were literate through formal schooling. In rural areas the proportion was further lower at 42% among men and 12% among elderly women. However, there is no denying of the fact that literacy levels among elderly males and females have improved over time in both rural and urban areas

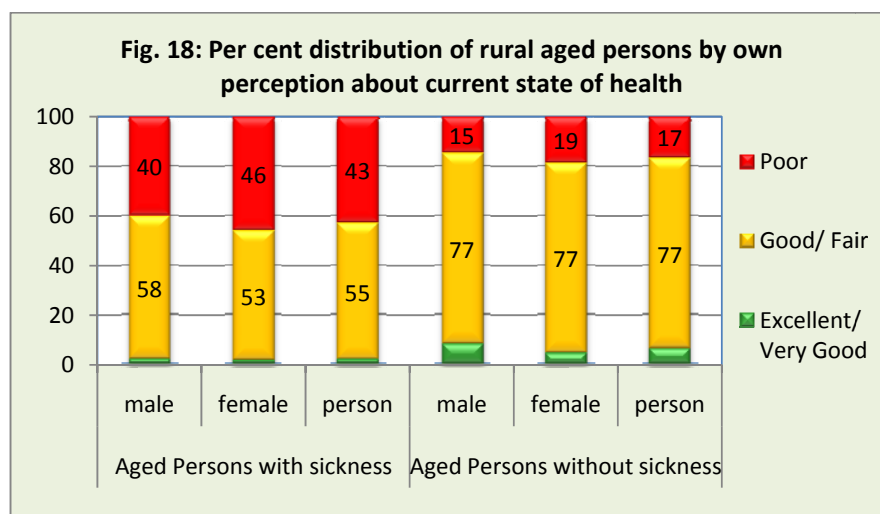


Among major states, the overall literacy rate among persons aged 60 years & above was less than 25% in J & K, Rajasthan while it was 65% or more in Delhi, Kerala etc.

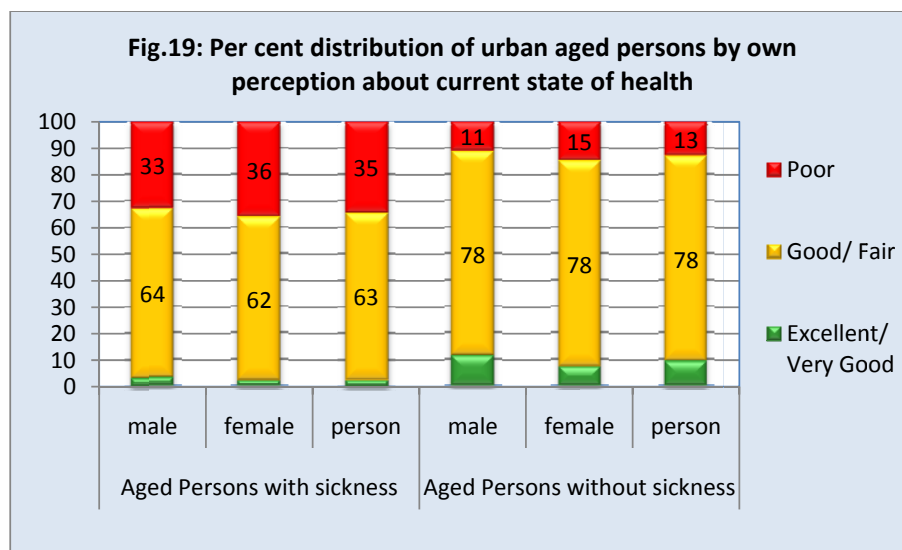


3.6 Health and Physical Mobility of Elderly Persons

While assessing a person's health condition it is important to take into consideration the perception of the individual about his/ her health. A person may be considered to be in good health if he/ she feel so. In NSS survey on Condition of Aged (2004) information about the perception of aged persons about their current health was collected and tabulated separately for those with sickness and without it.



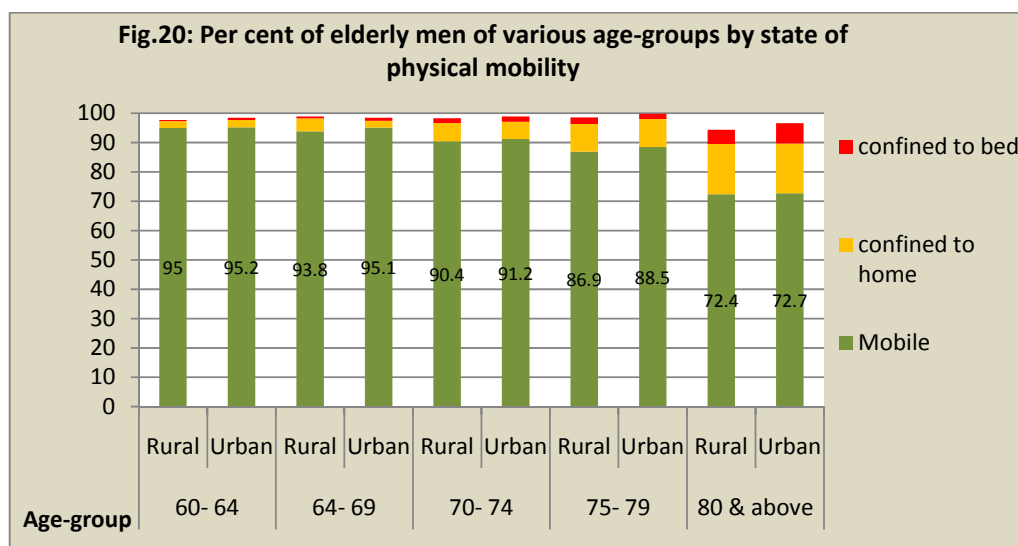
In rural areas as high as 55 per cent of the aged with sickness and 77 per cent of the aged without sickness felt that they were in a good or fair condition of health. The respective proportions in urban areas were 63 per cent among the elderly with sickness and 78 per cent among those without sickness. The elderly men seemed to be feeling that they had a better health condition even with sickness as compared to the aged women. Also in urban areas more elderly men and women felt to have good/ fair health as compared to their counterpart in the rural areas.



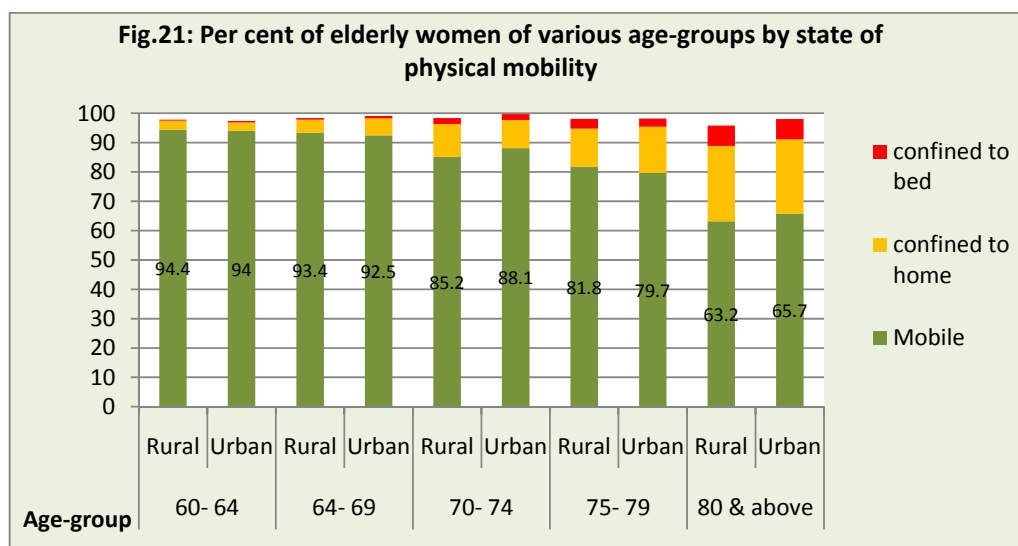
About 13 to 17 per cent of the aged who were not even sick in urban and rural areas considered themselves as having a 'poor' state of health.

3.7 State of Physical Mobility

In the NSSO Survey (2004) information was sought on the state of physical mobility of persons aged 60 & above as to whether they are mobile or confined to home or confined to bed only.

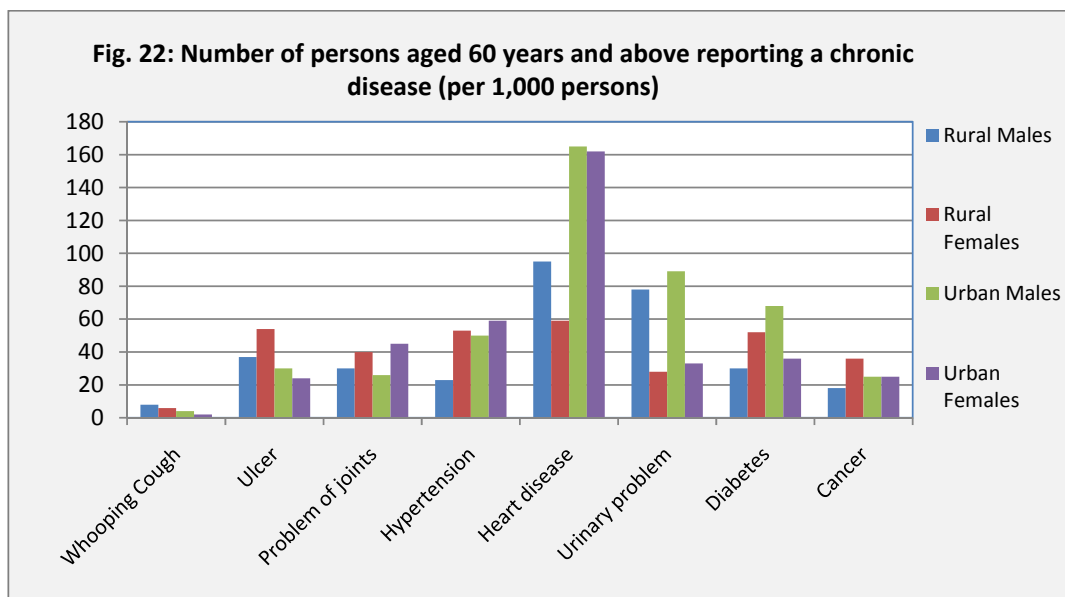


The proportion of elderly men and women physically mobile decline from about 94 to 95 per cent among those in the age-group 60 – 64 years to about 72% for men and 63 to 65 per cent for women of age 80 or more. Also the proportion of elderly physically fit to move was invariably higher in urban areas as compared to their rural counterpart and higher among men than women in various age-age-groups.



3.8 Chronic Diseases among Elderly Persons

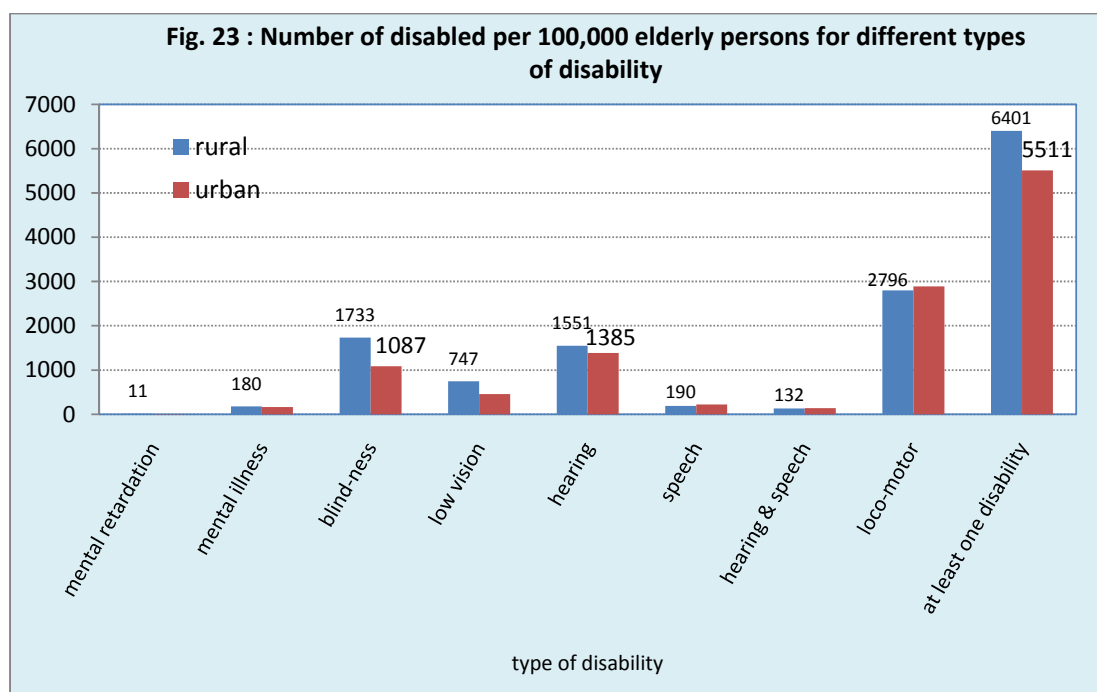
The elderly persons were asked as to whether they were suffering or not from any chronic disease like heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, cancer, problem of joints etc. in the NSSO Survey (2004).



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

3.9 Prevalence of Disability among Aged Persons

Although information on disability was collected in Population Census 2001, it is from the NSSO Survey on Disability (2002) that we get a very clear idea about prevalence of different types of disability among the elderly persons.

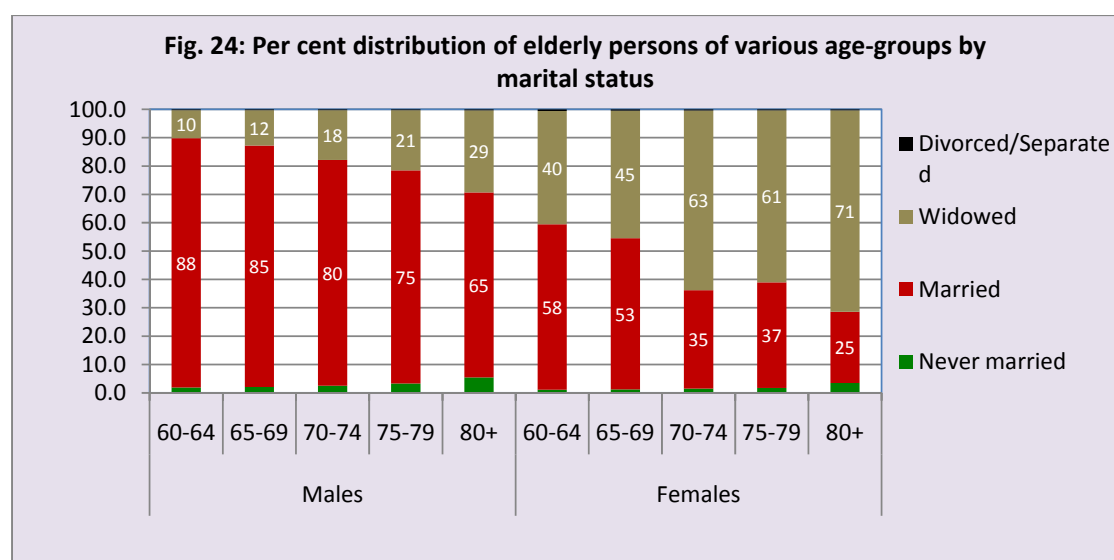


About 64 per thousand elderly persons in rural areas and 55 per thousand elderly persons in urban areas suffer from one or more disabilities. Most common disability among the aged persons was loco motor disability as 3% of them suffer from it, next only to hearing disability (for about 1.5%) and blindness (1.7% in rural areas, and 1% in urban areas).

3.10 Marital Status of the Elderly Persons

Information on marital status of elderly persons, as obtained through Population Census 2001 can be summarized as below.

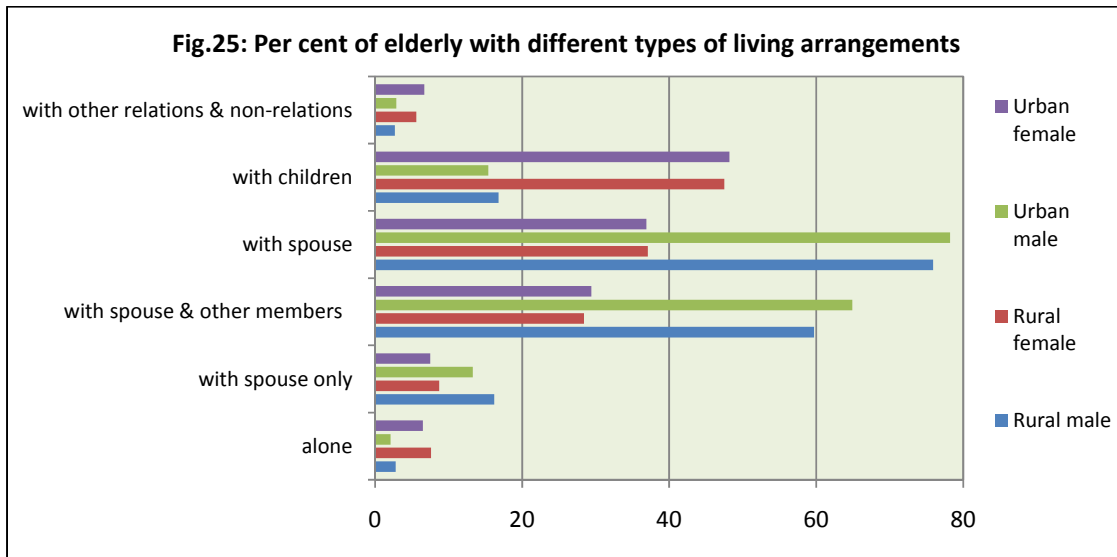
From the marital status of elderly persons an interesting observation emerges. In all the age-groups the percentage of elderly women married was markedly lower than the percentage of men married. As for example, in the age-group 60 to 64 years 88% of males and only 58% females reported to be married and 40% of women were widowed. Similarly for the other higher age-groups also such huge difference between the women and men were quite apparent. This may be due to the prevalent practice of men getting married to women of relatively much lower age-groups, especially in the good old days.



From the table in this regard given in Part-II, it is clear that the above observation is equally evident in both the rural and the urban parts of the country.

3.11 Type of living arrangement

In NSSO Survey on Condition of Aged (2004) information on type of living arrangement was obtained for the persons of age 60 years & above.



More than 75% of elderly males and less than 40% of elderly females live with their spouse, which again reflect the differences in their marital status. Less than 20% of aged men and about half of the aged women live with their children. About 2-3% of elderly men live alone while another 3% live with other relations and non-relations. Among elderly women, 7-8% live alone and another 6-7% reported to live with other relations and non-relations.

Part I

Chapter IV

National Policies & Programmes for the Welfare of the Elderly

4.1 Administrative set-up

The **Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment**, which is the nodal Ministry for this purpose focuses on policies and programmes for the Senior Citizens in close collaboration with State governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and civil society. The programmes aim at their welfare and maintenance, especially for indigent senior citizens, by supporting old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units, etc.

4.2 Relevant Constitutional Provisions

Article 41 of the Constitution provides that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

Further, **Article 47** provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties....

4.3 Legislations

The **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007** was enacted in **December 2007**, to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. General improvement in the health care facilities over the years is one of the main reasons for continuing increase in proportion of population of senior citizens. Ensuring that they not merely live longer, but lead a secure, dignified and productive life is a major challenge.

4.4 National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999

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. 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. The primary objectives are:

- to encourage individuals to make provision for their own as well as their spouse's old age;
- to encourage families to take care of their older family members;

- to enable and support voluntary and non-governmental organizations to supplement the care provided by the family;
- to provide care and protection to the vulnerable elderly people;
- to provide adequate healthcare facility to the elderly;
- to promote research and training facilities to train geriatric care givers and organizers of services for the elderly; and
- to create awareness regarding elderly persons to help them lead productive and independent live.

The Implementation Strategy adopted for operationalisation of National Policy envisages the following:

- Preparation of Plan of Action for operationalisation of the National policy.
- Setting up of separate Bureau for Older Persons in Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
- Setting up of Directorates of Older Persons in the States.
- Three Yearly Public Review of implementation of policy.
- Setting up of a National Council for Older Persons headed by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment from Central Ministry, states, Non-Official members representing NGOs, Academic bodies, Media and experts as members
- Establishment of Autonomous National Association of Older Persons
- Encouraging the participation of local self-government

4.5 National Council for Older Persons

In pursuance of the 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. The **Council was re-constituted in 2005** with members comprising Central and State governments representatives, representatives of NGOs, citizen's groups, retired person's associations, and experts in the field of law, social welfare, and medicine.

4.6 Inter-Ministerial Committee on Older Persons

An **Inter-Ministerial Committee on Older Persons comprising** twenty-two Ministries/ Departments, and headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is another coordination mechanism in implementation of the NPOP. Action Plan on ageing issues for implementation by various Ministries/ Departments concerned is considered from time to time by the Committee.

4.7 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** to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for:-

- Maintenance of Parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals
- Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives
- Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens
- Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens
- Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens

The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Government. As on 3.2.2010, the Act had been notified by 22 States and all UTs. The Act is not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, while Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens. The remaining States yet to notify the Act are - Bihar, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh.

4.8 Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

An Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) is being implemented 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 and by encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of Government/ Non-Governmental Organizations/Panchayati Raj Institutions/ local bodies and the Community at large. Under the Scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the project cost is provided to non-governmental organizations for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres and mobile medicare units. The Scheme has been made flexible so as to meet the diverse needs of older persons including reinforcement and strengthening of the family, awareness generation on issues pertaining to older persons, popularization of the concept of lifelong preparation for old age, facilitating productive ageing, etc.

The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Besides increase in amount of financial assistance for existing projects, several innovative projects have been added as being eligible for assistance under the Scheme. Some of these are:

- Maintenance of Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes;
- Running of Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients,
- Physiotherapy Clinics for older persons;
- Help-lines and Counseling Centres for older persons;
- Sensitizing programmes for children particularly in Schools and Colleges;
- Regional Resource and Training Centres of Caregivers to the older persons;
- Awareness Generation Programmes for Older Persons and Care Givers;
- Formation of Senior Citizens Associations etc.

The eligibility criteria for beneficiaries of some important activities/ projects supported under the Scheme are:

- Old Age Homes - for destitute older persons
- Mobile Medicare Units - for older persons living in slums, rural and inaccessible areas where proper health facilities are not available.
- Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes - for older persons seriously ill requiring continuous nursing care and respite

During 2007-08, Government has spent more than 16 crores of rupees for assisting 660 such programmes around the country which covered around fifty thousand beneficiaries.

4.9 Assistance for Construction of Old Age Homes

A Non-Plan Scheme of Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Voluntary Organisations/ Self Help Groups for Construction of Old Age Homes/ Multi Service Centres for Older Persons was started in 1996-97. Grant-in-aid to the extent of 50% of the construction cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs was given under the Scheme. However, the Scheme was not found attractive by implementing agencies and was discontinued at the end of the X Plan (2006-07).

Section 19 of the Maintenance & Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act 2007 envisages a provision of at least old age home for indigent senior citizens with 150 capacities in every district of the country. A new Scheme for giving assistance for Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens in pursuance of the said provision is under formulation.

4.10 International Day of Older Persons

The International Day of Older Persons is celebrated every year on 1st October. On 1.10.2009, the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment flagged off "Walkathon" at Rajpath, India Gate, to promote inter-generational bonding. More than 3000 senior citizens from across Delhi, NGOs working in the field of elderly issues, and school children from different schools participated. Helpage India, New Delhi collaborated with the Ministry in organizing the event of the day.

4.11 Schemes of Other Ministries

I. 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.
- Two National Institutes on Ageing at Delhi and Chennai have been set up
- Geriatric Departments in 25 medical colleges have been set up.

II. Ministry of Rural Development

The Ministry of Rural Development has implemented the National Old-age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) – for persons above 65 years belonging to a household below poverty line, Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States so that each beneficiary gets at least Rs.400/- per month as pension.

III. Ministry of Railways

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;
- 30% and 50% concession in rail fare for male and female senior citizens respectively of 60 years and above respectively.

IV. Ministry of Finance

Some of the facilities for senior citizens provided by the Ministry of Finance are:

- Income tax exemption for senior citizen of 65 years and above up to Rs. 2.40 lakh per annum.
- Deduction of Rs 20,000 under Section 80D is allowed to an individual who pays medical insurance premium for his/ her parent or parents, who is a senior citizens of 65 years and above.
- An individual is eligible for a deduction of the amount spent or Rs 60,000, whichever is less for medical treatment (specified diseases in Rule 11DD of the Income Tax Rules) of a dependent senior citizen of 65 years and above.

V. Department of Pensions and Pensioner Grievances

A Pension Portal has been set up to enable senior citizens to get information regarding the status of their application, the amount of pension, documents required, if any, etc. The Portal also provides for lodging of grievances. As per recommendation of the Sixth Pay Commission, additional pension are to be provided as per details given below to older persons:

| As per recommendation of the Sixth Pay Commission, additional pension to be provided to older persons: | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Age Group | % pension to be added |
| 80+ | 20 |
| 85+ | 30 |
| 90+ | 40 |
| 95+ | 50 |
| 100+ | 100 |

VI. Ministry of Civil Aviation

The National Carrier, Air India, provides concession up to 50% for male senior citizens of 65 years and above, and female senior citizens of 63 years and above in air fares.

Part-II

Datasets on The Elderly in India

| 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 |
| NSSO Survey 2004-05 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| NSSO Survey 2007-08 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.2 |

| Age (in years) | All | Female | Male | Rural | Urban |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0-4 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 8.2 |
| 5-9 | 11 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 9 |
| 10-14 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 10 |
| 15-19 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 10.2 |
| 20-24 | 8.8 | 9 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 10.2 |
| 25-29 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 9.1 |
| 30-34 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8 |
| 35-39 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.6 |
| 40-44 | 6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| 45-49 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| 50-54 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4 | 4.5 |
| 55-59 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| 60 & above | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| all | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source: NSSO Survey (2007-08)

| Year | Age Groups | | | |
|-------|------------|-------|------|-------|
| | 0-14 | 15-59 | 60+ | Total |
| 1951 | 38.4 | 56.1 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 41.1 | 53.3 | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 42.0 | 52.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 39.7 | 53.9 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 1991 | 37.6 | 55.7 | 6.7 | 100.0 |
| 2001 | 35.3 | 56.9 | 7.4 | 100.0 |
| 2011* | 29.0 | 62.7 | 8.2 | 100.0 |
| 2021* | 25.1 | 64.0 | 10.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Population Census data for the period 1951-2001

*Projected figures

Table 2.4: Size of elderly population (aged 60+) and their share in total population in States and Union Territories

| State/ UT | % of elderly in total population of state/U.T. | Number (in thousand) of persons aged 60 & above for different sub-population in the state | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Persons | Females | Males | Rural | Urban |
| India* | 7.4 | 76622 | 38854 | 37768 | 57445 | 19178 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.6 | 5788 | 3030 | 2758 | 4506 | 1282 |
| A & N Islands | 4.9 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 4 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 4.5 | 50 | 23 | 26 | 46 | 4 |
| Assam | 5.9 | 1560 | 760 | 801 | 1361 | 199 |
| Bihar | 6.6 | 5501 | 2579 | 2922 | 4966 | 535 |
| Chandigarh | 5.0 | 45 | 21 | 24 | 3 | 42 |
| Chhattisgarh | 7.2 | 1504 | 815 | 690 | 1271 | 234 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 4.0 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Daman & Diu | 5.1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Delhi | 5.2 | 720 | 353 | 366 | 43 | 677 |
| Goa | 8.3 | 112 | 63 | 50 | 61 | 51 |
| Gujarat | 6.9 | 3499 | 1871 | 1628 | 2319 | 1180 |
| Haryana | 7.5 | 1584 | 789 | 795 | 1192 | 392 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 9.0 | 548 | 277 | 271 | 510 | 37 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 6.7 | 675 | 309 | 366 | 515 | 160 |
| Jharkhand | 5.9 | 1579 | 791 | 787 | 1275 | 304 |
| Karnataka | 7.7 | 4062 | 2138 | 1924 | 2890 | 1172 |
| Kerala | 10.5 | 3336 | 1851 | 1484 | 2479 | 857 |
| Lakshadweep | 6.1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 7.1 | 4281 | 2189 | 2092 | 3265 | 1016 |
| Maharashtra | 8.7 | 8455 | 4522 | 3932 | 5709 | 2746 |
| Manipur* | 6.7 | 145 | 72 | 73 | 102 | 43 |
| Meghalaya | 4.6 | 106 | 52 | 54 | 86 | 20 |
| Mizoram | 5.5 | 49 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 23 |
| Nagaland | 4.5 | 90 | 40 | 51 | 81 | 9 |
| Orissa | 8.3 | 3039 | 1536 | 1503 | 2684 | 355 |
| Puducherry | 8.3 | 81 | 45 | 36 | 27 | 54 |
| Punjab | 9.0 | 2192 | 1080 | 1112 | 1581 | 611 |
| Rajasthan | 6.7 | 3810 | 1981 | 1829 | 3025 | 786 |
| Sikkim | 5.4 | 29 | 13 | 16 | 27 | 2 |
| Tamil nadu | 8.8 | 5507 | 2772 | 2736 | 3223 | 2285 |
| Tripura | 7.3 | 233 | 120 | 113 | 191 | 42 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7.0 | 11649 | 5475 | 6175 | 9625 | 2025 |
| Uttarakhand | 7.7 | 654 | 328 | 327 | 523 | 131 |
| West Bengal | 7.1 | 5700 | 2916 | 2784 | 3808 | 1892 |

Source: Population Census 2001

| Table 2.5: Per cent distribution of households in Population Census 2001 by the number of aged members | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| number of aged persons in the household | Total | Rural | Urban |
| None | 69.8 | 68.4 | 73.4 |
| 1 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 19.4 |
| 2 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 6.8 |
| 3 or more | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |

Source: Population Census 2001

| Table 2.6: Decadal Growth in elderly population vis-à-vis that of general population | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Period | % change in general population | % change in elderly population |
| 1951-61 | +21.64 | +23.9 |
| 1961-71 | +24.80 | +33.7 |
| 1971-81 | +24.66 | +33.0 |
| 1981-91 | +23.87 | +29.7 |
| 1991-2001 | +21.54 | +25.2 |
| 2001-11 | +17.60 | * |

Source: Population Census

* Yet to be released

| Table 2.7 : Trend in Sex ratio (Number of Females per 1000 males) for elderly and the general population | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Population Census | Elderly population | General population |
| 1951 | 1028 | 946 |
| 1961 | 1000 | 941 |
| 1971 | 938 | 930 |
| 1981 | 960 | 934 |
| 1991 | 930 | 927 |
| 2001 | 972 | 933 |
| 2011 | * | 940 |

Source: Population Census

| Table 2.8: 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 |
| | 2002-06 | 63.5 | 62.6 | 64.2 | 62.1 | 68.8 |
| 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 |
| | 2002-06 | 17.9 | 16.7 | 18.9 | 17.6 | 19.7 |
| 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 |
| | 2002-06 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 13.5 |

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

| States | 1996-00 | | | | 1997-01 | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | At Birth | | At age 60 | | At Birth | | At age 60 | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Andhra Pradesh | 61.7 | 64.3 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 61.9 | 64.4 | 15.9 | 16.9 |
| Assam | 57.4 | 57.7 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 14.8 | 15.8 |
| Bihar | 60.9 | 59.1 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 61.1 | 59.3 | 16.7 | 16.9 |
| Gujarat | 62.1 | 64.0 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 62.3 | 64.2 | 15.3 | 16.8 |
| Haryana | 64.4 | 65.1 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 64.6 | 65.2 | 19.0 | 19.6 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 65.4 | 66.0 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 65.5 | 66.1 | 17.7 | 17.3 |
| Karnataka | 62.5 | 65.8 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 62.6 | 66.0 | 16.0 | 18.0 |
| Kerala | 70.7 | 76.1 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 70.8 | 76.2 | 18.8 | 20.6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 56.6 | 56.3 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 56.7 | 56.4 | 14.9 | 15.6 |
| Maharashtra | 64.7 | 67.2 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 64.8 | 67.3 | 16.7 | 17.5 |
| Orissa | 57.8 | 58.0 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 58.0 | 58.2 | 15.6 | 15.5 |
| Punjab | 67.1 | 69.2 | 20.2 | 21.3 | 67.2 | 69.3 | 20.2 | 21.2 |
| Rajasthan | 60.1 | 61.1 | 15.3 | 17.1 | 60.3 | 61.3 | 15.4 | 17.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 63.9 | 65.9 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 64.1 | 66.1 | 15.9 | 16.5 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 59.1 | 57.9 | 15.1 | 16.3 | 59.2 | 58.1 | 15.2 | 16.5 |
| West Bengal | 63.0 | 64.5 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 63.2 | 64.6 | 16.0 | 17.0 |

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

| Age-group | Total | Male | Female | Rural | Urban |
|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 60-64 | 22.5 | 26.5 | 18.4 | 23.9 | 18.7 |
| 65-69 | 33.5 | 39.3 | 27.9 | 34.9 | 29.5 |
| 70-74 | 54.3 | 61.5 | 47.6 | 57.1 | 46.3 |
| 75-79 | 79.4 | 86.6 | 72.4 | 83.7 | 68.1 |
| 80-84 | 116.9 | 125.5 | 109.3 | 119.7 | 109.0 |
| 85+ | 197.4 | 201.2 | 194.2 | 201.5 | 186.2 |

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

Table 2.11: Age-specific death rates (per 1000) for broad age-groups of elderly population in states in 2008

| State | Broad age-groups (years) for elderly population | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85+ |
| India | 22.5 | 33.5 | 54.3 | 79.4 | 116.9 | 197.4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 21.8 | 39.1 | 54.7 | 90.7 | 130.0 | 178.1 |
| Assam | 28.2 | 61.4 | 60.1 | 74.5 | 111.2 | 241.4 |
| Bihar | 24.7 | 33.6 | 52.5 | 74.3 | 143.6 | 192.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 24.2 | 36.9 | 80.8 | 81.5 | 129.4 | 234.8 |
| Delhi | 17.3 | 28.6 | 48.7 | 57.6 | 131.8 | 172.6 |
| Gujarat | 19.7 | 30.9 | 48.4 | 68.6 | 102.8 | 197.0 |
| Haryana | 20.8 | 23.5 | 40.7 | 75.6 | 112.8 | 235.8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 21.3 | 29.1 | 47.3 | 58.6 | 80.5 | 143.6 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 17.9 | 32.4 | 44.8 | 51.4 | 119.9 | 183.3 |
| Jharkhand | 35.9 | 26.2 | 66.8 | 137.4 | 107.4 | 183.7 |
| Karnataka | 21.8 | 32.1 | 57.0 | 88.1 | 107.0 | 188.6 |
| Kerala | 13.9 | 23.0 | 44.9 | 63.0 | 98.6 | 193.7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 25.2 | 38.7 | 61.4 | 109.7 | 108.9 | 268.8 |
| Maharashtra | 20.1 | 28.8 | 46.9 | 76.0 | 113.4 | 173.0 |
| Orissa | 26.9 | 33.6 | 56.5 | 84.7 | 140.5 | 225.9 |
| Punjab | 21.2 | 29.0 | 43.1 | 63.2 | 99.0 | 188.0 |
| Rajasthan | 19.6 | 28.2 | 49.7 | 84.0 | 88.5 | 178.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 20.5 | 32.3 | 50.7 | 73.1 | 111.3 | 181.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 26.0 | 38.0 | 62.6 | 82.4 | 139.8 | 230.0 |
| West Bengal | 20.7 | 36.3 | 61.3 | 80.9 | 120.1 | 195.6 |

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

| 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* | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 9.2 |
| 1991** | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 9.7 |
| 2001+ | 13.1 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 10.8 |

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

| States | All | Male | Female | Rural | Urban |
|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 12.6 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 9.7 |
| Assam | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 8.8 |
| Bihar | 13.0 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 11.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 13.0 | 11.8 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 9.1 |
| Delhi | 8.4 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 8.4 |
| Gujarat | 11.5 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 9.8 |
| Haryana | 13.3 | 12.4 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 10.6 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 15.1 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 9.3 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 9.9 |
| Jharkhand | 10.8 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 8.4 |
| Karnataka | 12.7 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 10.2 |
| Kerala | 16.5 | 15.2 | 17.7 | 16.7 | 16.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 13.1 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 10.7 |
| Maharashtra | 14.8 | 13.0 | 16.7 | 18.4 | 10.5 |
| Orissa | 14.1 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 10.0 |
| Punjab | 15.2 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 11.8 |
| Rajasthan | 12.8 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 10.2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 12.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 14.6 | 10.2 |
| Uttarakhand | 13.8 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 9.8 |
| West Bengal | 11.9 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 12.9 |

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

| Table 3.3: Percent distribution of elderly population by state of economic independence | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| population sub-group | Survey (year) | % of elderly persons | | | total |
| | | not dependent on others | partially dependent on others | fully dependent on others | |
| rural male | NSSO (2004) | 51 | 15 | 32 | 100 |
| | NSSO (1995-96) | 49 | 18 | 31 | 100 |
| rural female | NSSO (2004) | 14 | 12 | 72 | 100 |
| | NSSO (1995-96) | 12 | 15 | 71 | 100 |
| rural person | NSSO (2004) | 33 | 14 | 52 | 100 |
| | NSSO (1995-96) | 30 | 16 | 51 | 100 |
| urban male | NSSO (2004) | 56 | 13 | 30 | 100 |
| | NSSO (1995-96) | 52 | 17 | 30 | 100 |
| urban female | NSSO (2004) | 17 | 10 | 72 | 100 |
| | NSSO (1995-96) | 12 | 11 | 76 | 100 |
| urban person | NSSO (2004) | 36 | 11 | 52 | 100 |
| | NSSO (1995-96) | 31 | 14 | 53 | 100 |

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

Table 3.4: Per cent distribution of persons aged 60 years & above by state of economic independence

| States | Place of residence | Male | | | Female | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Not dependent on others | Partially dependent on others | Fully dependent on others | Not dependent on others | Partially dependent on others | Fully dependent 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 |
| Orissa | 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 |
| Utter Pradesh | Rural | 60 | 10 | 28 | 13 | 8 | 77 |
| | Urban | 60 | 10 | 29 | 14 | 8 | 77 |
| West Bangal | 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)

| Table 3.5: 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 |
| rural | female | 16 | 75 | 3 | 6 | 100 |
| rural | person | 13 | 78 | 3 | 6 | 100 |
| urban | male | 6 | 87 | 2 | 6 | 100 |
| urban | female | 19 | 71 | 3 | 7 | 100 |
| urban | person | 15 | 76 | 3 | 6 | 100 |

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

| Table 3.6 : 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 |
| rural | female | 32 | 18 | 37 | 10 | 4 | 100 |
| rural | person | 12 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 11 | 100 |
| urban | male | 8 | 40 | 26 | 21 | 6 | 100 |
| urban | female | 34 | 15 | 42 | 8 | 2 | 100 |
| urban | person | 15 | 34 | 30 | 18 | 5 | 100 |

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

Table 3.7: 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

Table 3.8: Percent of elderly population working as in Population Census (2001) and NSSO (2007-08)

| place of residence | sex | Population Census 2001: (Main workers + marginal workers) | NSSO Survey (2007-08): workers by usual status (ps +ss) |
|--------------------|--------|--|---|
| rural | male | 66 | 66 |
| | female | 25 | 23 |
| | person | 45 | 45 |
| urban | male | 44 | 39 |
| | female | 9 | 7 |
| | person | 26 | 23 |
| rural+urban | male | 60 | 59 |
| | female | 21 | 19 |
| | person | 40 | 39 |

| Place of residence | Sex | Census 1991 | Census 2001 | NSSO Survey 2007-08 |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Rural | Males | 34 | 45 | 44 |
| | Females | 8 | 13 | 13 |
| | Persons | 21 | 29 | 28 |
| Urban | Males | 66 | 75 | 77 |
| | Females | 31 | 42 | 44 |
| | Persons | 49 | 58 | 61 |
| Rural+Urban | Males | 41 | 53 | 52 |
| | Females | 13 | 20 | 21 |
| | Persons | 27 | 36 | 36 |

| Place of residence | Sex | Not literate | Literate without any schooling | Literate without formal schooling | Literate through formal schooling | All |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------|
| Rural | Male | 57 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 87 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 100.0 |
| | Person | 72 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 100.0 |
| Urban | Male | 23 | 1 | 0 | 76 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 56 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 100.0 |
| | Person | 40 | 1 | 1 | 59 | 100.0 |
| Rural+Urban | Male | 48 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 100.0 |
| | Female | 79 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 100.0 |
| | Person | 64 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 100.0 |

Source: NSSO Survey on Employment-Unemployment (2007-08)

Table 3.11: Literacy rate for persons aged 60 & above in states

| India/ State/ UT | Total | Males | Females | Rural | Urban |
|----------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| India | 36 | 53 | 20 | 29 | 58 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 29 | 43 | 16 | 23 | 49 |
| A & N Islands | 46 | 62 | 25 | 42 | 60 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 39 |
| Assam | 40 | 59 | 21 | 36 | 70 |
| Bihar | 29 | 45 | 12 | 27 | 54 |
| Chandigarh | 69 | 80 | 56 | 36 | 71 |
| Chhattisgarh | 28 | 49 | 11 | 24 | 53 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 17 | 29 | 8 | 11 | 49 |
| Daman & Diu | 40 | 66 | 22 | 27 | 52 |
| Delhi | 64 | 78 | 48 | 43 | 65 |
| Goa | 52 | 70 | 37 | 43 | 62 |
| Gujarat | 39 | 57 | 24 | 29 | 61 |
| Haryana | 28 | 42 | 13 | 20 | 51 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 30 | 48 | 13 | 27 | 64 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 23 | 32 | 11 | 17 | 41 |
| Jharkhand | 30 | 47 | 13 | 23 | 59 |
| Karnataka | 36 | 54 | 20 | 28 | 57 |
| Kerala | 68 | 81 | 58 | 66 | 75 |
| Lakshadweep | 45 | 69 | 21 | 36 | 55 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 31 | 49 | 14 | 24 | 52 |
| Maharashtra | 41 | 61 | 23 | 31 | 62 |
| Manipur | 34 | 55 | 12 | 31 | 40 |
| Meghalaya | 39 | 50 | 28 | 33 | 65 |
| Mizoram | 76 | 87 | 64 | 66 | 87 |
| Nagaland | 31 | 40 | 19 | 27 | 64 |
| Orissa | 38 | 60 | 16 | 35 | 58 |
| Pondicherry | 50 | 70 | 33 | 35 | 57 |
| Punjab | 31 | 43 | 19 | 23 | 52 |
| Rajasthan | 25 | 41 | 10 | 18 | 50 |
| Sikkim | 26 | 40 | 8 | 24 | 52 |
| Tamilnadu | 43 | 61 | 26 | 33 | 58 |
| Tripura | 44 | 62 | 27 | 39 | 69 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 28 | 43 | 13 | 24 | 49 |
| Uttaranchal | 39 | 62 | 15 | 33 | 60 |
| West Bengal | 49 | 69 | 30 | 39 | 69 |

Source Population Census 2001

Table 3.12R: Per cent distribution of aged persons with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health for each sex in rural India

| 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 |

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

Table 3.12U: Per cent distribution of aged persons with illness or otherwise by their perception about current state of health for each sex in urban India

| mpce class (in Rs.) | % aged persons reportin g 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 |
| 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)

| Table 3.13 M: Percent distribution of aged males 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 of | | | |
| | | 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 |

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

Table 3.13 F: Percent distribution of aged females 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 of | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|------|--------------------------|--|---------------|------|--------------------------|
| | | 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)

| 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)

| 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)

| Table 3.16: 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 |
| 60-69 | 1919 | 52 | 4 | 11 | 28 | 6 |
| 70-79 | 1233 | 52 | 3 | 14 | 27 | 4 |
| 80-89 | 476 | 51 | 2 | 16 | 27 | 3 |
| 90+ | 147 | 49 | 2 | 16 | 28 | 4 |

Source: Population Census (2001).

| Table 3.17: Number of disabled per 100,000 elderly persons for different types of disability | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Place of residence | type of disability | | | | | | | | |
| | mental retardation | mental illness | blindness | low vision | hearing | speech | hearing & speech | loco-motor | at least one disability |
| rural | 11 | 180 | 1733 | 747 | 1551 | 190 | 132 | 2796 | 6401 |
| urban | 7 | 167 | 1087 | 459 | 1385 | 223 | 137 | 2888 | 5511 |

Source: NSSO Survey on Disability 2002

| Table 3.18: Per cent distribution of elderly persons of different age-groups by marital status in Population Census 2001 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 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 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 4.4 |
| | | Married | 73.0 | 68.6 | 57.7 | 56.2 | 44.7 |
| | | Widowed | 25.1 | 29.4 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 50.5 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Males | Never married | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 5.4 |
| | | Married | 88.0 | 85.1 | 79.6 | 75.2 | 65.3 |
| | | Widowed | 9.8 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 21.2 | 28.9 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| | Females | Never married | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| | | Married | 58.3 | 53.4 | 34.8 | 37.2 | 25.1 |
| | | Widowed | 40.0 | 45.0 | 63.3 | 60.6 | 71.0 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Rural | Persons | Never married | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 4.1 |
| | | Married | 72.9 | 68.8 | 57.9 | 57.0 | 45.3 |
| | | Widowed | 25.3 | 29.4 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 50.2 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Males | Never married | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| | | Married | 87.3 | 84.6 | 79.3 | 75.1 | 65.3 |
| | | Widowed | 10.5 | 13.1 | 18.1 | 21.6 | 29.4 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| | Females | Never married | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.2 |
| | | Married | 58.9 | 54.3 | 35.2 | 39.0 | 25.6 |
| | | Widowed | 39.6 | 44.2 | 63.2 | 59.3 | 70.7 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Urban | Persons | Never married | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 5.5 |
| | | Married | 73.2 | 67.9 | 57.1 | 53.7 | 42.8 |
| | | Widowed | 24.4 | 29.6 | 39.8 | 42.4 | 51.3 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| | Males | Never married | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 6.9 |
| | | Married | 89.9 | 86.9 | 80.9 | 75.5 | 65.2 |
| | | Widowed | 7.8 | 10.6 | 15.7 | 19.9 | 27.5 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| | Females | Never married | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 4.3 |
| | | Married | 56.5 | 50.4 | 33.5 | 32.3 | 23.5 |
| | | Widowed | 41.2 | 47.3 | 63.7 | 64.4 | 71.7 |
| | | Divorced/Separated | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

Source: NSSO Survey (2007-08)

| Table 3.19: 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 |
| Haryana | 1 | 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 | 57.7 | 32.4 | 2.7 |
| Jharkhand | 3.7 | 9.7 | 48 | 33.8 | 2.4 |
| Karnataka | 5.3 | 9.2 | 45.4 | 34.5 | 5 |
| Kerala | 3 | 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 | 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 |
| 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 | 41.2 | 29.7 | 4.4 |
| Uttaranchal | 9.2 | 11.4 | 42 | 31.6 | 1.8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 10 | 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 | 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 |
| Pondicherry | 6 | 15 | 35 | 41.3 | 2.7 |
| All India | 5.2 | 12 | 44.8 | 32.1 | 4.4 |

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

Table 3.20: Per cent distribution of aged persons living alone or with spouse only by location of residence of any child /grand child or sibling for each sex.

| 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)

| Table 4.1: Population characteristics in Census 2001 and those for projected population as on 1st March 2006 -26 | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Indicator | 2001 | 2006* | 2011* | 2016* | 2021* | 2026* |
| Population of age – group 60+ | 76622 | 83580 | 98470 | 118099 | 143244 | 173182 |
| Percent Population aged 60+ | 7.4 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 12.4 |

Source: Demographic indicator: 2001-2025

* Projected figures

| Table 4.2: Physical and financial achievements under the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Year | Budget Allocation (Rs. Crore) | Amount Released (Rs. Crore) | Achievements | | |
| | | | No. of NGOs assisted | No. of Projects assisted | No. of Beneficiaries |
| 2007-08 | 22.00 | 16.12 | 391 | 660 | 48,563 |
| 2008-09 | 22.00 | 17.72 | 304 | 437 | 32,560 |
| 2009-10* | 22.00 | 10.37 | 196 | 278 | 14250 |

Source: Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment Annual Report (2009-10)

*as on 31.12.2009

Table 4.3: States/UTs-wise Number of Beneficiaries Covered under National Old Age Pension Scheme from 2005-06 to 2006-07

| Sl. | Name of the States/Union Territories | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 466000 | - |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - |
| 3 | Assam | 299005 | - |
| 4 | Bihar | 482212 | 842978 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 182621 | 186505 |
| 6 | Goa | 3491 | 3412 |
| 7 | Gujarat | - | - |
| 8 | Haryana | 95800 | 95800 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | - | - |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2890 | - |
| 11 | Jharkhand | - | - |
| 12 | Karnataka | 488130 | - |
| 13 | Kerala | - | - |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 683680 | 421132 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 615374 | - |
| 16 | Manipur | 43619 | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 33774 | 4869 |
| 18 | Mizoram | - | 208 |
| 19 | Nagaland | - | - |
| 20 | Orissa | 493187 | 493400 |
| 21 | Punjab | - | - |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 119677 | 418566 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 10104 | - |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | - | 485597 |
| 25 | Tripura | - | - |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 1261094 | - |
| 27 | Uttaranchal | 64246 | - |
| 28 | West Bengal | 289224 | - |
| 29 | A & N Islands | - | - |
| 30 | Chandigarh | - | 4350 |
| 31 | D & N Haveli | - | - |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | - | - |
| 33 | Delhi | - | - |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | - | - |
| 35 | Pondicherry | - | - |
| | Total | 5672749 | 2956817 |

Source: Annual Report 2005-06, 2006-07 Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi.