SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF AGEING POPULATION IN PUNJAB

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Abstract

Studying ageing population has traditionally been the domain of gerontologists. Consequently, most of research on ageing population has centered on health related issues and policy. In this research work we are fundamentally concerned with the geographical dimensions of aging population. The spatial pattern of ageing is based on crude birth rate, total fertility rate and life expectancy and migration processes. As life expectancy grows and fertility rates decline, senior citizens will make up an ever-larger share of the total population. The effect of this demographic shift will be staggering. 'It will come with a whopping price tag, which will place a massive burden on an ever smaller working-age population' (Peterson, 1999). It focuses on population ageing, exploring where and why of spatial pattern of ageing population. The approach of analysing spatial trends in one particular age group is adopted in this study as it provides a useful and relevant platform for negotiating the broader theoretical and methodological debate in human geography.

Key Words: Crude Birth rate, Total Fertility rate, Spatial distribution, Ageing Population,

Introduction

It further develops the connection between population Geography and social theory through examining the patterns, causes and implications of spatial unevenness in population ageing. After 1921 Punjab moved into the second phase of demographic transition charactrised by virtually persistent high birth rate but steadily decline death rate. The drop in mortality was associated with control over famines, check over epidemics and epidemics diseases such as plague, cholera small pox and malaria and fall and fall in infant mortality rate, natural increase rate of population was thus marking up-ward trends. (Demography of Punjab 1849-1947 Gopal Krishan)

Population ageing is the increase in the number and proportion of older people in society. Population ageing has three possible causes; migration, longer life expectancy and decreased birth rate. Ageing has a significant impact on society. Young people tend to commit most crimes; they are more likely to push for political and social change, to develop and adopt new

technologies and to need education, the latter of which tend to lose political significance for people in the ageing process. Older people have different requirements from society and government as opposed to young people and frequently differing values as well, such as for property and pension rights. Older people are also far more likely to vote and in many countries the young are forbidden from voting. Thus the aged have comparatively more, or at least different, political influence.

Objectives of the study

1) To examine the spatial distribution of population ageing in Punjab.

2) To evaluate the spatial distribution of population ageing and crude birth rate.

3) To identify the relation between spatial distribution of population ageing and total fertility rate of Punjab.

Research Queations

- How aged population is spatially distributed in Punjab?

- What is the relationship between spatial distribution of crude birth rate and ageing population in Punjab?

- How spatial distribution of total fertility rate relate with ageing population distribution?

Methodology

The aged population, in the age-group of 60 years and above, in Punjab forms the universe of study area. To explain spatial distribution of aged population of districts of Punjab the Census data utilized from 2011 Census. Spatial distribution of ageing population compared with crude birth rate and total fertility rate basis within the districts of Punjab. As per the Census 2011, out of 27.7 million persons in Punjab, 2.87 million persons are aged which is 10.3 per cent of the total population. The collected data tabulated and analyzed using statistical techniques to obtain the appropriate results.

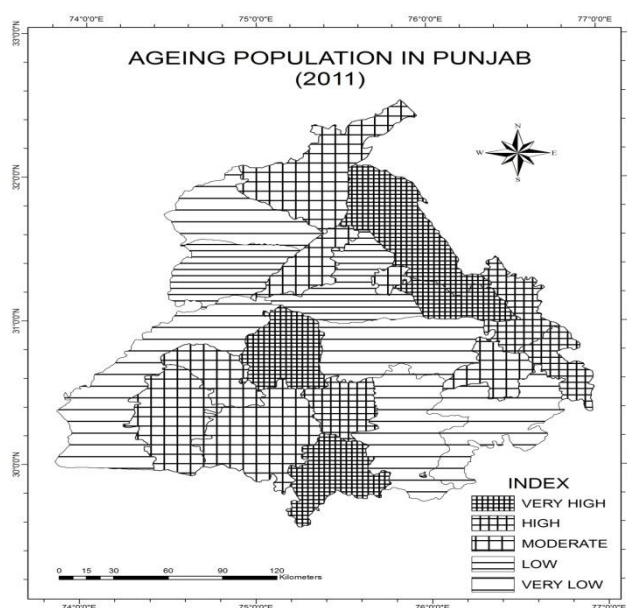**Spatial Distribution of ageing Population in Punjab 2011**

Very high proportion of ageing population 2011

There are four districts in Punjab with very high category. Which are SBS Nagar, Mansa, Hushiarpur and Moga districts. SBS Nagar has highest proportion of ageing population with 12.06 percent is more higher than national average which is just 8.57 per cent and little bit less than the proportion of Kerala which is 12.5 per cent. Age group of elderly population vary from first group 60 to 64 to last 80+ age group vary from very low to very high respectively in SBS Nagar.

Table no. 1.1.

Ageing Population of Punjab 2011						
AGED	**2011**					
	PER-CENT					
		60TO 64	65TO69	70-74	75-79	80+
PUNJAB	10.24	34.78	25.11	17.92	8.96	13.24
DISTRICTS						
Gurdaspur	10.8	33.77	25.34	18.13	8.65	14.11
Kapurthala	10.65	33.38	24.21	18.38	9.53	14.5
Jalandhar	10.17	34.74	24.41	18.06	9.65	13.13
Hoshiarpur	11.69	32.67	23.52	18.31	10.14	15.35
SBS NAGAR	12.06	31.67	24.05	18.79	10.12	15.37
FATEH GARH						
SAHIB	10.46	34.28	25.3	17.96	9.34	13.12
Ludhiana	9.28	26.01	24.86	17.41	9.28	12.45
MOGA	11.62	33.32	27.05	17.67	8.62	13.35
Firozpur	9.39	36.06	25.44	17.77	8.33	12.39
MUKTSAR	10.52	36.14	25.83	17.76	8.36	11.91
Faridkot	10.52	35.31	25.55	17.95	8.52	12.66
Bathinda	10.43	36.32	24.7	17.73	8.46	12.79
MANSA	11.9	34.69	26.8	17.74	7.85	12.92
Patiala	9.95	35.76	25.8	17.73	8.55	12.16
Amritsar	9.65	35.57	25.78	17.72	8.63	12.3
Tarn Taran	10.13	33.84	25.34	18.08	8.62	14.12
Rupnagar	10.82	31.98	24.45	18.55	10.11	14.91
S.A.S nagar	11.04	36.37	25.2	17.56	9.15	11.73
Sangrur	10.04	34.49	24.88	18.08	8.59	13.96
Barnala	11.03	34.94	23.65	18.38	9.11	13.92

Census 2011

High proportion of ageing population 2011

SAS Nagar, Barnala and Rupnagar districts are included in high category with 11.04, 11.03 and 10.82 per cent of ageing population respectively. SAS Nagar is top in this list, Age group of elderly population 60 to 64 has very high category, and age group 80+ has 11.73 per cent lie in very low category.

Moderate proportion of Ageing Population 2011

Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Muktsar, Faridkot, Fateh Garh Sahib and Bathinda with 10.80, 10.65, 10.52, 10.52, 10.46 and 10.43 proportion of ageing population to the total population six districts lie in this category respectively.

Low proportion of Ageing Population 2011

There are three districts Jalandhar, Tarn taran and Sangrur lie in low category with 10.17, 10.13 and 10.04 percent of ageing population respectively.

Very low proportion of Ageing Population 2011

There are four districts lie in very low proportion of ageing population, in which Patiala is on top with the 9.95 percent of ageing population and then Amritsar with 9.65, Firozpur with 9.39 and Ludhiana with 9.28 percent of ageing population to the total population of the districts.

Crude Birth Rate of Punjab 2011

Introduction: India's crude birth rate is 21.2 per thousand population which is higher then Punjab state average 16.7. Kerala with 14.7, Tamil Nadu with14.9 and Goa with 14.3 crude birth rate all three districts which has more proportion of ageing population then Punjab, lower in crude birth rate. (Christophe Z Guilmoto, S Irudaya Rajan)

Very High Category of Crude Birth rate 2011: There are four districts which are on top in crude birth rate in Punjab that are Firozpur with 18.9, Tarn Taran 18.4 and S.A.S. Nagar with 18.2, Mukatsar has 18 percent of crude birth rate.

High Category of Crude Birth rate 2011: Patiala, Faridkot, Bathinda, and Barnala four districts lie in high category of crude birth rate which has 17.3, 16.9, 16.9 and 16.9 percent of crude birth rate respectively.
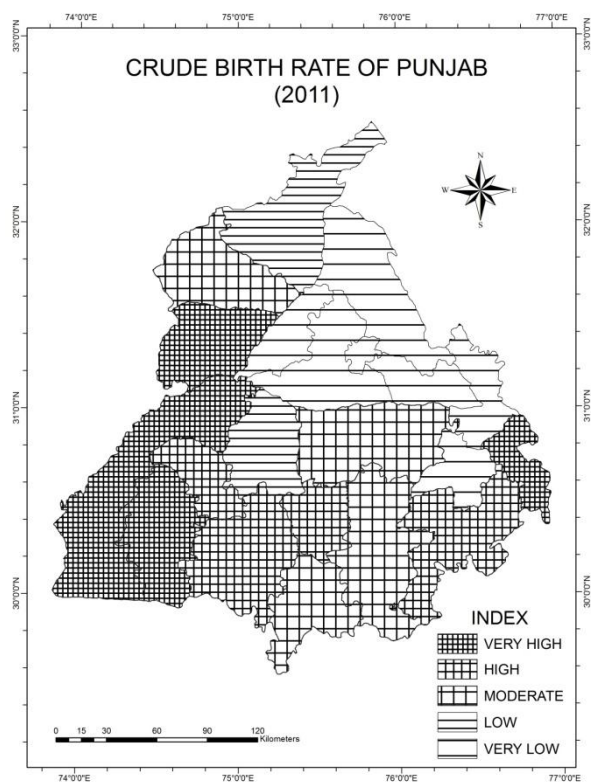
Moderate Category of Crude Birth rate 2011: Four districts Sangrur, Amritsar, Mansa and Ludhiana lie in moderate category with 16.8, 16.8, 16.8 and 16.4 percent of crude birth rate respectively.

Table No. 1.2. Crude Birth Rate 2011

	CBR
PUNJAB	16.7
Gurdaspur	16.1
Kapurthala	15.5
Jalandhar	15.1
Hoshiarpur	15.8
S.B.S. Nagar	14.9
Fateh Garh Sahib	15.8
Ludhiana	16.4
Moga	16.1
Firozpur	18.9
Mukatsar	18
Faridkot	16.9
Bathinda	16.9
Mansa	16.8
Patiala	17.3
Amritsar	16.8
Tarn Taran	18.4
Rupnagar	15.5
S.A.S nagar	18.2
Sangrur	16.8
Barnala	16.9

Census 2011

Low Category of Crude Birth rate 2011: Two districts Gurdapur and Moga lie in this low category with both district's crude birth rate is 16.1 percent.
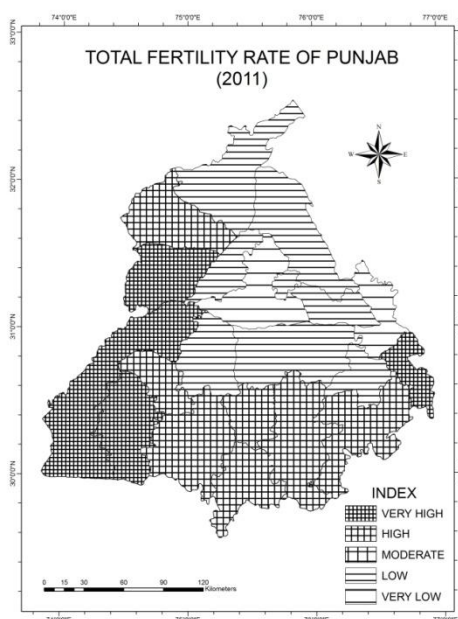

CRUDE BIRTH RATE OF PUNJAB (2011)

Very Low category of Crude birth rate 2011: There are six districts which lie in very low category of crude birth rate, these districts are Hoshiarpur, Fatehgarh Sahib, Kapurthala, Pupnagar, Jalandhar and S.B.S. Nagar with 15.8, 15.8, 15.5, 15.5, 15.1 and least crude birth rate in S.B.S Nagar district respectively.

Total Fertility Rate 2011

Fertility rate is also a determine factor of ageing population. India has 2.66 children per woman, which is higher than Punjab 2.1. kerala with 1.58 rate, Tamil Nadu with 1.62 rate, Goa with 1.54 rate also lower than Punjab. (Christophe Z Guilmoto, S Irudaya Rajan)

Table no. 1.3. Total Fertility Rate 2011

	TFR 2011
PUNJAB	2.1
Gurdaspur	2
Kapurthala	1.9
Jalandhar	1.8
Hoshiarpur	1.9
SBS NAGAR	1.9
FATEH GARH SAHIB	1.9
Ludhiana	2
MOGA	2
Firozpur	2.4
MUKTSAR	2.2
Faridkot	2.1
Bathinda	2.1
MANSA	2.1
Patiala	2.1
Amritsar	2.1
Tarn Taran	2.3
Rupnagar	1.9
S.A.S nagar	2.2
Sangrur	2.1
Barnala	2.1

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE OF PUNJAB (2011)

Very high category of Total Fertility Rate 2011: Firozpur with 2.4 percent Tarn Taran with 2.3 percent, Muktsar with 2.2 percent and S.A.S Nagar district has 2.2 percent of Total Fertility Rate in 2011.

High Category of Total Fertility Rate 2011: Faridkot, Mansa, Bathinda, Patiala, Amritsar, Sangrur and Barnal lie in high category, all districts have 2.1 percent of total fertility rate.

Low Category of Total Fertility Rate 2011: Seven districts Gurdaspur, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, and Moga, Fateh Garh Sahib, Hushiarpur, S.B.S. Nager and Rupnagar lie in this category.

Very low Category of Total Fertility Rate 2011: Jalandhar is only district which is lying in this category with 1.8 children per women.

Conclusion

There is inverse relationship between proportions of ageing population and crude birth rate and total fertility rate. Very high proportion of aging population in S.B.S. Nagar, Mansa, Hushiarpur and Moga districts on the other hand crude birth rate of S.B.S. Nagar Hushiarpur and Moga districts are lie under low rate except Mansa district.

Total fertility of S.B.S. Nagar, Hushiarpur and Moga districts is also low. Ludhiana district has also low fertility rate but on the other hand proportion of ageing population is also very low in this district, reasons behind this may be migration factor.

Patiala, Amritsar, Firozpur and Ludhiana have very low proportion of ageing population. Crude birth rate of Firozpur is very high Patiala is high and Ludhiana and Amritsar have moderate crude birth rate.

Total fertility rate of Firozpur district is very high, Patiala and Amrisar is also in high category of total fertility rate according to the 2011 Census. Mansa district is also exceptional in this category because of high total fertility rate of Mansa district.

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