

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF OLD AGE POPULATION BIHAR



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Abstract

The process of urbanization, which is associated with high fertility and rapid population increase in India and in an impoverished state like Bihar, is heavily influenced by the forces that regulate the growth and mobility of the people, also known as population dynamics. This is because urbanisation is associated with high fertility and rapid population increase in India. In addition to shifting people from rural areas to urban settings, the process of urbanisation also brings about changes to the entire social structure as well as demographic characteristics. These characteristics include occupation, culture, way of life, and general behaviour. The majority of the data bases that were utilised come from the census as well as the sample registration system that was made available by the registrar general of India. Both of these systems were published by the Indian government. The socioeconomic profile has addressed a variety of subjects, some of which include the following: the literacy rate of the elderly; their educational level; their regional pattern; their marriage status; widowhood; the old age dependency ratio; the labour participation rate; and their regional pattern. Other factors, such as their regional pattern, have also been covered for the profile.

keywords: Economic, Analysis, Population

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is a long-term, ongoing social transformation from traditional rural societies to contemporary urban communities. Population growth is defined as the average decadal change

in the population caused by an excess or deficit of births over deaths as well as the balance of migrants entering and leaving the country or any region. The process of urbanisation, which is associated with high fertility and rapid population increase in India and in an impoverished state like Bihar, is heavily influenced by the forces that regulate the growth and mobility of the people, or population dynamics. Urbanization alters the entire social structure as well as demographic traits including occupation, culture, lifestyle, and overall behaviour in addition to moving people from rural to urban locations. One of the key aspects of the shifts is the occupational shift from agriculture to industry and services in urban areas. Urbanization must have been aided in some way by improved agricultural performance, particularly in the districts of Bihar's output of wheat and rice. Urbanization thus shows the shift away from an agricultural economy to one focused on industry and services, which aid in the construction of infrastructure and give citizens access to at least basic amenities. In other words, through the trade of products, services, capital, labour, social structure, and information technology, industrialization and growth processes produce urbanisation. We can conclude by saying that urbanisation results from individuals moving from rural to urban areas. This causes a rise in the urban population, which may also cause additional changes in things like land use, the economy, and culture. Living in an urban area is linked to higher levels of literacy and educational attainment, which in turn influences better health, lower fertility rates, and lower mortality rates. In addition, there are more chances for social and political participation as well as easier access to social services. Urbanization has had some bad effects as well, such as poor housing conditions, communicable diseases, poor nutrition, and inadequate sanitation, all of which have a direct impact on the quality of life for those who live in urban areas. Continuous population concentration in urban areas results in the adoption of certain social features that are uncommon in rural communities. In affluent nations, urbanisation has been a very slow and steady process, however in developing nations like India, it is quite quick and is followed by rapid expansion in service sectors rather than industrialisation. Even though urbanisation has been seen as an unavoidable component of economic development and is associated with the entire spectrum of factors that contribute to economic growth and social changes, it is a recent phenomenon in the state of Bihar and is still in its infancy. Despite this, urbanisation is undoubtedly a byproduct of economic development and industrialization. However, other variables, such as the trade of goods and services, human capital, information technology, and social phenomena, all contribute to urbanisation. In Bihar, where there is an agricultural economy but no non-agricultural sector, urbanisation is 11.3 percent as opposed to 31.2 percent

for all of India, and population growth in Bihar is 25.42 percent as opposed to 17.70 percent nationwide.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC

The Ganga Basin accounts for 26% of the nation's land area and hosts around 43% of its inhabitants (448.3 million as per 2001 census). A huge number of people's livelihoods are dependent on the Ganga River's resources, either directly or indirectly. In order to prepare a comprehensive GRBMP, it is crucial to analyse the components of the population living in the Ganga basin, their pattern of growth, composition, concentration, level of education, economic activities, health constraints, etc. This is because the river Ganga and its population base have a very strong and ongoing interrelationship. The fact that an expanding population is dependent on a limited supply of natural resources for survival is one of the many connections between population increase and environmental degradation. One of the many factors that affect water resource management and put more strain on the water resource base is demographic influences. Understanding population growth and composition, the sectoral makeup of the labour force, changes in settlement patterns, health indicators, livelihood patterns, and their potential effects on river water resources, among other things, is crucial for the effective and sustainable management of the basin. Water is not just an economic resource but also a socio-cultural and environmental resource, therefore management of the basin must be considered as a part of the larger environment and in relation to socio-economic demands and potentials, understanding the political and cultural context. This paper focuses on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population in the basin area and how they may affect the management of the river basin while keeping these factors in mind. According to the position of the Ganga River and the administrative structure, a complete report based on the demographic and socioeconomic situation of the population in the basin region is separated into four parts. These include the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the populations of the Upper Ganga Basin (Uttarakhand), Middle Ganga Basin (Uttar Pradesh), and Lower Ganga Basin, which includes the states of Bihar and West Bengal separately.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This paper's goal is to analyse the current situation and determine future directions for population stabilisation in Bihar, India, by looking at the programmes and policies that could

contribute to this goal. The paper discusses the state of Bihar's family planning programmes and population policies, which would hasten the process of population stabilisation. It has mostly depended on a variety of secondary sources, such as literature reviews, desk research, government reports, policy papers on population, health, and other topics. However, information was also gathered by talking to various stakeholders, including government officials, the Bihar State Health Society, the Public Health Resource Network, donor organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and individuals, about the state of the nation's health, population, and reproductive health in Bihar. A profile of Bihar's population and development is given in this paper. In section three, it examines the status of family planning in terms of current use and unmet demand. The development of population policies and programmes is then discussed. Following are the tactics for obtaining replacement fertility and consequent population stabilisation, along with the conditions for their execution. Conclusion: Although the technical group on population projection, Registrar General of India (2006) had predicted that Bihar will reach replacement level of fertility by the year 2021, we can be cautiously optimistic that replacement fertility could be reached in 20–25 years based on recent improvement trends in socioeconomic development and family planning programme performance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper offers a demographic analysis, as well as social and economic data pertaining to the senior citizens of Bihar. The size of the elderly population, their regional distribution in Bihar, the rate of growth, the mortality rate of the elderly, the age specific death rate after age sixty, the sex-ratio of the elderly, their regional distribution, and the expectation of life at age sixty are all included in the demographic profile. The majority of the data bases that were utilised come from the census as well as the sample registration system that was released by the registrar general of India. Some of the topics that have been covered for the socioeconomic profile include things like the literacy rate of the elderly, their educational level, their regional pattern, their marital status, widowhood, old age dependency ratio, work participation rate, and their regional pattern. Other topics that have been covered for the profile include their regional pattern. These assessments were carried out with the use of census data spanning a number of different decades. With the use of NSS data, we were also able to discuss the current state of the senior population's health. It focuses mostly on chronic illnesses and the high incidence of those diseases among the elderly and those with physical limitations.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The manifestation of a number of demographic characteristics, including birth rate, mortality rate, life expectancy, age structure, and so on, is the process known as ageing. If the rates of fertility and death are both high, the population will have a huge base of young people and a small proportion of people in their old age. This is because of the positive feedback loop between the two factors. The fall in these rates adds to the growth in proportion of adult persons in the population. In the last phase of demographic transition, both of these rates become low, which finally results in large proportion of old people. A variety of different demographic factors both contribute to and influence this rather straightforward dynamic. The rise in the number of people aged 65 and older is partially attributable to an improvement in life expectancy. The proportion of individuals sixty years and beyond in the total population of India has climbed from 5 percent in 1901 to 7.4 percent in 2001 (fig.3 .1) (fig.3 .1)

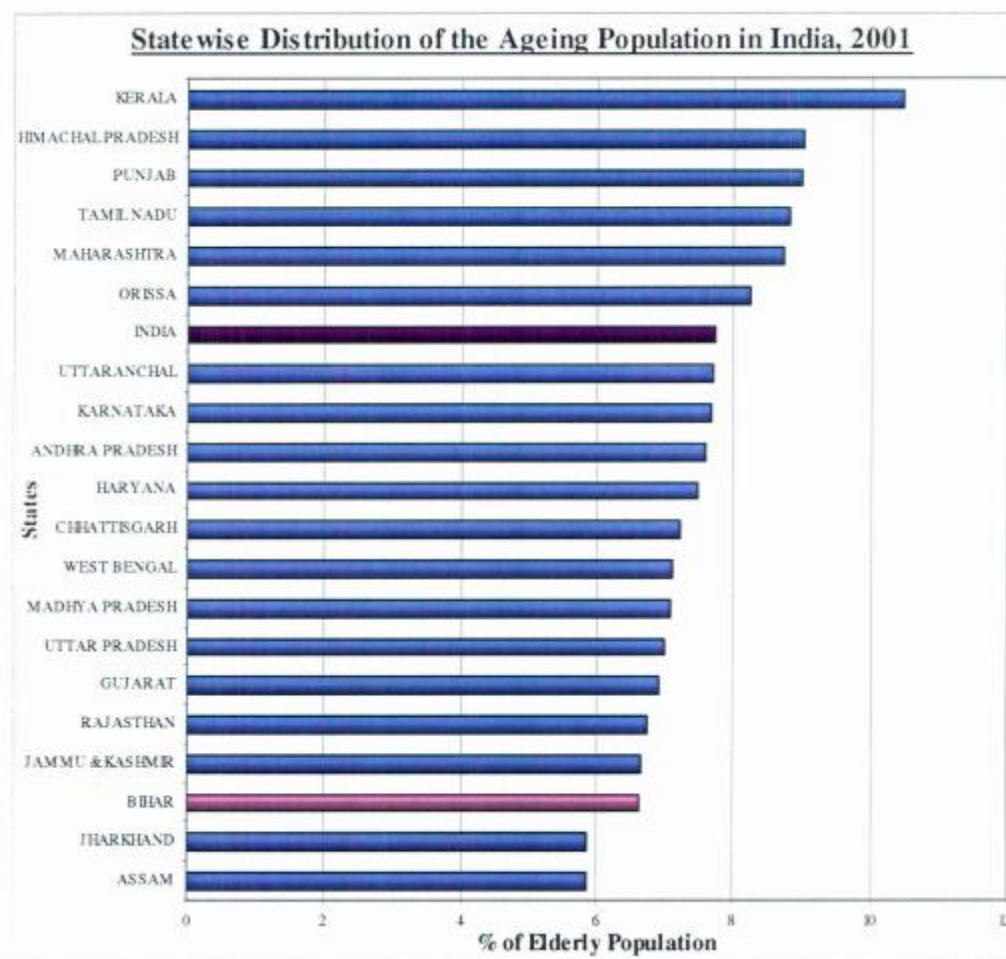


Fig 3. 1 about 9 percent will be reached by the year 2016 1 The percentage of Bihar's total population that is made up of people aged 60 and over was 6.63 percent in the year 2001.

ECONOMIC AND HEALTH DETERMINANTS

Incorporating both objective and subjective components of quality of life was the goal of this study. The complexity of the problem has intentionally been explored, and respondents have been asked to share their difficult-to-quantify perceptions, experiences, and expectations. The economic and health determinants of elderly people's quality of life will be examined in this paper, respectively. Economic factors have been examined for two major categories of elderly people: dependent and independent. Four major categories—general health, disabilities, dietary consumption, and health infrastructure—have been used to study various elements of health. The paper starts with a frequency distribution of respondents in the sample area with various features. The frequency distribution is followed in a bivariate study of many variables with the dependent variable. Finally, a regression model is used to comprehend how the independent factors affect quality of life.

QUALITY OF LIFE FROM THE ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

One of the most crucial components of quality of life is economics. A large section of the older population stops working and relies mostly on their savings, pensions, etc. For their financial needs, those who have no savings or other sources of income rely on others (their son, daughter, spouse, etc.). Numerous studies have revealed that elderly people who are financially independent are happier with their lives than those who do not have a source of income. Numerous studies have revealed that older people who have no source of income are not treated properly within their own families (Lita J. Domingo and John B. Casterline, 1992, Savita Vermani, 1997 etc.). The economic elements of the aged population, both dependent and independent, are covered in this section. The indicators chosen under economic views are related to the source of income, the nature of the work, senior citizens' income, ownership of land, size of ownership, ownership of animals, etc.

Economic Background of the Respondents

Economic status in this study refers to whether the respondent is independent and self-sufficient or dependent on another person for his or her financial needs. Figuring 4.1

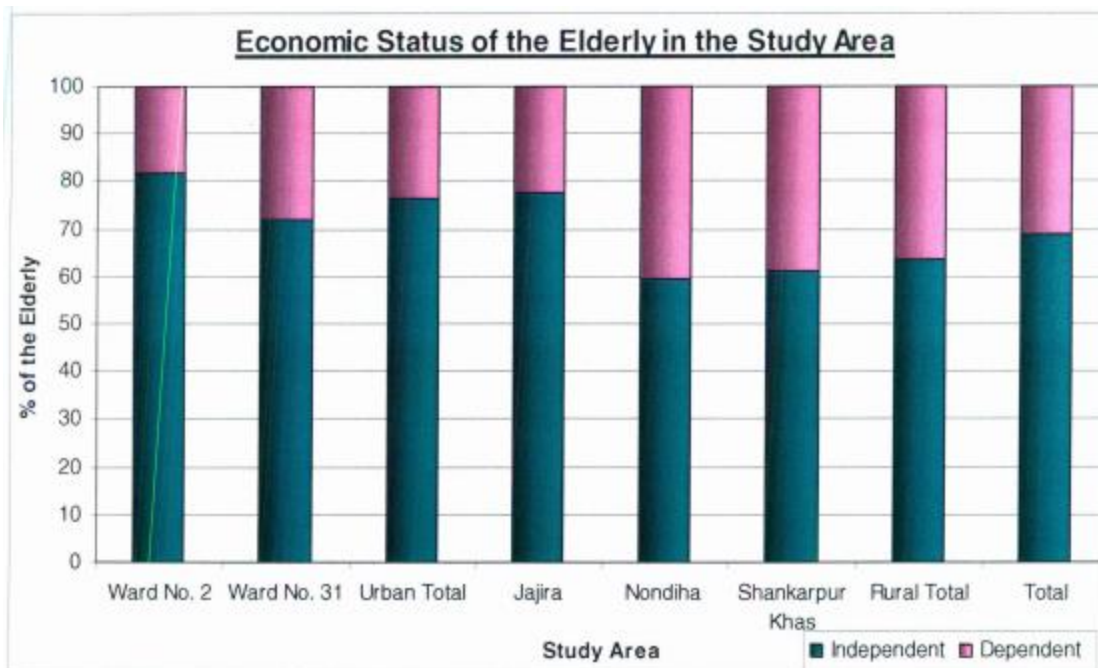


Fig 4. 1 demonstrates that a significant portion of the elderly are independent across the five different study areas. Urban areas (76.60%) have a higher level of independence than rural areas (63.80%), in comparison. Nondiha village has the highest percentage of elderly residents who are dependent upon others (40.70%). In the study area, 69 percent

of the elderly have their own source(s) of income and are self-sufficient in terms of their financial needs.

Source of Income

The sources of income for elderly people who are self-sufficient financially are shown in Table 1. Nearly 20% of older people do not have any sources of income. This ratio is 31.5 for rural areas and 21.3 for urban areas. Agriculture and pensions have emerged as substantial contributors in the rural and urban areas, respectively, among individuals who have mentioned some sources of income. In total, 20.5 percent of seniors receive pensions. In terms of residence, senior residents receive pensions at a rate of 1.5% in rural areas and 47.9% in urban areas. The elderly make up 30.8 percent of the agricultural workforce. In terms of residence, urban areas had 3.2 percent and rural areas 50.8 percent.

Table 1 Sources of income of the Elderly In ' the study Area

Sources of Income	U1	U2	UT	R1	R2	R3	RT	Total
Agriculture	6.80	0.00	3.20	33.30	53.70	57.10	50.80	30.80
No Source	11.40	30.00	21.30	3.70	38.90	38.80	31.50	27.20
Pension	63.60	34.00	47.90	3.70	1.90	2.00	1.50	20.50
Wage	4.50	14.00	9.60	59.30	5.60	2.00	15.40	12.90
Business	13.60	20.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.80	7.60
House Rent	0.00	2.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

percent of elderly people make their living from agriculture. Nearly 13 percent of the elderly work, with 15.4 percent doing so in rural regions and 9.6 percent in cities. With 0.8 percent in rural and 17 percent in urban regions, about 7.6 percent of people make their living from businesses and other associated work.

Table 2: Types of Work. In which Respondents are Economically Involved

Types of Work	U1	U2	UT	R1	R2	R3	RT	Total
Do not work any more	54.50	54.00	54.30	3.70	38.90	38.80	31.50	41.10
Managing agriculture	6.80	2.00	4.30	96.30	61.10	57.10	66.90	40.60
Business	18.20	18.00	18.10	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.80	7.60
Rickshaw Puller	0.00	8.00	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80
Housework	2.30	4.00	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30
Labour	4.50	2.00	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30
Practicing Medicine	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Academics	2.30	2.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Laundry	0.00	4.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Cobbler	2.30	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Sweeper, Housemaid	2.30	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Milking the Cattle	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.80	0.40
Sj)iritual Work	2.30	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Painter	0.00	2.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Barber	0.00	2.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40

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Politician	0.00	2.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

CONCLUSIONS

The current study's objectives included examining the interactions between numerous factors that affect senior people's quality of life and developing a quality of life index for the Patna District's elderly population. Seven papers make up the entire study. Introduction was the subject of Paper 1. The paper 2 presentation of the literature review. Based on secondary data, Paper 3 discusses the demographic, sociological, and economic profile of the senior population in Bihar. In papers four, five, and six, the analysis of the primary data has been completed. While paper five focuses on the housing, familial, and social environments of the senior population, paper four deals with the economic and health determinants of the quality of life of the elderly. In paper six, the quality of life index has been calculated and analysed. The summary and conclusion of the study are presented in this paper, which also serves as the thesis's last paper. The paper -by-paper synopsis is shown below. The study's introduction, goals, research questions, data sources, methodology, and an overview of the study area are all included in Paper 1.

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