A STUDY ON POPULATION DEMOGRAPHY OF HARYANA

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ABSTRACT

We generate predictions on the population of the state of Haryana up until the year 2025 using the year 2011 as a starting point. In order to adequately account for future changes, a number of assumptions have been made because the population prediction deals with the future, which is unknown. The following is a list of these presumptions. As a result, Haryana's current borders won't alter, and its fertility, mortality, and emigration rates will continue to follow their historical trends. Due to the fact that the quantity of human resources and the demands for them vary based on population size, an estimation of the population for the forthcoming period is an essential tool for development and planning. The alternatives for implementing the techniques were restricted to things like ratios, growth differentials, and compound annual growth, among other things, because not all of the required data was available. These requests for advance planning are required in order to achieve optimal resource allocation and population ratios in terms of infrastructure development, housing health, educational planning facilities, and other distinguishing measure facilities.

KEYWORDS: *Compound annual growth rate, extrapolation, demographic information, and growth differential.*

INTRODUCTION

Haryana is a state in India with a historic name (also spelled Haritanaka). A newly created state was separated from the existing state of Punjab on November 1, 1966, based on language. The name of this state is Jammu and Kashmir. The Kuru region, which is in northern India, has historically included it. The word "Haryana" first appears in Vibudh Shridha's work Apabhramsha, which was written in the 12th century. Its northern boundary is with the Himachal Pradesh state, and its western and southern borders are with Rajasthan. Between this state and its neighbour to the east, Uttarakhand, is marked by the Yamuna River. About 88.23% of people in Haryana identify as Hindu, followed by Muslims (5.78%), Sikhs (5.53%), and other people (0.45%). In 2001, 18655925 people identified as Hindus, compared to 1222196 Muslims and 117062 Sikhs. However, it appears that a significant number of immigrants are now arriving in the state from other parts of the nation, particularly from the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. India is a developing country, as is well known, therefore Haryana... The population growth in developing nations is not a good trend, though. Because of this, it is essential that we apply population projection methodologies to study the demographic situation. The attempt by scientists to predict the composition of the future population based on particular hypotheses and the data now available is known as "population projection." An important part of these

mathematical endeavours is the assumptions that were made and the possibility that they will prove to be correct.

Predicting human fertility and mortality over the long term is difficult because of a variety of factors, including medical and health intervention strategies, food production and equitable distribution, climatic variability, socio-cultural context, political and economic conditions, and a host of other variables affecting population dynamics. Predicting the future trajectory of human fertility and mortality is not an easy assignment, particularly when looking farther into the future where medical and health intervention measures are certain to have an impact. Due to the tremendous difficulty of the exercises as a result, care must be taken when creating or using the population in light of the various constraints put in place. The need for population projection in India at various levels and by various components, such as age, sex, ruralurban, etc., for use by the official agencies across the board, both at the centre and the states, was acutely felt in 1958, on the eve of the creation of the third five-year plan. The official organisations at the centre and in the states would all use these projections. It was occasionally crucial to have a population prediction at the official level for planning purposes. The number and growth of India's population continues to be of great interest to both India and the rest of the world. This is hardly surprising given that India is the second-most populous nation in the world. The government makes numerous estimates about the population of the nation at the national level (National and agencies from time to time). Additionally, each demographer creates their own projections for the nation as a whole as well as, in some circumstances, for subnational government.

Forecasts for the entire world as well as for specific countries are made by the demographic divisions of the United Nations, the World Bank, the United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA), and other international organisations. The task of population projection has been carried out on behalf of the Indian Planning Commission by the office of the registrar general and census commissioner since 1958. This duty was initially delegated to India's office of the registrar general. The registrar general of India presided over the first committee on population projection, which was constituted by the planning commission in 1958. The task assigned to the committee was to prepare a set of demographic projections for India and each of its states that could be utilised to create the third five-year plan. After that, this committee was frequently reconvened in order to update the official projection numbers that had already been established on the basis of the most recent census data that was available. Here, a forecast of the population of Haryana is made using data from the census conducted by the Registrar General of India.

ASSUMPTIONS

A number of different sets of assumptions are used to generate the population predictions. These, in turn, result from being aware of past trends, both short-term and long-term, as well as government policies and any other relevant information that affects the population movement in a certain place. The most crucial presumption in these scenarios is that there won't be any changes in the state of Haryana until 2025, the year for which population predictions are created. Second, the current patterns of fertility and mortality are expected to

persist, not just in the state of Haryana but also in the areas that are near to Haryana. Ultimately, non-demographic factors like natural disasters wouldn't be taken into account in the scenario. The current set of estimates could be characterised as being more exploratory than prescriptive. It has been suggested that a variety of approaches be used, and the outcomes of each should be compared to one another, in order to lessen the negative impact that assumptions have on the predicted population numbers and to increase the reliability of these figures. In this experiment, the projection statistics were produced by averaging the population projections that were closest to each other.

TECHNIQUES

Demographers employ a variety of techniques, some of which are analytical and others of which are mechanical, to produce reliable forecasts of the future population. While analytical approaches distinguish between the relative contributions of the two most significant processes of population growth, fertility and death, mechanical methods concentrate on the population as a whole. Projections on the population of Haryana have been created by combining a variety of different statistical techniques. Two approaches, ratio and growth differential, which were selected because to the dependability of the processes and the availability of the data, were used to project the population of Haryana. Each approach is broken out in terms of the presumptions it makes, the data it needs, the features it has, and the restrictions it imposes. All steps taken and calculations made while projecting the population using either of the two approaches have been published with the goal of making them available to any other academic who might be interested.

A REVIEW OF PREVIOUS WORKS

Because of their potential for the future, scholars were interested in the ageing old population and studied the government's plans for their welfare. The old population has been rapidly increasing over the past 50 years, but modernization has accelerated throughout same time, claims Visaria, P. (2001). The effectiveness of state-sponsored programmes for the wellbeing of the elderly population is called into question by this. Understanding the needs of the elderly in terms of finances S. Irudaya Rajan (2001) draws attention to problems with the national social assistance program's implementation, including problems with participants' precise identification and incorrect estimates of the financial burden on the government. The new pension plan that the government is promoting is suited for those who can save for their retirement, hence an alternate plan for people with low incomes is urgently needed, according to Ahuja R. (2003). because they are not qualified for the advantages of the new pension scheme. According to research by Gopal M., not all old people in Indian states are covered by social support programmes (2006). It is challenging to imagine how more disadvantaged populations might be covered given that the majority of governmental spending is on infrastructure or defence. Researchers in developing countries are interested in population ageing and related issues since these regions are most impacted by the large demographic change known as population ageing after wealthier nations.

AREA JUSTIFICATION FOR STUDY

Haryana became a state in 1961, and ever since then, the state's economy has grown at a record-breaking rate. The state of Haryana is significant to the nation. The state's economy is currently transitioning from one that is based on agricultural to one that is based on industry. This shift in the state's economy shows an increase in the state's per capita income as well as, obviously, an improvement in the standard of living for its residents. This development illustrates its impact on the state's demographic aspect in the form of a chain reaction. In this environment, an increase in both the absolute number and the percentage of the senior population is crucial, and the government must give it the attention it requires.

OBJECTIVE

1. To study on A Study On Population Demography Of Haryana

2. To study on socio-cultural context, political and economic conditions

METHODOLOGY

The goal of this research paper is to investigate the demographic trends of the old population in Haryana from the time of its establishment to the 2001 census and to evaluate the many policies that the Haryana government has created and implemented for the welfare of this population segment. Secondary sources of data are used in this investigation. The descriptive writing is the main topic of the study paper. The censuses conducted in Haryana at various intervals of time and the statistical overview of the state are the primary sources of data used in this study.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The senior population in the state of Haryana will be covered in some detail in this essay. Several aspects related to the ageing population must be observed from the time of the state's formation to the current census in order to get a complete picture of the problem. Since its founding, Haryana has consistently improved in terms of a number of socioeconomic metrics, and this improvement reveals intriguing shifts in the state's population composition. It's a good thing that the state has been effective in lowering both its birth and death rates.
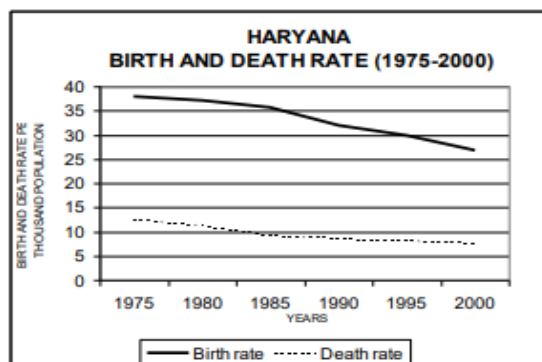

Figure 1 It shows unequivocally that the state's birth and death rates have been declining.

The state's birth rate was 38 per every 1,000 citizens in 1975, whilst its mortality rate was 12 per every 1,000. These rates had decreased to 32 and 8, respectively, by the year 2000. The state's mortality rate has decreased, indicating an increase in life expectancy between 1971 and 2001, when it was 64 and 67.3 years, respectively (Rajang, 1999:74-75). The proportion of senior individuals in the population has increased decade by decade from 2017 to 2020 as a result of the drop in death rate and increase in life expectancy.

Table 1 Growth of Elderly (60+) Population in Haryana (2017-2020)

Year	Total Population	Variation	Decadal Growth
2017	581103	------	------
2018	819027	237924	40.94
2019	1267741	448714	54.78
2020	1584089	316348	24.95

Source: Census of India of Social and Cultural tables of various years

The share of the population over the age of 65 abruptly increased between as seen in Table 1. The introduction of a pension programme for seniors in served as the principal impetus for this unexpected move. The primary prerequisite for members to be eligible for this pension was turning sixty. Due to this technique, family members expressed interest in stating the names of their older family members during the census enumeration. The elderly were not as significant to them without this plan, so they were not included in the census. One of the most well-known demographers, Irudaya Rajan, predicted that there would be 12.3 and 16.3 lakh people in Haryana over the age of 65 respectively. However, the state's target of 15.8 lakh population was only attained in 2020 as opposed to the original projection of 2021. The population's increasing pace and size of ageing should be enough to draw the attention of those responsible for formulating better policy for the future.

Table 2 Age Distribution Index in Haryana (2020-2021)

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2018	12.52	12.47	12.81
2019	15.18	15.06	15.06
2020	19.16	20.25	17.46
2021	20.89	21.33	19.67

Source: Using data from the Indian Census as well as social and cultural tables from a range of years

The state exhibits an increase in the ageing index* every census year, which is consistent with the rising percentage of its old population. The ageing index was just 12.52 in 1971 (Table 2), but by 2001, it had risen to 20.89. The proportion of adults aged 60 and older to all children is referred to as the "index of ageing." We can now claim that the average size of a household in the state is being influenced by both the number of children and the number of older people as a result of the growth in the ratio of elderly people to children to one hundred. The table shows that while the index value is rising in both rural and urban areas, it is comparatively high in rural areas. The fact that the index value has increased is a sign that there are better healthcare facilities nearby, but it is also a sign that there are difficulties in providing for elderly family members. Depending on their gender, older people receive varying degrees of treatment. When it comes to the kind of treatment they receive, women typically suffer the worst. Table 3 displays the gender distribution of the elderly and is arranged based on where they reside. Positive trend: the state's older population is becoming more sexually diverse over time. In addition, it's crucial to remember that in 1991 (Table 3), for the first time, there were more females than males in the elderly population of cities. The gender ratio in metropolitan areas has increased to 1022 females for every thousand males as of the most recent census year.

Table 3 The gender composition of the elderly, broken down by location

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2018	662	644	756
2019	725	701	835
2020	933	913	1014
2021	991	981	1022

Source: Census of India, as well as multiple years' worth of Social and Cultural Tables.

Surprisingly, the ratio of males to females in rural areas has remained lower than that of the population in metropolitan areas. Among other probable factors, the better economic conditions and easier access to medical services may be to blame for the higher sex ratio in the older population in metropolitan regions.

The marital status of the elderly in the state reveals (table 4) that a sizeable portion of the elderly female population is single as a result of the loss of their husband, which goes hand in hand with this better sex ratio in rural as well as in urban areas. Figure 2 shows that, compared to women, men experience widowhood at a far lower rate as they get older.

Table 4 Situations Regarding Marriage Among the Elderly in Haryana

Year	Male		Female	
	*CM	*W	CM	W
1981	75.45	21.5	47.55	52.1
1991	80.8	16.2	60.9	38.7
2001	78.1	17.43	59.5	39.4

Source: Census of India, as well as multiple years' worth of Social and Cultural Tables Note that CM stands for "currently Married"

*W= widow/widower

There is a substantial gender disparity in widowhood, which is caused by a variety of variables, the most notable of which being women's higher life expectancies than men's and women's universal tendency to marry men who are older than themselves. Additionally, males who have experienced a loss have a much higher likelihood of finding love again and avoiding the status of widowhood (Rajan, 1999:35).
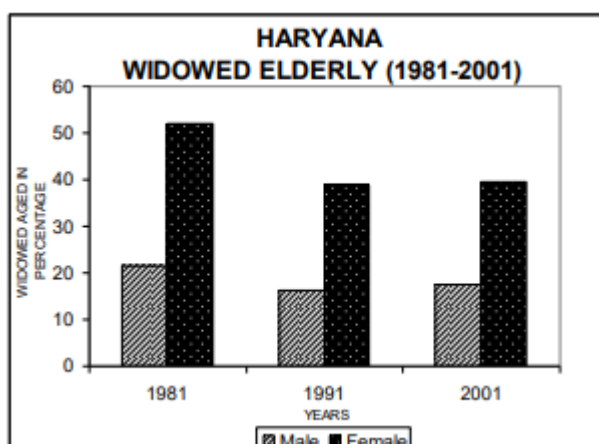

Fig. 2

Another factor that exacerbates the issue of elderly persons in the state is the decreased labour participation rate of the elderly population. A lower incidence of labour involvement is a result of both disability and illiteracy, two problems that are frequently seen in elderly persons. Disability among the state's old population is not quite as substantial as it is in relation to the other component. Data from the census on disability show that just 6% of those who were of legal age in 2001 had a handicap. This includes, among other things, challenges with vision, hearing, language, and movement. Only approximately 28% of persons aged 15 and up could read and write in 2001, according to the information in table 5. It suggests that the literacy rate among older individuals is really low.

Table 5 The percentage of Haryana's elderly and dependent population that can read and write (1981-2001)

Year	Total	Male	Female
1981	13.84	23.08	3.76
1991	17.00	27.46	5.80
2001	27.63	42.16	12.96

Source: Census of India, as well as multiple years' worth of Social and Cultural Tables

The percentage of illiterate ladies is startlingly high. The percentage of women over 60 who couldn't read or write in 2001 reached as high as 87 percent. The percentage of senior persons who can read and write has risen through time, as seen in the table. Only 13.84 percent of adults in that age group were literate in 1981. In all honesty, it was in a terrible condition. Since 2001, there has only been a very little improvement, and more work needs to be done. The elderly's high percentage of illiteracy inhibits them from comprehending modern science and technology. They are also prevented from comprehending the rules and rights that the law protects them from. If correctly utilised, each of these amenities has the potential to dramatically enhance the lives of senior citizens.

The discussion that has come before makes it very clear that Haryana's old population is rapidly increasing. To improve the lives of these group of individuals, the Haryana government has set up a number of programmes. An overview of the senior citizen programmes currently run by both the federal government and the state government of Haryana is provided in the section that follows.

Financial Support

The Haryana government started its pension scheme for those who were 60 years of age or older in 1987–1988—later than many other states. The monthly payment for the "Vridhavastha Samman Bhata Yojna" was initially 100 rupees, but it has now been raised to 500–700 rupees. Almost 1404945 elderly people who qualified for the programme were covered as of December 2010. The Haryana government spends roughly Rs 824 crore per year on various incentives and services for senior citizens under various programmes. The state government launched a Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS) that the postal service offers with a high interest rate of 9%, and it has gained popularity in the Punjab circle, where over 820 accounts have been opened and a total of Rs 26 crore have been collected.

Medical Needs

As part of a package, the BPL population obtains free surgery treatments, and it is also reasonably priced for others. There are a great deal fewer surgical procedures conducted in public hospitals than in private ones. There is a provision for separate lines for older people when they visit hospitals and healthcare facilities for clinical examinations or other health-

related problems. Additionally, free eyeglasses are given to senior citizens living in low-income households.

Transportation Organization

Additionally, the State Government provides a 50% discount off the standard bus fare for women who are 60 years of age or older who ride buses run by Haryana Roadways. During the fiscal year 2010–11, a budget allocation of Rs. 2 crore was made for the recipients of this concession.

For Senior Citizens in Need

The State Government has also implemented a comprehensive programme system to improve senior citizens' quality of life. For the operation of daycare facilities, old age homes, mobile health care, physiotherapy clinics, hearing aids, special care, help lines, consultant centres, multi-facility care centres for elderly widows, voluntary bureaus for the elderly, etc., the programmes offer grants in aid to Non-Governmental Organizations or Voluntary Organizations.

The Haryana government has also decided to open Senior Citizen Clubs in each of the state's urban communities. In 2009–2010, Rs 44.82 lakh were sanctioned for the purpose of operating these clubs in the districts of Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Hisar, Narnaul, Bhiwani, Karnal, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonepat, Panipat, and Jind.

The State Government has also started implementing a plan to create Senior Citizen Samman Clubs in the communities. The initiative has a budgetary allocation of Rs 160.50 lakh for the fiscal year 2010–11, and Rs 160.50 lakh were approved for the construction of such clubs in 1,000 villages for the fiscal year 2009–2010. The Ch. Bansi Lal nursing home for the aged in Rewari, which is run by the State Government, also provides its inmates with a monthly ration payment of Rs 1,000 and pocket money of Rs 50. There is space in the facility for 100 inmates. This home offers free lodging, boarding, healthcare, and entertainment to its residents.

Senior Citizen Awards The Haryana government has introduced the State Award Scheme in an effort to boost the morale of senior citizens. The Ch. Ranbir Singh Centenarian Award, Mother Teresa Award, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Courage and Bravery Award, Mahatma Gandhi Panchayat Award, and Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Lifetime Achievement Award are five honours worth a total of Rs. 1 lakh each that are given to senior individuals every October 1.

Additionally, free identity cards are provided to senior citizens in the state so they can take advantage of state and federal government programmes. For the fiscal year 2010–2011, a budget allocation of Rs 1 crore has been made for this purpose. Numerous state government programmes designed to empower seniors and lift their spirits will surely accomplish both goals.

However, the support from the government and society is not enough for them. Literacy, sex distribution, marital status, and location of residence are just a few of the categories that have

unquestionably seen advances. But a lot of effort and attention needs to be put into this area for the benefit of the elderly.

The government has to focus more on this issue.

Financial situation: The state's economy, especially in rural parts, is centred on agriculture, and the majority of citizens are farmworkers who, in their latter years, have no other source of income. The state government's pension programmes are therefore insufficient, especially for elderly persons who are in need.

Health problems: People's health requirements rise as they get older. The government is putting programmes in place to assist this ageing senior population, but those who don't have access to a hospital close by regrettably suffer from age-related ailments. For the wellness of these elderly individuals, certain health check-up programmes, such as Anganvadi Workers, ASHA, and USHA for women and children, are vital.

Gendered Issues: The position of the elderly in the family is dictated by the elderly person's gender because men and women are treated differently in society. As a result, women's status also affects them in their latter years. It is critical to comprehend how ageing affects women in society because women's experiences differ from those of male members of society. Older women endure a loss of friends, employment, positions, status, influence, income, health, etc. in addition to an increase in the number of widows. When creating and implementing any policy, the government should consider the beneficiary's gender.

Literacy: The findings show that the elderly have relatively poor literacy rates, which is the main reason they are unaware of government programmes. To achieve this, a substantial advertising effort like "Nukkar Natak" is needed.

CONCLUSION

The older population in the state is increasing swiftly, as seen above, but due to extremely low literacy rates, they face special issues in terms of the economy, health, and aid. Concerns about elderly care are shown by the state's growing female employment rates and transition from nuclear to mixed family structures. It is commonly evident that older people, especially those in rural areas, are unaware of government programmes and unable to utilise them. To ensure that the elderly receive the care they require from the government, a comprehensive study is required to acquire access to this population.

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