GIS Mapping of Elderly Population in India.

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Abstract

Background: An attempt to analysis the characteristics of the elderly population in India as well as Uttar Pradesh by NSSO region classification. The 'elderly' group in a population is defined in terms of the proportion of person aged 60 years and above in the total population. Elderly population is an obvious consequence of the process of demographic transition.

Results: The demographic trend reveals that the population growth is more rapid among older age groups in India and Uttar Pradesh. World population is growing at a rate of 1.7 percent per year, while the aged population is growing at a rate of 2.4 percent per year. India's elderly is expected to increase by 123 million by 2020.

Methods: For the regional level analysis, all the districts of the state of Uttar Pradesh have been compiled and classified into five different regions at macro level. The classification of regions is based on the NSSO regions (2004). In this paper we show the distribution of elderly population in Uttar Pradesh by Geo-rectification, thematic layering, attribution and polygon generation. GIS mapping has been used to explore the data on elderly in ways that reveal relationships, patterns, and trends in the form of maps, and charts.

Conclusion: In a country like India, aged people suffer from more problems than developed countries. Today India is having second largest aged population after China in the world. Elderly population, in India and Uttar Pradesh are predominantly based in rural areas, as 70 percent of India's population live in the rural areas. In Uttar Pradesh, the absolute size of aged population is found highest among the Indian states.

Key words: Elderly, demographic transition, Geo-rectification, Polygon generation.