

Prevalence of Disabilities among the Elderly People belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class Categories of the Population in India

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ABSTRACT: The caste systems and the mind-sets of the people having power and authority are the reality of Indian society. The provisions earmarked in the Indian Constitution after Independence could not bring the desirable and equitable changes in the process of modernization of the Indian health culture and utilization of existing health care service facilities. 60+ elderly people, their health indices and quality of life are the results of their given health education with accessibility, availability and affordability of health care services provided earlier. The article is an attempt to analyse the prevalence, health disabilities of the elderly people belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class categories in India. It describes the distribution of the elderly age group, sex and residence along with disabilities on account of healthy aging. The methods adopted for this study are confined to the secondary data which have been collected from Census of India 2011, latest government reports and published articles. The findings of the study show the significant differences in different disabilities among the study population. Thus, it has been concluded that equitable health education and health care service provisions with a feasible strategic plan of actions for targeted population would definitely help to overcome the discrepancies and differences in the prevalence of disabilities of the elderly for healthy aging in the future.

KEY WORDS: Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Class, Education, Disability

I. INTRODUCTION:

The Government of India has recently disclosed that the 60 plus population would increase to about 340 million in India by 2050. While the United Nation projected the same to grow to 316.8 million by 2050 (UN, 2015), but the

HelpAge India estimated at 324 million (Helpage India, 2014). WHO defines old age as “the period of life when impairment of physical and mental functions becomes increasingly established by comparison in the previous period of life” Old age means reduced physical ability, involves the giving up of role playing in socio-economic activities, and a change in economic status moving from economic independence to economic dependence upon other’s for support. Since the life expectancy has been achieved due to improvements of health care services (WHO, 2014), the dynamics of ageing also appear to be changing in the age structure of the population even in the developing countries like India. While the concept of “active aging” fosters interest in the well-being, the determinants of quality of elderly life continues a major concern (Smith AE, 2004).

The individuals encounter change as they age, which include not only physical/biological but also social changes (Srivastava, K et al, 2012). Despite the desired and equitable provisions earmarked in the Indian Constitution after Independence, disparities and differences are existing in the forms of caste systems and its mind-sets of people in the society (Khan A M et al 2006). Today’s elderly people, their health indices and quality of life are the by-products of their given earlier state of affairs. Thus, the health disabilities of elderly people belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Class (OBC) categories stand-in to describe the road map and directions for policy formulation and execution to reduce the inequalities and variances in India. As observed the proportion of the disabled population is one vital indicator of the active ageing which is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security (Nair S B et al, 2019).

The Indian population as per 2011 census were 121 core, which by now as per general calculations, could be somewhere around 130 core. Similarly from 20.1 crore SC population of 2011, now it might be around 26 core, which is almost 20% SC people of the entire population in India. While 10.4 core ST population of 2011 census is calculated around 11.7 crore, which is 9% ST people of the total population in India. It has also been estimated that 49.6 core OBCs of the 2011 census are now nearly 53.3 core in Indian population which is 41% OBCs of the entire population in India. This shows, that remaining 39 crore people, which is 30%, are general categories of population in India (Govt. of India 2011). But there are a significant interstate disparities prevailing as distinguishing features in India, which results a complex whole among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward castes as they are having the distant past of Indian social and cultural traditions.

Status of SC, ST and OBC in India:

Scheduled Caste people live in the country having lowest rank in the caste hierarchy (Bharti N K, 2019). This low grade perception is applied to elderly people in both rural and urban areas in India. The main problems faced by the scheduled castes in the past and present are socio-economic, education, religious and political deprivation which are directly associated with the health and quality of elderly life. While the tribal people are hardly benefited by the modern health care delivery services as they continue to remain vulnerable due to illiteracy, ignorance, lack health care facilities and accessibilities of health care services (Bir T, 2006). The elderly tribal people are forced to take care on their own way pertaining to their own health with available health care service facilities at local level. They have hardly any other alternatives other than their own traditional means of diagnosis and cure for any of their diseases. But as per Indian Constitution, OBCs are described as "socially and educationally backward classes", and the Government of India is enjoined to ensure their social and educational development (Govt. of India, 2017). Despite the Government measures, the OBC could hardly improve their educational levels except the creamy layer of its population. The census of India 2011 did not classify OBC separately and enumerated data like SC and ST population, but in this analysis OBC information is presented in All Other category of the general population. However, the majority OBC population remains backward. So the disability, health behaviour and aging process among SC, ST and

OBC people continue to be precarious in India even today.

Health Disability of Elderly People:

Disability has been defined as a restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. It reflects how an individual is able to function in general areas of life (WHO, 2011). Therefore, it is obvious that people become more and more susceptible to chronic diseases, physical disabilities and mental incapacities in their old age.

Disability in the elderly has been categorized as: a) the elderly people are those who can manage in their daily activities with the help of mechanical devices; b) elderly people are those who have multiple health problems and severe limitations in mental and/or physical functioning that require very intensive levels of care; c) the elderly people are in between above two groups, they are functionally disabled in one or two ADLs (Activities of daily living) or have mild cognitive impairment (Venkoba Rao, et al, 2005)

However, in the 2011 census, Government of India clearly categorizes 21 disabilities classified by WHO into eight broad types as 1) in seeing, 2) in hearing, 3) in speech, 4) in movement, 5) mental retardation, 6) mental illness, 7) any others and 8) multiple disability. Each category of disability includes/covers its related morbidity prevalence (Govt. of India, 2011).

Later on the Government of India has modified the categories of disabilities into 21 types and the Rights to Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 as the Disability Legislation passed by the Indian Parliament to fulfil its obligation to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which India ratified in 2007 (Govt. of India, 2016). However, these disabilities have been noted as: Blindness, Low-vision, Leprosy Cured persons, Hearing Impairment, Locomotors Disability, Dwarfism, Intellectual Disability, Mental Illness, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Cerebral Palsy, Muscular Dystrophy, Chronic Neurological conditions, Specific Learning Disabilities, Multiple Sclerosis, Speech and Language disability, Thalassemia, Haemophilia, Sickle cell disease, Multiple Disabilities including deaf-blindness, Acid Attack victims, and Parkinson's disease. Since the present article focuses on data of 2011 census, the analysis of disability prevalence is done accordingly.

Therefore, exploring the magnitude of disabilities among SC, ST, and OBC categories of the population who remain backwards in socio-economic and educational status is an attempt to

analysis 2011 census data and to generate epidemiological information for decision making processes in India. Because, disabilities are significantly associated with older age, illiteracy, poor economic status, female gender, chronic illnesses, urban residence (Chen W, et al, 2015). Also the prevalence of disability is very high in rural area as the age advance prevalence of disability increased (Ganesh et al (2007) and ADLs disabilities are more in illiterate elderly (KavidraK, 2018).

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Data presented in this article are basically from the Census of India 2011 and secondary information published in different forms of publications such as articles, books, Government reports, etc. The main focus of the analysis is given to the Census of India 2011. For the sample size, the relevant data from all India total of SC, ST and All Other/OBC population and its classified determinants pertaining to the subject have been congregated to represent the country as a whole.

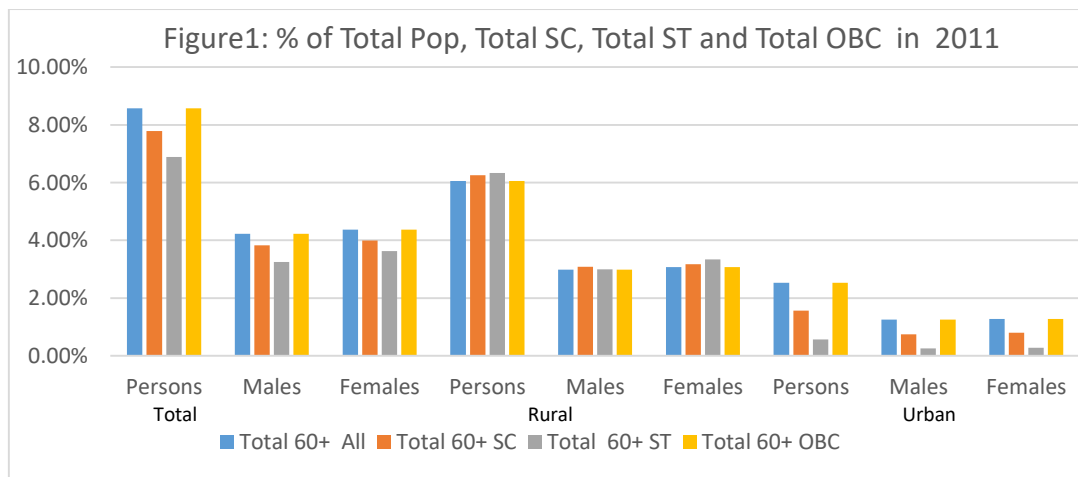
The collected data from a total sample of all India population have been scrutinized, organized, categorized and tabulated according to the content of the subject. Thus, the templates of the data related to SC, ST and All Other/OBC have been discussed and deliberated in the presentation of the article. Sometimes, census data are called as the primary data, but here it has been considered as secondary data published by the Government of

India and have been made available in public domain for analysis and discussion. However, a systematic endeavour has been trying to place the relevant and significant information in the context of the subject.

III. FINDINGS/RESULTS OF THE STUDY:

1.1. 60+ Population amongst SC, ST and OBC by Residence and Sex in India

In India there were nearly 104 million 60+ elderly persons (53 million females and 51 million males). While the percentage of elderly recorded in 2011 census were observed as all total of 8.57% elderly out of which 6.05% were in rural area and 2.53% in urban areas. Similarly, there were a total of 7.79% SC elderly in which 6.26% were in rural area and only 1.56% were in urban areas. In case of ST population there were a total of 6.89% elderly out of which 6.33% ST elderly were in the rural area and only 0.56% were found in urban area. But for the OBC population, it was calculated as a total of 8.57% OBC elderly out of which 6.05% were in rural area and 2.53% in urban area that is the same percentage of all total population in India as shown in table 1. However, it is clearly shown that the elderly people are mostly confined in the rural areas and the percentage of female elderly is higher than the male elderly in both rural and urban areas as shown in Figure 1.



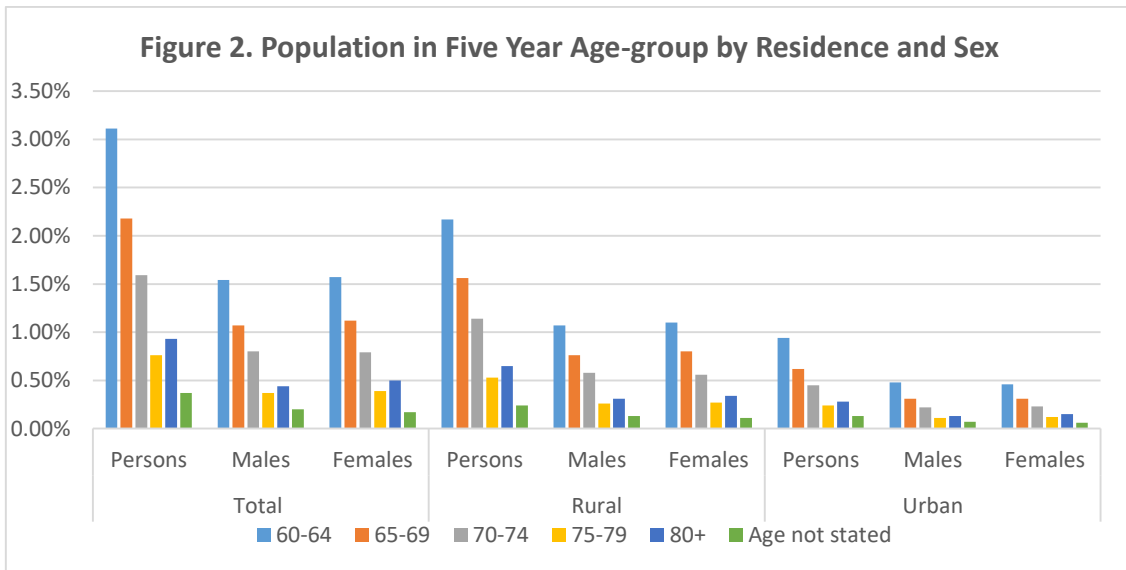
This appears to be more peculiar among elderly people belong to SC, ST and OBC categories as they have been struggling from their sociocultural tradition and socio-economic backwardness in India. The social determinants of health (both physical and mental) and disability

among older people are crucial factors that affect the way of life of older people. These phenomena of an 'ageing population' upshot to policy concerns about the potential impact of changing dependency ratios and increasing disability trends in health and social services

1.2. Distribution of Elderly by Age group, Sex and Residence in India

The distribution of the elderly population by age group, sex and residence have been observed that out of the total 8.57% elderly among All Other/OBC 3.11% is in 60-64 age group which is the highest, followed by 2.18% in 65-69 age group, 1.59% in 70-74 age, 0.76% in 75-79 age and

0.93% in the 80+ age group. As noted 80+ elderly is increasing more than the 70-74 and 75-79 age groups which are a major concerned in terms of healthy aging of the elderly in India as shown in table 2. It is also observed that female elderly people are more than the male in all elderly age groups as shown in Figure 2.



Distribution of SC Elderly: As observed 7.79% of the total SC population is elderly, which is almost 1% less than all total population in India. Out of the total SC elderly, it has been noted 2.96% in 60-64 age group, 2.04% in 65-69 age group, 1.43% in 70-74 age group, 0.60% in 75-79 age group and 0.76% in 80+ age groups. Out of the total SC elderly people 6.26% are located in the rural areas while only 1.56% in urban areas. Female percentage is little more than the male percentage in all age groups and both in rural and urban areas except 70-74 age group where the male is more than female especially in the rural areas. 80+ SC elderly is also more than the 74-79 age group as shown in table 2a.

Distribution of ST Elderly: From table 2b it has been noted that out of the total 6.89% ST elderly 2.68% is in 60-64 age group which is the highest, followed by 1.82% in 65-69 age group, 1.25% in 70-74 age, 0.53% in 75-79 age and 0.61% in the 80+ age group. But 80+ ST elderly is more than the 70-74 and 75-79 age groups which are a major issue in terms of healthy aging is concerned. Out of the total 6.89% ST elderly 6.33% is concentrated in the rural areas. Since the tribal areas lack health infrastructure and service facilities the situation in the tribal elderly is more severe as compared to the

urban setting. It is also observed that female ST elderly people are also more than the male in all elderly age groups.

Distribution of OBC Elderly: As considered 41% of the total population in India comes under OBC category, out of the total 8.57% OBC elderly 3.11% is in 60-64 age group which is the highest, followed by 2.18% in 65-69 age group, 1.59% in 70-74 age, 0.76% in 75-79 age and 0.93% in the 80+ age group. As noted 80+ OBC elderly appears more than the 70-74 and 75-79 age groups which is a major concerned in terms of healthy aging. Out of the total 8.57% OBC elderly 6.05% is concentrated in the rural areas, the situation of the same elderly people is more precarious as compared to the urban setting as shown in table 2c.

1.3. Illiteracy of Elderly SC, ST and All Other/OBC population in India:

Education is believed to have direct relation with health status and standard of living conditions of the people. This is equally relevant to the elderly population also. According to census 2011, in India 36.93% of its total population were illiterate of which 15.57% male and 21.37% female. This clearly indicates that the females are behind the educational benefits as compared to the

male counterpart. This situation is further awful amongst the Scheduled Castes as 43.51% of SC population were illiterate. For the Scheduled Tribe population the level of education is most terrible as observed 50.49% of ST people were illiterates or which 21.43% male and 29.05% females as shown in table 3.

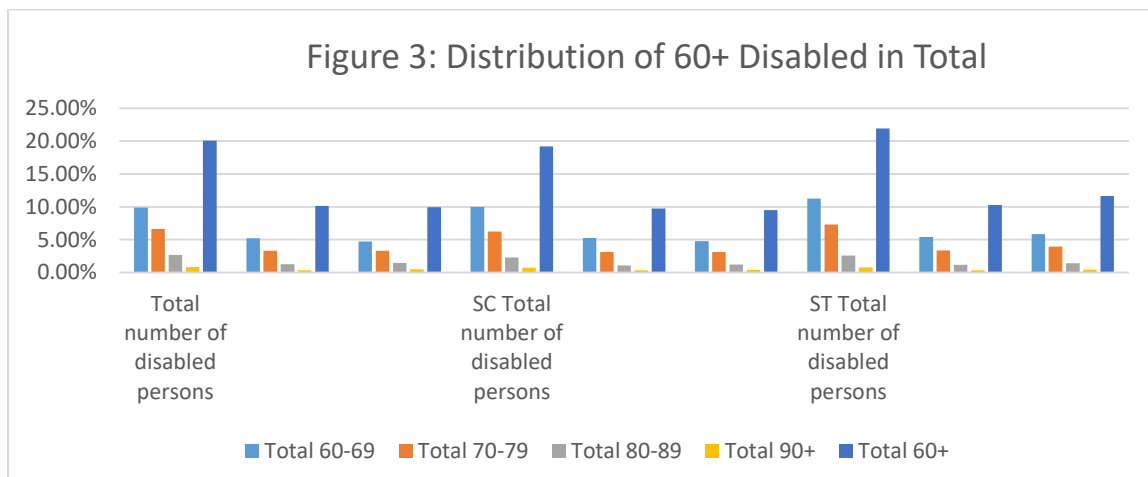
Out of total 36.93% illiterates among All Others/OBC, 28.98 % were in the rural India while out of total 43.51% SC illiterates 35.67% were the residents of rural areas. But out of the total 50.49 % ST illiterates 47.18% were settled in rural India. Among the 60+ elderly 4.84% of All Others/OBC category people were found illiterate, similarly 5.68% SC elderly and 5.35% ST elderly were illiterate as well. Naturally out of the total 4.84% elderly illiterates of All Other/OBCs 3.98% were found in rural area. Similarly out of the total 5.68% illiterate SC elderly 4.80% were in rural area. But in case of the total 5.35% ST elderly illiterates 5.05% were confined in rural India. This clearly shows that the majority of illiterate elderly people have been carrying on their old age life within the given health care service environments in rural and tribal areas where the health care facilities and

services are not optimal as compared to the urban areas.

1.4. Disabled SC, ST and All Other/OBC Elderly Population in India

The percentage of the disabled population is an important indicator of the healthy ageing which is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security. Therefore, an assessment of the levels and trends in the prevalence and severity of the disability is necessary as it has a direct link to the dynamics of the ageing process.

In India a total of 2, 68, 14,994 persons (55.90% male and 44.10% female) was disabled among All Other/OBC population. Similarly 49, 27,433 persons of the SC people (56.23% male and 43.77% female) were disabled. For the ST population 21, 40, 763 persons (which 53.47% male and 46.53% female) were disabled as shown in table 4 and Figure 3. This clearly shows in general that within all three categories of population female disability is found more among the ST population as compared to SC and all others.



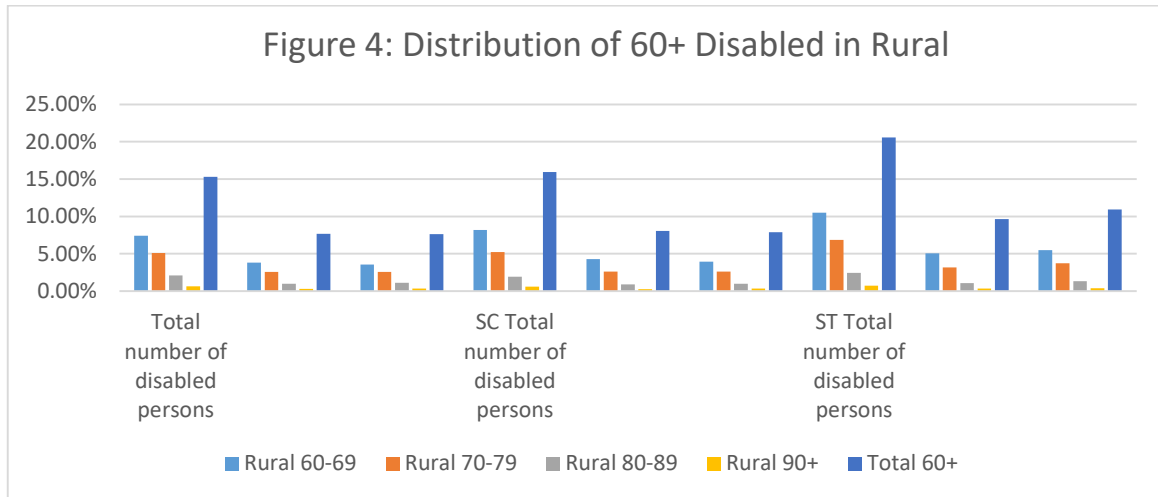
60+ elderly, disability was noted as 20.05% persons (10.12% male and 9.93% female) in All Other/OBC category of its total disabled population. While 19.21% of the SC elderly population (9.73% male and 9.49% female) were found disabled out of its total disabilities. Similarly, 21.93% of ST elderly were reported as disabled out of its total disable population in 2011 census. The percentage of the total elderly, disabled among All Other/OBC category population was more (9.91%) in 60-69 age group and it gradually declined in other age groups as seen 6.60% in 70-79 age group, 2.70% in 80-89 age group and 0.84% in 90+ age group. The same trend has also been

observed in SC and ST elderly population. However, the elderly, disability among ST population out of its total disabilities is more and female ST elderly is also higher as compared to SC and All Other/OBC in India.

In rural India 69.50% disabled persons (38.82 % male and 30.68% female) of All Other/OBC category were reported out of its total disabilities. Whereas 77.09% persons (43.37% male and 33.72% female) were SC disabled out of its total disabilities. Similarly, 90.03% persons (48.02% male and 42.01% female) were ST disabled out of its total disabled persons in rural areas as shown in Figure 4. It appears that the

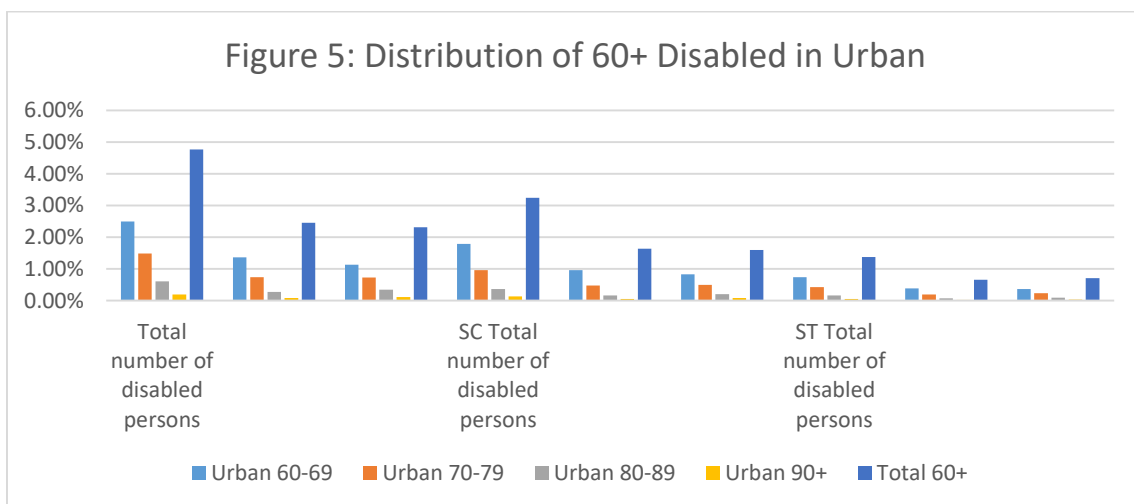
vulnerability of disabilities is highest in the rural areas, especially among the ST population followed by SC people. This directly draws the attention to

the given rural health and education infrastructure development and its service provisions in rural India.



Regarding 60+ population, 15.28% persons (7.67% male and 7.63% female) were disabled elderly people in All Other/OBC category population in the rural area. For the SC population, 15.96% of elderly people (8.08% male and 7.87% female) were disabled out of its total in rural area. Similarly, 20.56% persons (9.64% male and 10.92% female) of ST population were disabled out of its total in rural areas. The trend of percentages

among rural disabled, elderly population was noted as declining gradually from 60-69 age group to other age groups as shown in Figure5. This clearly shows that the percentage of ST elderly disabled are much higher than the SC and all other elderly categories of rural population. It is a serious matter as per as the tribal health and developments is concerned.



Out of total disabilities, 30.50% disabled persons (17.07% male and 13.43% female) were among All Other/OBC population in the urban area. In case of total disabilities among the SC population, 22.91% disabled persons (12.86% male and 10.05% female) were noted in the urban areas. Similarly, out of total ST disabilities, 9.97% disabled persons (5.45% male and 4.52% female)

were reported in the urban area. It shows that the presence of ST and SC population is less in urban area, therefore, their disability ratio is also less as compared to All Other/OBC population.

60+ disabled out of its total disabilities among All Other/OBC population were 4.77% persons (2.45% male and 2.31% female) in urban areas. Similarly, 3.24% persons (1.64% male and

1.60% female) among SC elderly people were disabled out of its total disabilities in urban area. While the disabled ST elderly in urban areas were 1.37% (0.66% male and 0.71% female). It means that the urban disabled, elderly which is very less as compared to the rural counterparts are having access to the given urban health care and educational facilities.

1.5. Major Disabilities and its prevalence in SC, ST and All Other in India

Government of India has classified disabilities in the 2011 census as in seeing, in hearing, in speech, in movement, mental retardation, mental illness, any others and multiple disability. The analytical description of each disability has been presented by SC, ST and All Other category of population in India.

Seeing Disability: According to the 2011 census in India a total percentage in seeing disability were found 18.77% in All Other/OBC category, 19.11% in SC and 20.00% of ST people as shown in table 5. This eye problem was more in ST population as compared to SC followed by All Other/OBC category. This seeing disability was a little less among the female than the male in all three SC, ST and All Other/OBC category of people in India. 60+ elderly in seeing disability were observed 5.08% people (2.38% male and 2.69% female) in All Other/OBC category out of its total seeing disability. Similarly, among SC elderly in seeing disability were 5.19% persons (2.43% male and 2.77% female). ST elderly in seeing disability were 5.79% persons (2.57% male and 3.21% female out of its total seeing disability. As observed, in seeing disability is more amongst the ST elderly as compared to SC and All Other/OBC category. Elderly female in seeing disability is more than male counterparts, which is more among ST elderly women than SC and All Other/OBC category.

In seeing problems in rural area were found 13.07% persons in All Other/OBC category, 14.79% persons in SC population and 18.10% persons in ST population. This shows that the ST disabled in seeing is much more than SC and All Other/OBC category population in rural India. It is also interesting to note that in seeing problems there is hardly any difference between male and female in all three categories of population in rural areas. But 60+ elderly of rural area in seeing disability were 4.01% persons (1.86% male and 2.14% female) in All Other/OBC category, 4.40% (2.06% male and 2.34% female) in SC and 5.48% persons (2.44% male and 3.04%

female) in ST population. It shows that in seeing disability is more in elderly female of ST and All Other/OBC category than elderly SC females in rural areas.

In urban area in seeing disability were 5.71% persons among All Other/OBC category of people, 4.31% persons in SC population and only 1.90% among ST people. It is observed that in the urban area in seeing disabilities are more in male than female among all three categories of urban population. 60+ elderly of urban area in seeing disability were noted only 1.07% persons (0.52% male and 0.55% female) in All Other/OBC category, 0.80% elderly persons (0.37% male and 0.44% female) in SC population and 0.31% persons (0.13% male and 0.18% female) in ST population. It means, of seeing disability, elderly in urban area is less than the rural area. Therefore the magnitude of seeing disability is higher in the rural area especially among the ST women who are living mostly in outreach areas.

Hearing Disability: In hearing disability were found a total percentage of 18.92% persons (9.99% male and 8.93% female) in All Other/OBC category, 17.45% persons (9.20% male and 8.25% female) in SC population and 19.36% persons (10.03% male and 9.33% female) among the ST people in India. This clearly shows that the disability in hearing is highest among the ST population as compared to All Other/OBC category and SC population. It is also observed that in hearing disability is more in male as compared to female in all three categories of the population in India.

60+ elderly in hearing disability were found 3.81% persons (1.89% male and 1.93% female) in All Other/OBC category, 3.38% persons (1.67% male and 1.71% female) in SC and 4.29% persons (2.04% male and 2.25% female) among ST elderly people. This shows that ST elderly people are affected more in hearing disability than SC and All Other/OBC category in India. It has also been observed that female ST elderly are having more in hearing disability than male even from SC and All Other categories of population.

Hearing disability in rural area were found 12.66% persons (6.65% male and 6.00% female) in All Other/OBC category, 13.16% persons (6.93% male and 6.23% female) among SC people and 17.39% persons (8.99% male and 8.40% female) in ST population in rural areas. This clearly displays that in hearing disability is much higher among the ST population as compared to SC and All Other/OBC in rural India. It has also been observed that males are more in hearing disability

than females in all three categories. In hearing disability among 60+ elderly people in rural area were reported 2.85% persons (1.42% male and 1.44% female) in All Other/OBC category, 78% persons (1.38% male and 1.40% female) among SC people and 4.02% persons (1.91% male and 2.10% female) in ST population. It appears that in hearing disability is much higher among the elderly ST population as compared to SC and All Other/OBC category of elderly population in rural India. ST elderly females are also more in hearing disability than male even from SC and All Other categories of elderly population in rural areas.

In urban area 6.26% persons (3.33% male and 2.93% female) of All Other/OBC category 4.29% persons (2.26% male and 2.02% female) of the SC people and 1.97% persons (1.04% male and 0.93% female) of ST population were disabled in hearing in urban area out of its total hearing disabilities. It indicates differently that in hearing disability is more among All Other/OBC category in urban area as compared to SC and ST population. It also shows that in hearing problem is little more among the male as compared to female in urban areas. In urban area 60+ elderly in hearing disability were found only 0.96% persons (0.48% male and 0.47% female) in All Other/OBC category, 0.59% persons (0.28% male and 0.31% female) in SC population and 0.28% persons (0.14% male and 0.15% female) among ST people. This shows that the female elderly in urban area is having more in hearing disability as compared to the male in all three categories of the population. The same has also been observed in the rural area where the ST elderly women have been affected more in hearing disability than others.

Speech Disability: Out of total disabilities the speech disability were found 7.45% persons (4.19% male and 3.27% female) in All Other/OBC category, 5.19% persons (2.95% male and 2.24% female) in SC population and 5.27% people (2.89% male and 2.38% female) in ST population as shown in table 5. This displays that the SC and ST population are having less in speech disabilities than All Other/OBC category of population in India. In case of 60+ elderly people the speech disability were 0.76% persons (0.42% male and 0.34% female) in All Other/OBC category of people, 0.44% persons (0.24% male and 0.21% female) in SC population and only 0.42% persons (0.21% male and 0.19% female) in ST population. It means the proportion of elderly population in speech disability is very less because of its total percentage of disability.

In rural area speech disability were 4.86% persons (2.74% male and 2.12% female) among All Other/OBC people, 3.79% persons (2.17% male and 1.62% female) in SC population and 4.39% persons (2.42% male and 1.96% female) among ST people. This indicates that the speech disability is relatively more in the male population than female that has been observed in all three categories of population in rural areas. The speech disability for 60+ elderly population in rural area was only 0.50% persons (0.28% male and 0.23% female) in All Other/OBC category, 0.33% persons (0.17% male and 0.14% female) in SC population and 0.36% persons (0.18% male and 0.15% female) in ST population. It shows that the disability in speech is more among elderly male population than female elderly in rural area.

In urban area 2.59% persons (1.45% male and 1.14% female) of All Other /OBC category, 1.40% persons (0.78% male and 0.62% female) of SC and 0.88% persons (0.47% male and 0.41% female) of the ST population were disabled in speech. In case of 60+ elderly population in urban area, only 0.26% persons (0.14% male and 0.11% female) of All Other/OBC category, 0.11% persons (0.05% male and 0.04% female) of SC and 0.07% persons (0.03% male and same 0.03% female) of the ST population were disabled in speech. It implies that there are no significant differences among the urban elderly having a disability in speech because of its less percentage.

Movement Disability: Out of its total the movement disability were found 20.28% persons (12.57% male and 7.71% female) among All Other/OBC people, 20.50% persons (12.83% male and 7.68% female) in SC population and 22.42% persons (13.03% male and 9.38% female) in ST population in India. It displays that the ST population are having more disability in movement compared to SC and All Other/OBC categories of population in India. For 60+ elderly population out of its total the disability in movement was found 5.07% persons (2.79% male and 2.27% female) among All Other/OBC category people, 4.68% persons (2.62% male and 2.07% female) in SC population and 5.84% persons (2.93% male and 2.91% female) in ST population. It indicates that the percentage of ST elderly is more in movement disability compared to SC and All Other/OBC categories of population in India. Elderly male in movement disability is more in SC and All Other/OBC categories while there is hardly any difference in movement disability between male and female of the elderly ST population.

In rural India disability in movement out of its total were found 15.05% persons (9.34% male and 5.71% female) among All Other/OBC category, 16.20% persons (10.13% male and 6.07% female) in SC population and 20.60% persons (11.93% male and 8.67% female) in ST population. This clearly illustrates that percentage wise disability in movement is highest amongst the ST population, followed by SC then All Other category of population in rural area.

Among the 60+ elderly in rural area 3.89% persons (2.13% male and 1.76% female) of All Other/OBC category, 3.89% persons (2.16% male and 1.73% female) of SC and 5.49% persons (2.75% male and 2.75% female) of ST population were found disabled in movement. From these data it shows that the percentage of the ST elderly population is highest in movement disability in rural area as compared to SC and All Other/OBC category of the population. The elderly males in both SC and All Other/OBC category are more disabled in movement than its female counterparts in rural India.

Urban disability in movement were noted 5.23% persons (3.23% male and 1.99% female) among All Other/OBC category of the population, 4.30% persons (2.69% male and 1.60% female) in SC population and 1.82% persons (1.10% male and 0.72% female) in ST population. This displays that the disability in movement among All Other/OBC category of the population is higher in urban areas than its SC and ST population. Among 60+ elderly in urban area only 1.17% persons (0.65% male and 0.51% female) of All Other/OBC category, 0.79% persons (0.45% male and 0.35% female) of SC and 0.36% persons (0.18% male and 0.16% female) of the elderly ST population were disabled in movement in urban India. It appears that the urban elderly from All Other/OBC category of the population are more in movement disability compared to SC and ST elderly population. Male elderly are affected more in movement disability than female among all three categories of population in urban areas.

Mental retardation Disability: According to the total disabilities In India the mental retardation disability was found 5.62% persons (3.25% male and 2.37% female) among All Other/OBC category, 5.11% persons (2.96% male and 2.15% female) in SC population and 4.92% persons (2.66% male and 2.26% female) among ST people in India. This demonstrates that mental retardation disability is less of ST population as compared to SC and All Other/OBC category in India. 60+ elderly population out of its total disability with

mental retardation were 0.33% persons (0.17% male and 0.16% female) among All Other/OBC category of the population, 0.29% persons (0.15% male and 0.13% female) in with SC population and 0.27% persons (0.27% male and 0.13% female) among ST people in India. It shows that the elderly mental retardation disability is more in All Other/OBC category than the SC and ST population.

In rural area disability in mental retardation were recorded at 3.83% persons (2.21% male and 1.62% female) among All Other/OBC category of the population, 3.92% (2.26% male and 1.65% female) in SC population and 4.40% (2.37% male and 2.03% female) among ST people in rural area. This displays that ST category of the population is proportionately having a more mental retardation disability compared to SC and All Other/OBC category in rural area India. Among 60+ elderly people in rural area 0.24% persons (0.12% male and 0.11% female) of All Other/OBC category, 0.24% persons (0.12% male and 0.11% female) of SC and 0.25% (0.12% male and 0.12% female) of ST population were disabled in mental retardation in rural India. This also shows that there is hardly any differences in mental retardation disability among rural elderly people across SC, ST and All Other/OBC population in rural settings.

Disability in mental retardation in the urban area out of its total were found 1.79% persons (1.04% male and 0.75% female) among All Other/OBC category of the population, 1.20% persons (0.70% male and 0.50% female) in SC population and only 0.51% persons (0.28% male and 0.23% female) among the ST people. It indicates that mental retardation disability is proportionately more among All Other/OBC category of the population than SC and ST categories in urban areas. Among 60+ elderly people in urban areas only 0.10% persons (0.04% male and 0.04% female) of All Other/OBC category, 0.05% persons (0.03% male and 0.03% female) of SC and only 0.03% persons (0.01% male and 0.01% female) of ST people were disabled in mental retardation in urban India. Since the percentage of elderly is very less in mental retardation disability in urban areas, the comparative analysis of three categories of the population appears insignificant.

Mental Illness Disability: Mental illness in India as per 2011 census were reported 2.70% persons (1.55% male and 1.15% female) among All Other/OBC category, 2.38% persons (1.38% male and 1.01% female) in SC population and 2.63% persons (1.40% male and 1.40% female) among the

ST population. It shows that the mental illness is relatively less among the SC population, compared to All Other/OBC category and ST population. However, mental illness is rather more in males among all three categories of the population in India. Among the 60+ elderly people the mental illness, disability was 0.34% persons (0.16% male and 0.18% female) among All Other/OBC category, 0.27% persons (0.12% male and 0.14% female) among the elderly of SC and 0.25% persons (0.12% male and 0.13% female) in the ST category of the population. Though the percentage is less, but the female elderly with mental illness are more than the male elderly in all three categories of the population.

In rural area out of its total, 1.85% persons (1.06% male and 0.79% female) among All Other/OBC category, 1.81% persons (1.04% male and 0.77% female) in SC population and 2.38% persons (1.26% male and 1.12% female) of ST people were reported with mental illness, disability in rural areas. This displays that the ST population are having more mental illness disability than SC and All Other/OBC category of the population in rural India. The male population is more in mental illness than females in all three categories of people. Among the 60+ elderly people in rural area the mental illness, disability were 0.24% persons (0.11% male and 0.11% female) of All Other/OBC category, 0.21% persons (0.10% male and 0.11% female) among the SC population and 0.24% persons (0.11% male and 0.12% female) among the ST people in rural area. It indicates that mental illness among elderly is relatively less among the SC population, compared to ST and All Other/OBC category in rural area. No much difference in mental illness is observed between male and female elderly among SC, ST and All Other/OBC category of the population in rural India.

In urban area out of its total, the mental illness, disability was reported as 0.85% persons (0.49% male and 0.35% female) among All Other/OBC category, 0.57% persons (0.34% male and 0.23% female) in SC population and 0.25% persons (0.14% male and 0.11% female) among ST people. It appears that according to its percentage, the ST people are having less mental illness in urban area as compared All Other/OBC category and SC population. But, the male population is observed more in mental illness than females in all three categories in urban areas. In case of 60+ elderly people in urban area the mental illness, disability were found 0.10% persons (0.04% male and 0.06% female) among All Other/OBC category, 0.05% persons (0.03% male and 0.03% female) in SC population and only 0.02% persons (0.01%

male and 0.01% female) among the ST people in urban settings. Since the percentage is very minimal the comparative analysis of elderly people having mental illness makes no significance in urban areas.

Any Other Disability: Beside the above mentioned disabilities, a category of any other disability was introduced in the 2011 census. Any other disability out of its total disabilities were reported as 18.38% persons (10.17% male and 8.20% female) among All Other/OBC category, 22.94% persons (12.88% male and 10.06% female) in SC population and 16.47% persons (8.71% male and 7.76% female) among the ST population in India. This displays that SC population were having more any other disabilities than ST and All Other/OBC category of the population. Any other disabilities are more in male than female irrespective of SC, ST and All Other/OBC categories. Elderly population having any other disability out of its total were 2.29% persons (1.23% male and 1.07% female) among All Other/OBC category of the population. 2.76% persons (1.51% male and 1.25% female) among SC people and 1.89% persons (0.93% male and 0.96% female) in the category of ST the population in India. Thus, it shows that any other disability is more among the SC elderly population than the elderly from ST and All Other/OBC category. This type of any other disability is more in male than female among all three categories of the population in India.

In rural area any other disability was reported as 12.28% persons (6.82% male and 5.46% female) among All Other/OBC category of the population, 17.52% persons (9.87% male and 7.65% female) in SC population and 14.55% persons (7.69% male and 6.86% female) among the ST people. It appears that having any other disability is highest among the SC population, then the ST population and followed by All Other/OBC category of population in rural India. This type of disability is also more amongst the males than females in all three categories of the population. The elderly population in rural area having any other disability out of its total were 1.62% persons (0.87% male and 0.77% female) among the All Other/OBC category of the population, 2.23% persons (1.23% male and 1.00% female) in SC population and 1.71% persons (0.85% male and 0.88% female) among ST people. It indicates that the elderly people having any other disability are relatively more among the SC population, compared to ST and All Other/OBC category of

population. This is more amongst the elderly males than female elderly population in rural India.

In urban area the any other disability was noted as 6.10% persons (3.36% male and 2.74% female) among All Other/OBC category, 42% persons (3.01% male and 2.41% female) in SC population and 1.93% persons (1.03% male and 0.90% female) among the ST population people. This shows that in the urban area All Other/OBC category of people is having any other disabilities more than SC and ST population. Here also males are more with any other disabilities than female amongst all three categories of the population in urban area. 60+ elderly in urban area having any other disability out of its total were 0.65% persons (0.36% male and 0.31% female) among the All Other/OBC category of population, 0.52% persons (0.28% male and 0.24% female) in SC population and only 0.16% persons (0.08% male and 0.08% female) among the ST people. Although the percentage of elderly having any other disabilities is less in urban areas, the trend of being more number in terms of its group categories and sex remains same as rural area.

Multiple Disabilities: The multiple disability out of its total disabilities were observed as 7.89% persons (4.34% male and 3.56% female) among All Other/OBC category of the population, 7.31% persons (4.01% male and 3.30% female) in SC population and 8.93% persons (4.56% male and 4.37% female) among the ST population in India. This displays that the people having multiple disability are more among the ST population, compared to SC and All Other/OBC category of population. Males are having a multiple disability more than females among all three categories of the population. The elderly population in India affected with multiple disability out of its total were 2.38% persons (1.09% male and 1.30% female) among the All Other/OBC category, 2.20% persons (1.00% male and 1.22% female) in SC and 3.19% persons (1.36% male and 1.83% female) among ST. Thus, it interestingly displays that multiple disability affected elderly are more among the ST elderly population than the elderly from SC and All Other/OBC categories. This type of multiple disability is more in elderly female than male among all three categories of the population in India.

In rural area multiple disability out of its total were found 5.91% persons (3.22% male and 2.69% female) among the All Other/OBC category of population, 5.90% persons (3.22% male and 2.68% female) in SC population and 8.23% persons (4.18% male and 4.05% female) among the ST

population. It indicates that having multiple disability is highest among the ST population, compared to SC and All Other/OBC category of the population in rural India. This type of multiple disability is more amongst the male than female in all three categories of the population. As noted in the rural area the 60+ elderly people having multiple disability were 1.94% persons (0.88% male and 1.06% female) among the All Other/OBC category of population, 1.91% persons (0.86% male and 1.05% female) in SC population and 3.03% persons (1.28% male and 1.74% female) among the ST population. It shows that the elderly people having multiple disability are more among the ST elderly population, compared to SC and All Other/OBC category of population in rural India. But this multiple disability is more amongst the elderly female than male elderly population.

In urban area multiple disability out of its total were reported as 1.98% persons (1.12% male and 0.87% female) among the All Other/OBC category of population, 1.41% persons (0.80% male and 0.62% female) in SC population and only 0.71% persons (0.39% male and 0.32% female) among ST people. This appears that in the urban area All Other/OBC category people are having a multiple disability more than SC and ST population. Here also males are more affected with multiple disability than female among all three categories of the population in urban areas. The elderly population in urban areas having multiple disability were 0.44% persons (0.21% male and 0.23% female) among the All Other/OBC category of population, 0.30% persons (0.14% male and 0.17% female) in SC population and only 0.16% persons (0.06% male and 0.09% female) in the category of ST people. Although the percentage of elderly affected with multiple disability is less in urban areas, but multiple disability is relatively more in the elderly of All Other/OBC category than SC and ST elderly population. Here the trend of female elderly is having more multiple disability than male among all three categories of the population in urban areas.

IV. DISCUSSIONS OF THE FINDINGS

Outcomes of the 2011 census data analysis confirm the nature of disabilities appeared from the given socio-economic and educational systems. Considering the facts, it is stated that the old age, disability is not only responsible in reduced physical ability by giving up of role playing in socio-economic activities, but also makes the precarious dependence condition upon other's for support in SC, ST and All Other/OBC segments of the population in India. This is also seen in other

countries. For instance, the most consistent relationship between studies in the US is that educational attainment is inversely related to physical disability in older age (**Berkman and Gurland 1998**). In India there were 36.93% illiterate among All Other/OBC category of population, which clearly indicates a significant relationship with physical health disability. This situation is further awful amongst the Scheduled Castes as 43.51% of these people are illiterate. The level of education is utmost terrible among ST population because 50.49% of them remain illiterates. However, the female illiterates are more and behind the educational benefits as compared to the male counterpart.

Among 60+ elderly people 4.84% of All Other/OBC, 5.68% of SC and 5.35% of ST people are illiterates. This is certain, that a majority of SC & ST elderly illiterates have been carrying on their old age life within their given environment of health care services in rural and tribal areas. As stated by **Nabanita Deka, 2016** that lack of education and its facilities is one of the socio-economic causes of backwardness of Scheduled Caste people. The same insinuation appears to be more in tribal population. Due to illiteracy, ignorance and lack health care facilities and health services, the tribal people are hardly getting the benefits of the modern concepts of health hygiene and sanitation. For example, disabilities among elderly people are reported as 20.05% among All Other/OBC, 19.21% of SC population and 21.93% among ST people.

The elderly, disabled persons are more in 60-69 age group and it has gradually been declining into other age groups such as 70-79, 80-89 and 90+ age group. This elderly, disability among the ST population is more in India. It has been stated that they have had hardly any access to any alternatives other than their own traditional means of disability prevention, diagnosis and cure for any of their diseases (**Bala SM, 2009**). However, the vulnerability of disabilities is highest in the rural areas, especially among the ST people followed by SC population. This directly draws the attention to the given rural health and education infrastructure development and its service provisions in India. **Kryciaet al (2014)** has stated that for Social Determinants of Health (SDH) challenges are not uniform across the country. Their study findings highlight striking inequities by geography, caste, and gender; rates for disadvantaged groups are in some cases worse now than they were for advantaged groups two decades ago. The significance of the same observation implies to the ST population in India as the percentage of ST

elderly, disabled is much higher than the SC and All Other/OBC elderly categories of rural population. Therefore, for the policy makers it is a serious matter as per as the tribal health and development is concerned.

The analysis of major disabilities portraits that ST people, especially ST elderly and their female population are having number of disabilities **in seeing** and **in hearing** than SC and All Other/OBC category of the population in rural areas. While in urban area the **hearing disability** is more among All Other/OBC category which and also shows a little more in its male, but 60+ elderly hearing disability is more among females in urban area. As observed **in speech disability** is more among All Other/OBC category of the population. This disability in speech is also more among elderly male population than female elderly in rural area. There are no significant differences among the urban elderly having disability in speech. The ST people and their elderly population are having more disabled in **movement disability** than SC and All Other/OBC category in rural area. However, this movement disability is observed more among the elderly male from SC and All Other/OBC category of population. But in urban area, All Other/OBC category of the population including its elderly people is having more movement disability than SC and ST population. Males from all three categories are having more movement disability than females in urban areas.

The case of **mental retardation disability** is less among ST people compared to SC and All Other/OBC category. But 60+ elderly from All Other/OBC category are having more mental retardation than SC and ST elderly population. But in rural areas the ST people are having more mental retardation than SC and All Other category. While in urban area All Other/OBC category is having more mental retardation. **Mental illness** is relatively less among the SC population as compared to All Other/OBC and ST people. Female elderly are having more mental illness compared to males among all three categories of people. But in rural area ST people are having a more mental illness. Whereas SC elderly people are less in percentage compared to ST and All Other/OBC category in rural area. While in urban area ST people are less in mental illness disability. **Any Other Disability** is more in the category of SC including its elderly population. But it is more in male than female across the all three categories of the population. The same trend is there in rural areas. While in urban areas, All Other/OBC category of people is having any other disabilities more than SC and ST population. **Multiple**

Disabilities are more among the ST people and their elderly population, compared to SC and All Other/OBC category of population. Males are having a multiple disability more than females among all three categories of the population. This multiple disability is more amongst the elderly female than the male elderly population in rural area. But in urban areas, All Other/OBC category people are having multiple disability more than SC and ST population. Here males are more affected with multiple disability than female among all three categories of population in urban areas. But the trend of female elderly is having more multiple disability than male among all three categories of population in urban areas.

Finally, it could be stated that the people belonging to the ST category especially their elderly population are affected with more disabilities followed by SC and All Other/OBC people in rural areas that are reported in 2011 census. Since the disabilities in old age are susceptible to all forms of diseases, the special attentions on policy decisions and strategic plan of actions for ST and SC population are urgent requirements in rural areas. The rural and tribal health care service development should be given top most priority by the Governments to ensure quality of life and healthy aging in India.

V. CONCLUSION:

Due to 'demographic transition' the age structure of the population in India is getting changed by leading the dynamics of elderly ageing and their levels of morbidity mortality in different forms. The health disability in elderly of SC, ST and OBC denotes the explicit requirements that need to be understood under epidemiological transition as the elderly people from lower health and socio-economic status tumble into more vulnerability and hazardous conditions in the society.

Indians living in rural and tribal areas continue to have worse pointers for health and all other indicators. Caste-based inequities are very significant with members of SC and ST people, which are consistently showing against humanity in India. However, their illiteracy level of educational and living in backwardness clearly directs a significant health risk to their old ages.

From the analysis of 2011 census, it has been evident that the percentage of disability among All Other/OBC, SC and ST population is more in the rural area where the health infrastructure facilities and health care services are far away from its requirements and also from the urban centres. More than 90% disability is found

among the ST population who are hardly exposed with available, accessible and affordable modern health care services in the rural/tribal areas. Therefore, rural/tribal health care service development should be a higher priority area for the health policy-makers and planners as per as the elderly health disabilities are concerned in India.

As observed among all eight disabilities; in seeing and in movement disabilities are more among 60+ elderly people in all SC, ST and All Other/OBC categories than other six disabilities. But this is followed by in the hearing and multiple disabilities which are also found more amongst the ST elderly population. However, these disabilities could have been prevented to a great extent by providing required health care services available and accessible to the people of needs. Instead, the consequences of the disability have been kept open over the years to badly affect the economic, social, and psychological determinants of life of elderly people with disability and also their families and communities as well. Therefore, it is an important health concern among older people in rural/tribal areas.

Since 60+ elderly people are vulnerable and susceptible to all types of new and old, communicable and non-communicable diseases, the disabilities of the elderly could accelerate severity of life in the aging process (that might have been playing a devastating role during this COVID-19 pandemic). Therefore, the old age disability must be studied in relation to its wider sociocultural, socio-economic, epidemiological determinants and biological behaviour of health through multidisciplinary approaches.

VI. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS :

- Old age, health and its important dimensions including size, aetiology and socio-economic determinants of the disabled and sick should be the concerns with considerable merit, especially for evolving policies to meet the health care needs of the growing number of older persons among SC/ST/OBC in India.
- Since an ageing population is a prime factor in anticipated increased calls on the health services, the Government should place high priority on dealing with health inequalities.
- While the Governmental has provisions for health care services alongside an old age pension and other benefits, the health disabilities between socio-economic groups (SC/ST/OBC), genders (male/female), and residential location (rural/urban) should not remain an uphill task in India.

- For addressing the problems of health disabilities, requirements of preventive and curative treatments and social support services, a suitable alternative measure should be rolled out by the government, so that it would assure resources to do work alongside the management of existing disease, disability and health care needs.
- The existing policies for older people and programmes like the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) should be evaluated and its outcomes should be assessed in such a way so that they bridge the gaps by incorporating corrective measures and new challenges like immunization of COVID-19 vaccine for short term and long term strategies especially for ST and SC population in rural/tribal areas in India.

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Tables: (1 - 5)

Table 1: All Total Population of SC, ST and OBC by Residence and Sex in India									
Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Males	Males
All ages	1210854977	623270258	587584719	833748852	427781058	405967794	377106125	195489200	181616925
All ages SC	201378372	103535314	97843058	153850848	79118287	74732561	47527524	24417027	23110497
All ages ST	104545716	52547215	51998501	94083844	47263733	46820111	10461872	5283482	5178390
All ages OBC	496450541	255540806	240909735	341837029	175390234	166446796	154613511	80150572	74462939
Percentage of 60+ Population amongst SC, ST and OBC by Residence and Sex in India									
60+ All	8.57%	4.22%	4.37%	6.05%	2.98%	3.07%	2.53%	1.25%	1.27%
Total 60+ SC	7.79%	3.83%	3.99%	6.26%	3.08%	3.17%	1.56%	0.74%	0.80%
Total 60+ ST	6.89%	3.25%	3.63%	6.33%	2.99%	3.34%	0.56%	0.25%	0.28%
Total 60+ OBC	8.57%	4.22%	4.37%	6.05%	2.98%	3.07%	2.53%	1.25%	1.27%

Sources: Census of India 2011, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

Table 2: All Total Population in Five Year Age-Group by Residence and Sex									
Age-group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	1210854977	623270258	587584719	833748852	427781058	405967794	377106125	195489200	181616925
All ages	100.00%	51.47%	48.53%	68.86%	35.33%	33.53%	31.14%	16.14%	15.00%
60-64	3.11%	1.54%	1.57%	2.17%	1.07%	1.10%	0.94%	0.48%	0.46%
65-69	2.18%	1.07%	1.12%	1.56%	0.76%	0.80%	0.62%	0.31%	0.31%
70-74	1.59%	0.80%	0.79%	1.14%	0.58%	0.56%	0.45%	0.22%	0.23%
75-79	0.76%	0.37%	0.39%	0.53%	0.26%	0.27%	0.24%	0.11%	0.12%
80+	0.93%	0.44%	0.50%	0.65%	0.31%	0.34%	0.28%	0.13%	0.15%
Age not stated	0.37%	0.20%	0.17%	0.24%	0.13%	0.11%	0.13%	0.07%	0.06%

Table 2a: Distribution of SC Elderly people by age group, sex and residence India in 2011

All ages	2.01E+08	1.04E+08	97843058	1.54E+08	79118287	74732561	47527524	24417027	23110497
All ages	100.00%	51.41%	48.59%	76.40%	39.29%	37.11%	23.60%	12.12%	11.48%
60-64	2.96%	1.46%	1.51%	2.35%	1.15%	1.19%	0.62%	0.30%	0.31%
65-69	2.04%	1.00%	1.05%	1.65%	0.81%	0.84%	0.39%	0.19%	0.20%
70-74	1.43%	0.72%	0.71%	1.16%	0.59%	0.57%	0.27%	0.13%	0.14%
75-79	0.60%	0.29%	0.31%	0.49%	0.24%	0.25%	0.12%	0.05%	0.06%
80+	0.76%	0.36%	0.41%	0.61%	0.29%	0.32%	0.16%	0.07%	0.09%
Age not stated	0.36%	0.19%	0.17%	0.28%	0.15%	0.13%	0.08%	0.04%	0.04%

Table 2b: Distribution of ST Population in Five Year Age-Group by Residence and Sex in India 2011 Census

All ages	1.05E+08	52547215	51998501	94083844	47263733	46820111	10461872	5283482	5178390
All ages	100.00%	50.26%	49.74%	89.99%	45.21%	44.78%	10.01%	5.05%	4.95%
60-64	2.68%	1.28%	1.39%	2.46%	1.18%	1.28%	0.22%	0.11%	0.11%
65-69	1.82%	0.85%	0.97%	1.68%	0.78%	0.90%	0.14%	0.06%	0.07%
70-74	1.25%	0.59%	0.65%	1.15%	0.55%	0.60%	0.10%	0.04%	0.05%
75-79	0.53%	0.24%	0.29%	0.48%	0.22%	0.26%	0.04%	0.02%	0.02%
80+	0.61%	0.29%	0.33%	0.56%	0.26%	0.30%	0.06%	0.02%	0.03%
Total ST	6.89%	3.25%	3.63%	6.33%	2.99%	3.34%	0.56%	0.25%	0.28%
Age not stated	0.27%	0.14%	0.13%	0.23%	0.12%	0.11%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%

Table 2c: Distribution of OBC Population in Five Year Age-Group by Residence and Sex calculated based on 41% OBC of total population

All ages	496450541	255540806	240909735	341837029	175390234	166446796	154613511	80150572	74462939
All ages	100.00%	51.47%	48.53%	68.86%	35.33%	33.53%	31.14%	16.14%	15.00%
60-64	3.11%	1.54%	1.57%	2.17%	1.07%	1.10%	0.94%	0.48%	0.46%
65-69	2.18%	1.07%	1.12%	1.56%	0.76%	0.80%	0.62%	0.31%	0.31%
70-74	1.59%	0.80%	0.79%	1.14%	0.58%	0.56%	0.45%	0.22%	0.23%
75-79	0.76%	0.37%	0.39%	0.53%	0.26%	0.27%	0.24%	0.11%	0.12%
80+	0.93%	0.44%	0.50%	0.65%	0.31%	0.34%	0.28%	0.13%	0.15%
Age not stated	0.37%	0.20%	0.17%	0.24%	0.13%	0.11%	0.13%	0.07%	0.06%

Sources: Census of India 2011, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF ELDERLY SC, ST AND ALL OTHERS POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX IN 2011										
Illiterate										
Total/R/U	Age-group	All Others/OBC			SC			ST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	All ages	4.47E+08	1.89E+08	2.59E+08	87618375	37058350	50560025	52780243	22406566	30373677
Total	All ages	36.93%	15.57%	21.37%	43.51%	18.40%	25.11%	50.49%	21.43%	29.05%
Total	60+	4.84%	1.72%	3.12%	5.68%	2.23%	3.46%	5.35%	2.10%	3.25%
Rural	All ages	28.98%	12.09%	16.89%	35.67%	15.12%	20.55%	47.18%	20.03%	27.15%
Total	60+	3.98%	1.46%	2.51%	4.80%	1.94%	2.86%	5.05%	2.00%	3.04%
Urban	All ages	7.95%	3.48%	4.47%	7.84%	3.28%	4.56%	3.31%	1.40%	1.91%
Total	60+	0.87%	0.25%	0.61%	0.88%	0.28%	0.60%	0.29%	0.10%	0.20%

Sources: Census of India 2011, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

Table 4		Disabled Population by type of Disability, Age and Sex								
Total/Rural/Urban	Age-group	All Others/OBC Total number of disabled persons			SC Total number of disabled persons			ST Total number of disabled persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	Total	2,68,14,994	1,49,88,593	1,18,26,401	49,27,433	27,70,592	21,56,841	21,40,763	11,44,627	9,96,136
Total	Total	100.00%	55.90%	44.10%	100.00%	56.23%	43.77%	100.00%	53.47%	46.53%
Total	60-69	9.91%	5.20%	4.71%	10.00%	5.24%	4.76%	11.25%	5.42%	5.83%
Total	70-79	6.60%	3.30%	3.30%	6.21%	3.11%	3.10%	7.31%	3.35%	3.95%
Total	80-89	2.70%	1.26%	1.44%	2.28%	1.06%	1.22%	2.59%	1.17%	1.42%
Total	90+	0.84%	0.36%	0.48%	0.72%	0.32%	0.41%	0.78%	0.35%	0.43%
Total	60+	20.05%	10.12%	9.93%	19.21%	9.73%	9.49%	21.93%	10.29%	11.63%
Total	Age Not Stated	0.51%	0.28%	0.23%	0.48%	0.26%	0.21%	0.36%	0.19%	0.17%
Rural	Total	69.50%	38.82%	30.68%	77.09%	43.37%	33.72%	90.03%	48.02%	42.01%
Rural	60-69	7.42%	3.84%	3.58%	8.21%	4.28%	3.93%	10.52%	5.05%	5.47%
Rural	70-79	5.12%	2.56%	2.57%	5.24%	2.64%	2.60%	6.88%	3.16%	3.72%
Rural	80-89	2.09%	0.98%	1.11%	1.92%	0.90%	1.01%	2.43%	1.10%	1.33%
Rural	90+	0.65%	0.29%	0.37%	0.59%	0.26%	0.33%	0.73%	0.33%	0.40%
Total	60+	15.28%	7.67%	7.63%	15.96%	8.08%	7.87%	20.56%	9.64%	10.92%

Rural	Age Not Stated	0.32%	0.18%	0.14%	0.36%	0.20%	0.16%	0.31%	0.16%	0.14%
Urban	Total	30.50%	17.07%	13.43%	22.91%	12.86%	10.05%	9.97%	5.45%	4.52%
Urban	60-69	2.49%	1.36%	1.13%	1.79%	0.96%	0.83%	0.74%	0.38%	0.36%
Urban	70-79	1.48%	0.74%	0.73%	0.96%	0.47%	0.49%	0.42%	0.19%	0.23%
Urban	80-89	0.61%	0.27%	0.34%	0.36%	0.16%	0.20%	0.16%	0.07%	0.09%
Urban	90+	0.19%	0.08%	0.11%	0.13%	0.05%	0.08%	0.05%	0.02%	0.03%
Total	60+	4.77%	2.45%	2.31%	3.24%	1.64%	1.60%	1.37%	0.66%	0.71%
Urban	Age Not Stated	0.19%	0.11%	0.09%	0.11%	0.06%	0.05%	0.05%	0.03%	0.02%

Sources: Census of India 2011, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

Table 5		Disabled Population by type of Disability, Age and Sex								
In seeing										
Total/Rural /Urban	Age-group	All Others/OBC			SC			ST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	Total	50,33,431	26,39,028	23,94,403	9,41,540	4,94,095	4,47,445	4,28,130	2,17,809	2,10,321
Total	Total	18.77%	9.84%	8.93%	19.11%	10.03%	9.08%	20.00%	10.17%	9.82%
All Total	60+	5.08%	2.38%	2.69%	5.19%	2.43%	2.77%	5.79%	2.57%	3.21%
Rural	Total	13.07%	6.79%	6.27%	14.79%	7.75%	7.05%	18.10%	9.18%	8.92%
Rural Total	60+	4.01%	1.86%	2.14%	4.40%	2.06%	2.34%	5.48%	2.44%	3.04%
Urban	Total	5.71%	3.05%	2.66%	4.31%	2.28%	2.03%	1.90%	0.99%	0.91%
Urban Total	60+	1.07%	0.52%	0.55%	0.80%	0.37%	0.44%	0.31%	0.13%	0.18%
In Hearing										
Total	Total	50,72,914	26,78,584	23,94,330	8,59,686	4,53,236	4,06,450	4,14,510	2,14,791	1,99,719
Total	Total	18.92%	9.99%	8.93%	17.45%	9.20%	8.25%	19.36%	10.03%	9.33%
All Total	60+	3.81%	1.89%	1.93%	3.38%	1.67%	1.71%	4.29%	2.04%	2.25%
Rural	Total	12.66%	6.65%	6.00%	13.16%	6.93%	6.23%	17.39%	8.99%	8.40%
Rural Total	60+	2.85%	1.42%	1.44%	2.78%	1.38%	1.40%	4.02%	1.91%	2.10%
Urban	Total	6.26%	3.33%	2.93%	4.29%	2.26%	2.02%	1.97%	1.04%	0.93%
Urban Total	60+	0.96%	0.48%	0.47%	0.59%	0.28%	0.31%	0.28%	0.14%	0.15%

In Speech										
Total	Total	19,98,692	11,22,987	8,75,705	2,55,883	1,45,268	1,10,615	1,12,807	61,954	50,853
Total	Total	7.45%	4.19%	3.27%	5.19%	2.95%	2.24%	5.27%	2.89%	2.38%
All Total	60+	0.76%	0.42%	0.34%	0.44%	0.24%	0.21%	0.42%	0.21%	0.19%
Rural	Total	4.86%	2.74%	2.12%	3.79%	2.17%	1.62%	4.39%	2.42%	1.96%
Rural Total	60+	0.50%	0.28%	0.23%	0.33%	0.17%	0.14%	0.36%	0.18%	0.15%
Urban	Total	2.59%	1.45%	1.14%	1.40%	0.78%	0.62%	0.88%	0.47%	0.41%
Urban Total	60+	0.26%	0.14%	0.11%	0.11%	0.05%	0.04%	0.07%	0.03%	0.03%
In Movement										
Total	Total	54,36,826	33,70,501	20,66,325	10,10,294	6,32,004	3,78,290	4,79,898	2,78,994	2,00,904
Total	Total	20.28%	12.57%	7.71%	20.50%	12.83%	7.68%	22.42%	13.03%	9.38%
All Total	60+	5.07%	2.79%	2.27%	4.68%	2.62%	2.07%	5.84%	2.93%	2.91%
Rural	Total	15.05%	9.34%	5.71%	16.20%	10.13%	6.07%	20.60%	11.93%	8.67%
Rural Total	60+	3.89%	2.13%	1.76%	3.89%	2.16%	1.73%	5.49%	2.75%	2.75%
Urban	Total	5.23%	3.23%	1.99%	4.30%	2.69%	1.60%	1.82%	1.10%	0.72%
Urban Total	60+	1.17%	0.65%	0.51%	0.79%	0.45%	0.35%	0.36%	0.18%	0.16%

Mental Retardation (continued Table 5)										
Total/Rural/Urban	Age-group	All Others/OBC			SC			ST		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females	
Total	Total	15,05,964	8,70,898	6,35,066	2,51,968	1,45,849	1,06,119	1,05,230	56,842	48,388
Total	Total	5.62%	3.25%	2.37%	5.11%	2.96%	2.15%	4.92%	2.66%	2.26%
All Total	60+	0.33%	0.17%	0.16%	0.29%	0.15%	0.13%	0.27%	0.13%	0.13%
Rural	Total	3.83%	2.21%	1.62%	3.92%	2.26%	1.65%	4.40%	2.37%	2.03%
Rural Total	60+	0.24%	0.12%	0.11%	0.24%	0.12%	0.11%	0.25%	0.12%	0.12%
Urban	Total	1.79%	1.04%	0.75%	1.20%	0.70%	0.50%	0.51%	0.28%	0.23%
Urban Total	60+	0.10%	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%

Mental Illness										
Total	Total	7,22,880	4,15,758	3,07,122	1,17,334	67,810	49,524	56,316	30,002	26,314
Total	Total	2.70%	1.55%	1.15%	2.38%	1.38%	1.01%	2.63%	1.40%	1.23%
All Total	60+	0.34%	0.16%	0.18%	0.27%	0.12%	0.14%	0.25%	0.12%	0.13%
Rural	Total	1.85%	1.06%	0.79%	1.81%	1.04%	0.77%	2.38%	1.26%	1.12%
Rural Total	60+	0.24%	0.11%	0.11%	0.21%	0.10%	0.11%	0.24%	0.11%	0.12%
Urban	Total	0.85%	0.49%	0.35%	0.57%	0.34%	0.23%	0.25%	0.14%	0.11%
Urban Total	60+	0.10%	0.04%	0.06%	0.05%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%

Any Other										
Total	Total	49,27,589	27,28,125	21,99,464	11,30,527	6,34,629	4,95,898	3,52,617	1,86,566	1,66,051
Total	Total	18.38%	10.17%	8.20%	22.94%	12.88%	10.06%	16.47%	8.71%	7.76%
All Total	60+	2.29%	1.23%	1.07%	2.76%	1.51%	1.25%	1.89%	0.93%	0.96%
Rural	Total	12.28%	6.82%	5.46%	17.52%	9.87%	7.65%	14.55%	7.69%	6.86%
Rural Total	60+	1.62%	0.87%	0.77%	2.23%	1.23%	1.00%	1.71%	0.85%	0.88%
Urban	Total	6.10%	3.36%	2.74%	5.42%	3.01%	2.41%	1.93%	1.03%	0.90%
Urban Total	60+	0.65%	0.36%	0.31%	0.52%	0.28%	0.24%	0.16%	0.08%	0.08%

Multiple Disability										
Total	Total	21,16,698	11,62,712	9,53,986	3,60,201	1,97,701	1,62,500	1,91,255	97,669	93,586
Total	Total	7.89%	4.34%	3.56%	7.31%	4.01%	3.30%	8.93%	4.56%	4.37%
All Total	60+	2.38%	1.09%	1.30%	2.20%	1.00%	1.22%	3.19%	1.36%	1.83%
Rural	Total	5.91%	3.22%	2.69%	5.90%	3.22%	2.68%	8.23%	4.18%	4.05%
Rural Total	60+	1.94%	0.88%	1.06%	1.91%	0.86%	1.05%	3.03%	1.28%	1.74%
Urban	Total	1.98%	1.12%	0.87%	1.41%	0.80%	0.62%	0.71%	0.39%	0.32%
Urban Total	60+	0.44%	0.21%	0.23%	0.30%	0.14%	0.17%	0.16%	0.06%	0.09%

Sources: Census of India 2011, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi n