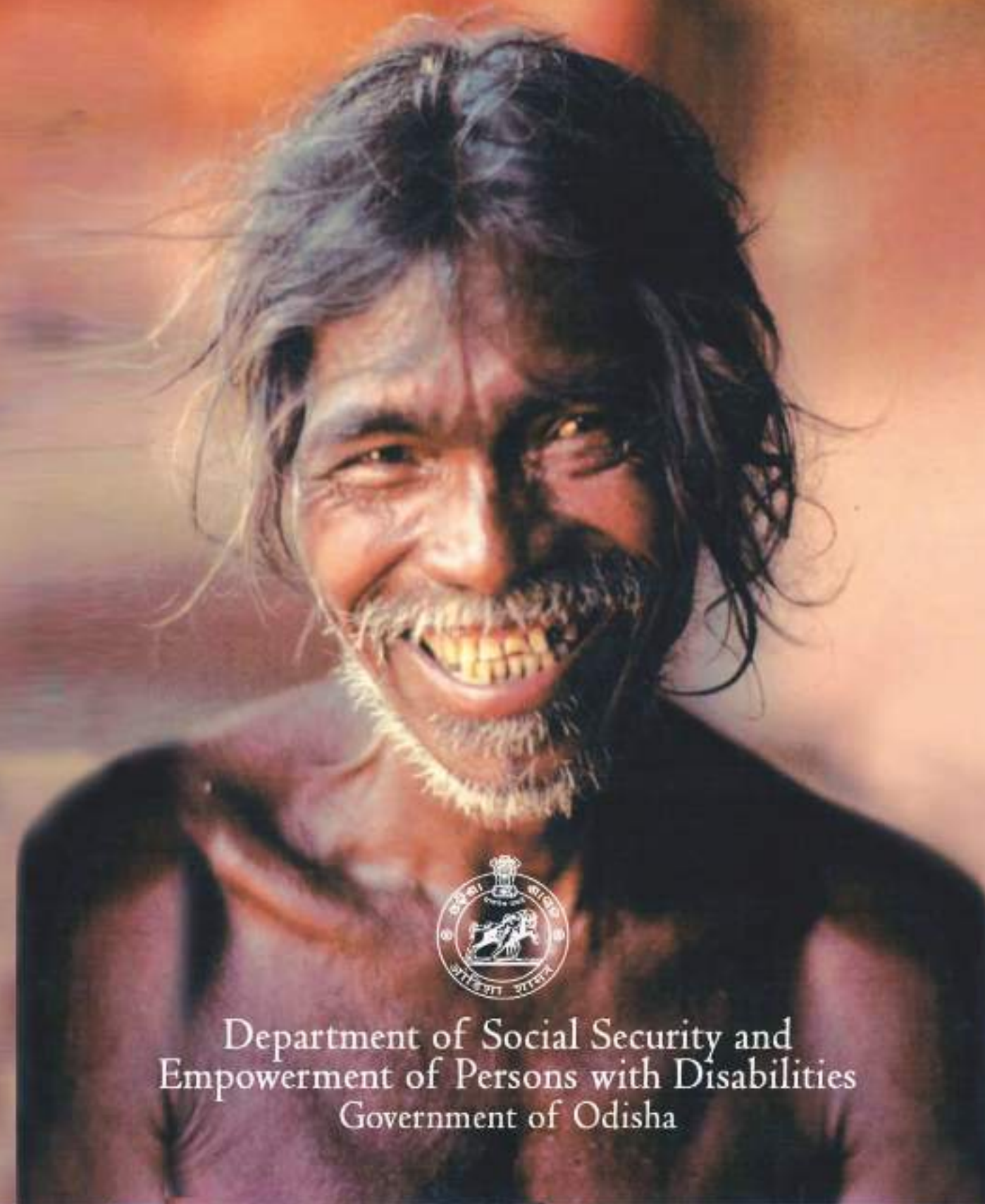


"Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In other words, will it lead to swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions?"

- M.K. Gandhi

Odisha Senior Citizens Policy 2016



Department of Social Security and
Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
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Odisha Senior Citizens Policy 2016

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Preamble

Population ageing is a significant demographic issue for Odisha. Presently the population of citizens at 60 years and above is 9.5 percent of its population of which a majority are socially backward and economically poor. In addition senior citizens, particularly older women, experience multiple discrimination such as access to housing and health care, subjection to abuse, denial of right to own property and lack of basic minimum income and social security. This has wide implications for the economy and society in general and the senior citizens in particular. It is therefore not to be viewed from a problem perspective but as an issue with latent potential that needs to be recognized and resolved.

The Odisha State Senior Citizens Policy 2016 in consonance with the National Policy for Senior Citizens 2011 reiterates the commitment of the State of Odisha in ensuring its citizens that they are able to age with security and dignity and continue to participate in society as citizens with full rights. It emphasizes eight areas of intervention, namely income security in old age, health care, safety and security, housing, productive ageing, welfare, inter-generational bonding and enhancing involvement and participation of media on ageing issues.

The issues of the senior citizens are cross-sectoral and demands strategic partnership across government departments, the public and private sectors, the non-governmental organizations, volunteer organizations, civil society and local communities. The Department of Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities acts as the co-coordinating department.

Rationale

“It is not only for the sake of the aged themselves that we must try to raise their conditions of life to a level of dignity-it is also for the sake of their children” WHO¹

The ageing of the population has become a dominant demographic characteristic of the 21st century. While birth rates are being controlled the changing life style coupled with medical technology are increasing longevity. Thus the population of older persons is projected to increase. Odisha presently has a population of 3984448² senior citizens, i.e. 9.5 per cent of the population, and as per population projections the number is likely to be 62.69 lakhs by the year 2026 and is expected to be 13.8 per cent of Odisha's population.³ Most of the senior citizens in Odisha about 86 per cent⁴ reside in rural areas and a large proportion 45.54 per cent⁵ of them are poor having no savings. They are therefore likely to fall into destitution when age related disabilities gradually decrease their capacity to work and earn a living.

In response, the Odisha State Policy for Senior Citizens 2016 aims to address the welfare dimension of the ageing phenomenon. It addresses the vulnerability of the senior citizens and the impact thereof on the family and society along with a variety of related concerns including the economic and the ethical. This policy adopts a new approach towards ageing encompassing theories and concepts of productive, participative and meaningful ageing with dignity and self-fulfillment. The policy in short is an expression of the government's vision of society and how it is to be manifested in the lives of its senior members and in those of the future generations.

¹ World Health Organization (1959). *Mental Health Problems of the Aging and the Aged* (Technical Report Series, No. 171, p.7). Geneva, Switzerland.

² Census of India (2011)

³ Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India (May 2006), *Population Projections for India and the States 2001-2026*, Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, New Delhi.

⁴ Census of India (2011)

⁵ NSSO 60th Round (January to June 2004)

Situation of Senior Citizens in Odisha

Demographic Profile

Senior citizens are persons aged 60 years and above.⁶ According to the Census of India 2011, they constitute 8.6 per cent of the population and number 103.84 million in India. This population is expected to grow up to 173 million by the year 2026 and to 324 million by the year 2051. The proportion is expected to increase to 11 per cent in 2025 and reach 31.9 per cent in the year 2100.⁷ These figures indicate a demographic transition brought about by overall declines in mortality as well as fertility and a significant change in the balance among age groups. India becomes a special case as it is a developing country and a dramatic increase in the numbers of senior citizens will consequently require policy interventions on the socio-economic front such as pension outlays, health care and housing among many others.

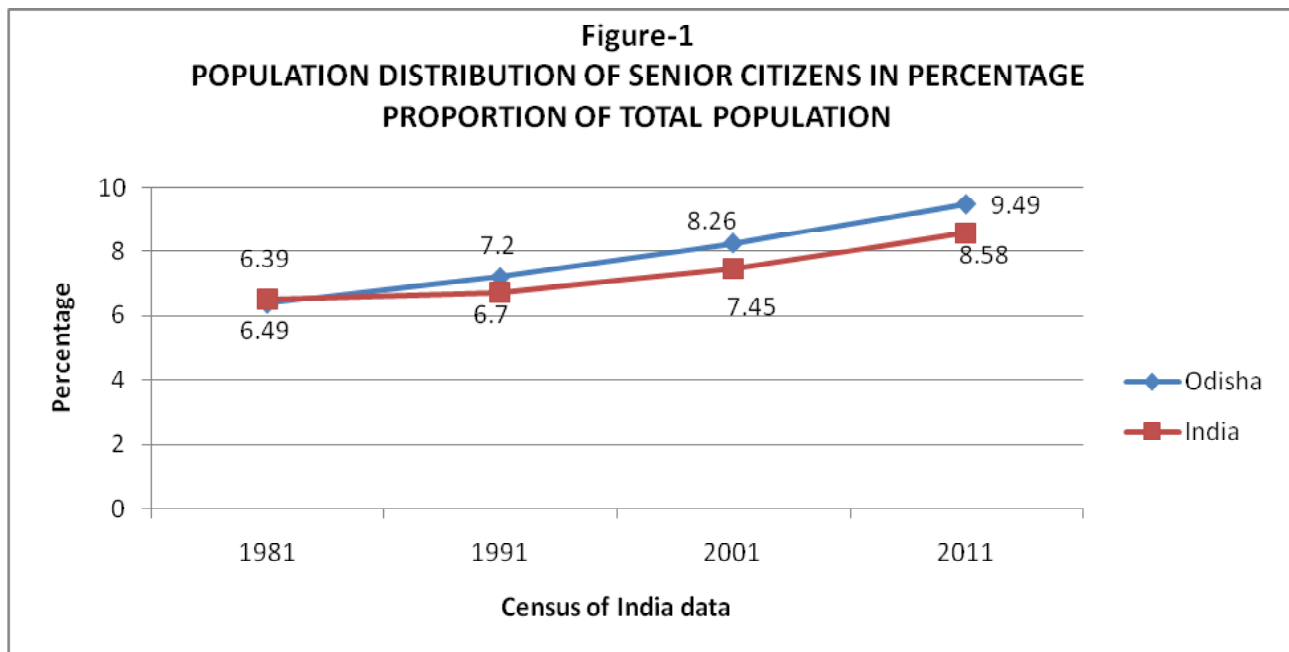
Share of Elderly in Odisha's Population

Odisha is no exception to the demographic transition of population ageing both in numbers and proportion of the population. The percentage of senior citizens in the total population of Odisha is higher than the national average (Fig.1). The number of senior citizens has grown from 22.81 lakh in 1991 to 30.39 lakh in 2001 and 39.8 lakh in 2011. (Table 1) The present proportion of 9.5 per cent of senior citizens is estimated to reach 13.8 per cent, numbering 62.69 lakh in 2026.⁸ The senior citizens in Odisha are not a homogenous group and special attention needs to be given to the complex variations and diversities within the senior citizen population.

⁶ National Policy on Older Persons (1999)

⁷ UN-DESA (2011) World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat available at <http://www.esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>

⁸ Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India (May 2006), *Population Projections for India and the States 2001-2026*, Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections constituted by the National Commission on Population, New Delhi.



Higher Rural Ageing

A majority of the senior citizens numbering 34.39 lakhs (86 per cent) live in rural areas. The higher proportions of older persons in rural population can be explained largely by the pattern of rural-urban migration in which younger family members are more prone to move to the cities. The weakening of family ties as a result of urbanization and the transition to industrial societies thus add another dimension to issues related to population ageing. Older persons left behind in the rural areas are likely to be more adversely affected and stand in need of support through social security programmes. (Table 2)

Regional Differences

There are regional variations with the number of senior citizens being higher in the more populated and urbanized coastal districts of Ganjam, Khordha, Cuttack and Baleshwar in contrast to the rest of the State. This is in keeping with the regional imbalance in human, social and economic development between the coastal region and the interior hill area districts. (Table 3)

Feminization of Ageing

There has been a progressive increase in the proportion of females to males in the senior citizen population. The overall gender distribution among the senior citizen population is 50.05 per cent male and 49.05 per cent female (Table 3) though regional and inter district variations exist with the southern districts of Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput and Malkangiri showing a higher proportion of ageing females averaging at 56 per cent in contrast to 46.8 per cent in the districts of Khordha, Nayagarh, Dhenkanal and Anugul situated in the coastal plains.

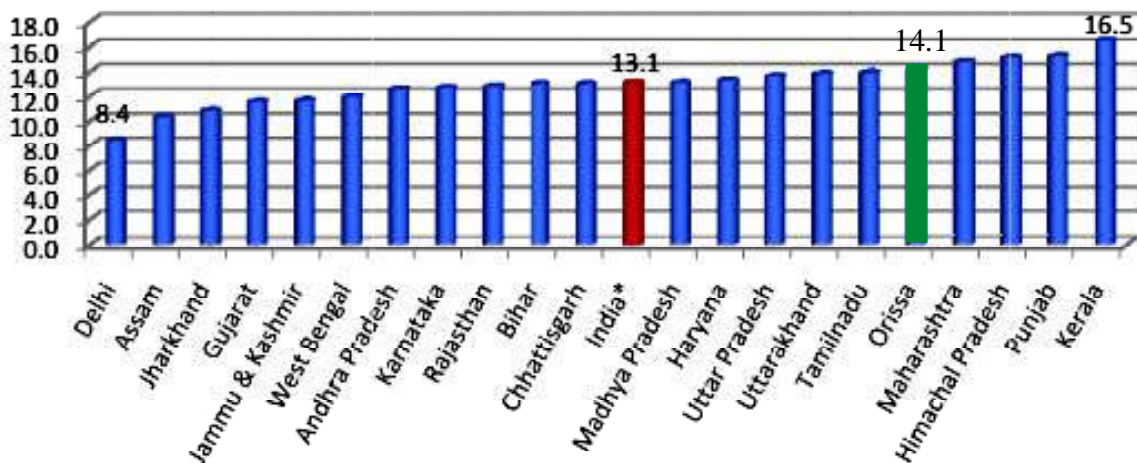
Ageing of the Older Senior Citizens

There is a steady rise in the population of senior citizens 80 years and above in Odisha as in the rest of the country (Table 4). This section of the oldest senior citizens have specific age related needs, giving rise to specific policy challenges that are to be given serious attention in the coming years such as geriatric care services, health services, etc.

Old Age Dependency

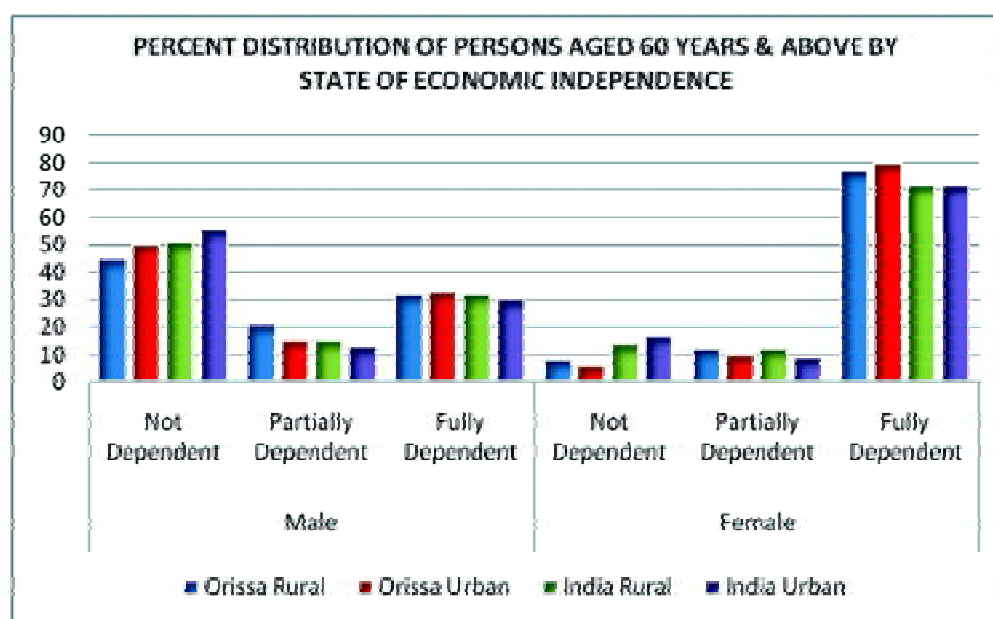
The dependency ratio is an age population ratio of those typically not in the labour force (dependent) and those typically in the labour force (productive). It indicates the pressure on the productive population to support the economically dependent and is an indicator of social security needs of the senior citizens. In India, 'Old age dependency ratio' is defined as the number of persons in the age group of 60 or more per hundred persons in the age group of 15-59 years. In Odisha the old age dependency ratio is 14.1 per cent and higher than the national average. (Fig. 2) The old age dependency ratio is higher for females at 14.5 per cent and even higher in rural areas at 14.9 per cent while the ratio in urban areas is 10 per cent. (Table 5)

Fig.2: Old age dependency ratio in major states of India



Economic Dependency

Data from the National Sample Survey on Condition of the Aged (Sixtieth Round) for Odisha shows that in Odisha 77 per cent women senior citizens and 32 per cent men senior citizens residing in rural areas and 80 per cent women senior citizens and 33 per cent men senior citizens residing in urban areas were economically fully dependent on others. (Table 6). There is a need for policy intervention in support of households with partially and completely dependent senior citizens that are in poverty or have inadequate incomes.

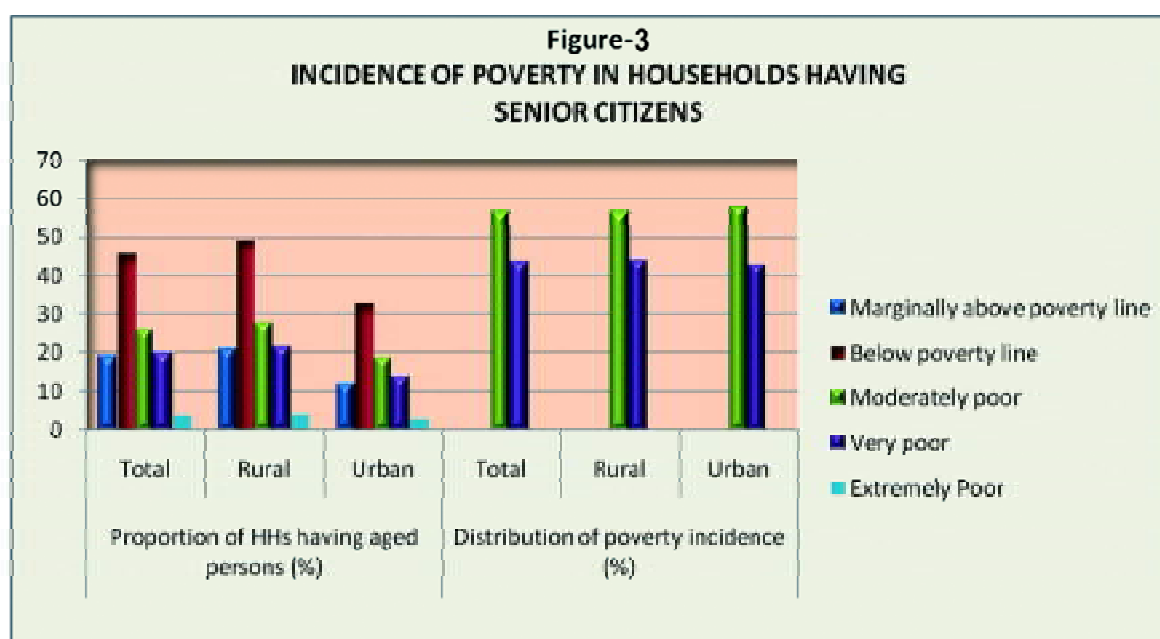


Living Arrangements

The living arrangement of the senior citizens is an indication of the economic status of the senior citizens. The support base of the dependent senior citizens in most cases is the spouse, children or grandchildren and in a small but significant population of 2.5 per cent in Odisha either with other relatives and non-relations indicating a lack of control over their lives. (Table 7)

Senior Citizen Households in Poverty

Income security for the older population is of paramount concern as the probability of falling into poverty is known to increase with old age. NSSO (Sixtieth Round) data show the incidence of poverty in households having a senior citizen as 45.54 per cent with another 18.86 per cent households marginally above the poverty line and at risk of falling into poverty. (Table 8)



Migration and Vulnerability

In Odisha the increasing incidence of migration especially of younger members from the family has led to the redefining of the family unit from a joint family system to individual units with fewer members and with the elderly being left alone in their homes (Table 9). A significant 3.3 per cent of the elderly live alone and another 11.9 per cent with aging spouses and another 2.5 per cent reside with non-relations or other relations. (Table 7) The conventional family responsibility of the younger members taking care of the elders is no longer practical leaving the elderly population in a stressful situation with reduced capacity to work or earn and a higher risk of illness thus increasing their vulnerability to fall into poverty and ill health thus necessitating policy intervention.

Disability among Senior Citizens

The likelihood of disability among the senior citizens rises with age. However, this can be overcome with adequate care and support and senior citizens can lead productive and successful lives without the stigma of disability and its related dependencies. The incidence of disability among the senior citizens in Odisha is 26.3 per cent. (Table 10)

Mandate and Progress

Constitutional Mandate

The Directive Principles of State Policy in Article 41 of the Indian Constitution recognizes the needs of the elderly and enjoins upon the State the responsibility of making effective provisions for public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. There are other constitutional provisions that direct the State to improve the quality of life of its citizens that apply equally to senior citizens. Social security is the concurrent responsibility of both the Central and State governments.

Legislative Mandate

India has had a number of laws within the context of which older persons can demand family support. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 entitles a parent unable to maintain himself or herself to maintenance. Under Muslim law offspring are required to maintain needy parents, subject to certain circumstances. In addition, every person with sufficient means who fails to provide support to maintain his or her parents if they are unable to maintain themselves can be prosecuted under the Code of the Criminal Procedure 1973. According to the provisions of this Code a person can be ordered to pay a monthly allowance not exceeding Rs 500 for the maintenance of his or her father or mother. While older persons could benefit under these laws, none of these bestowed any special attention on the aged people.

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for:

- i. Maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives made obligatory and justiciable through tribunals
- ii. Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives
- iii. Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens
- iv. Establishment of old age homes for indigent senior citizens
- v. Adequate medical facilities and security for senior citizens

National Policies, Schemes and Programmes

The National Policy for Older Persons 1999 envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons to improve the quality of their lives. The objectives of the policy are:

- i. To encourage individuals to make provision for their own as well as their spouse's old age;
- ii. To encourage families to take care of their older family members;
- iii. To enable and support voluntary and non-governmental organizations to supplement the care provided by the family;
- iv. To provide care and protection to the vulnerable elderly;
- v. To provide adequate health care facility to the elderly;
- vi. To promote research and training facilities to train geriatric care-givers and organizers of services for the elderly; and
- vii. To create awareness regarding elderly persons to help them lead productive and independent life

Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

The objective of this programme is to improve the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of Government/ Non-Government organizations /Panchayati Raj Institutions/ local bodies and the community at large. Under the scheme financial assistance up to 90 per cent of the project cost is provided to non-governmental organizations for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centers and mobile Medicare units.

National Programme for Health Care for Elderly (NPHCE)

This programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has the following objectives:

- i. To provide an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through community based primary health care approach
- ii. To identify health problems in the elderly and provide appropriate health interventions in the community with a strong referral backup support.
- iii. To build capacity of the medical and paramedical professionals as well as the care-takers within the family for providing health care to the elderly.

- iv. To provide referral services to the elderly patients through district hospitals, regional medical institutions
- v. Convergence with National Rural Health Mission, AYUSH and other line departments like Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development under which Central assistance is given towards pension to senior citizens belonging to a household below the poverty line which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the State government. It presently comprises of the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the Annapurna, the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), the Indira Gandhi National Disability Scheme (IGNDS) and the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) (Refer Table II)

Separate Rail Ticket Counters and Concessions

The Ministry of Railways provides separate ticket counters at various passenger reservation system centers and also provides 30 per cent and 50 per cent concession in rail fare for male and female senior citizens respectively.

Income Tax Exemptions

The ministry of Finance exempts senior citizens from income tax as under:

- i. For senior citizens above 60 years and above up to Rs. 2.50 lakh per annum
- ii. For senior citizens above 80 years and above up to Rs. 5 lakh per annum
- iii. Deduction of Rs. 20,000 under Section 80D is allowed to an individual who pays the medical insurance premium for his/her parent or parents who is a senior citizen
- iv. An individual is eligible for a deduction of the amount spent or Rs. 60,000 whichever is less, for medical treatment of a dependent senior citizen

Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA)

The Ministry of Finance has instructed all general health insurance companies to allow senior citizens entry into health insurance schemes till 65 years of age; maintain transparency in the premium charged and record reasons for denial of proposals on all health insurance products catering to the needs of senior citizens. Likewise the insurance companies cannot deny renewability without specific reasons.

Pensions Portal

In order to enable senior citizens to get information regarding the status of their application, the amount of pension, documents required, etc. Government of India has set up a portal.

Concessions in Airlines

The National Carrier, Air India provides concession up to 50 per cent senior citizens of 63 years and above in air fares

Odisha State Government Schemes and Programmes

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana

To compensate for the loss of earning capacity of citizens such as the elderly, diseased, invalid and widows and to protect them from impending destitution the State Government has instituted the Madhu Babu Pension Yojana. A monthly pension of an amount fixed by the Government from time to time is paid to each beneficiary. Over 22 lakhs persons are covered. (Refer Table II)

Barishta Nagarika Tirtha Yatra Yojana

To give an opportunity to poor Senior Citizens of all faiths to go on a pilgrimage the Government of Odisha provides a complete tour package covering multiple destinations by rail travel including travel insurance, food, accommodation, road travel, tour escort, travel kit and medical facilities from medical professionals.

Vision and Mission

Vision

Establishment of a coherent, comprehensive and sustainable social framework for the welfare of senior citizens in the State of Odisha.

Mission

To design, develop and promote participatory processes, critical service delivery and empathetic initiatives for senior citizens.

Goals

The Odisha State Policy for Senior Citizens 2016 recognizes that senior citizens need sustainable support systems to reduce their poverty and vulnerability, improve their health and well being and be active citizens contributing more effectively to their communities. It therefore aims to provide critical support and health services according to their needs; increase the capacity of service providers especially in rural areas to provide accessible, relevant and high-quality services to senior citizens; ensure their inclusion and full participation in society by providing enabling environments; mainstream gender perspective in its programmes to specifically cater to the needs and requirements of the increasing number of elderly women; and inculcate family values and respect for the elderly for providing psychological support and informal care. The approach will be multi-sectoral involving government departments, non-governmental organizations and corporate entities. The necessary institutional capacity will be developed for its effective execution.

Objectives

Odisha faces the unique challenge of modernization and population ageing with a significant proportion of its ageing population either economically dependent or in poverty. Social security measures are therefore mandatory to ensure independence and dignity in the lives of the elderly.

The formulation of “Odisha State Policy for Senior Citizens 2016” is based on several emerging challenges, including the shift in demographic patterns in favour of elderly, changing socio economic structure, increase in life expectancy because of the advancement of medical technologies, lack of care and support for the elderly due to increasing nuclear families, higher level of elderly destitute in both rural and urban areas of the State. The data show that the elderly women are much more vulnerable than the elderly men as they do not have any viable source of income and mostly dependent on their spouse or children for their daily needs.

The proposed policy seeks to address issues concerning senior citizens living in urban and rural areas, special needs of the “oldest old”, disabled and women. The policy endeavours to strengthen integration between generations, provide care and support and ensure social security and welfare of the elderly. The policy seeks to reach out in particular to the segment of senior citizens living in rural and urban areas who do not have proper economic, social and family support to lean on in their advanced stage of life.

The major objectives of the policy are -

1. To ensure dignity and protection of the rights of the senior citizens in the State through creating necessary support mechanism and system.
2. To recognize that senior citizens are a valuable resource for the country and create an environment that provides them with dignity, independence, equal opportunities, protects their rights and enables their full participation in society.
3. To ensure access to social security, health care, food, shelter, recreation and other welfare services to all senior citizens and especially to the economically poor and

socially marginalized section and ensure their participation in decision making processes to improve their quality of life.

4. To ensure and promote the concept of “Ageing in Place” by creating a conducive, safe and secure environment for the senior citizens in their homes and immediate community free from neglect, abuse and violence. Institutional care will be considered as the last resort in the care of the elderly.
5. To ensure that the senior citizens are cared for, respected and valued in the society through educating the future generations in family and social values that encourage inter- generational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity.
6. To consider the gender implications of ageing as often elderly women and men have different needs, requiring different responses. Key sectors in which gender should be integrated include income security, employment, education, housing, health and protection.
7. To ensure that all senior citizens have barrier free access to public spaces.
8. To ensure that senior citizens have unrestricted access to financial and other resources as and when required through long term savings and credit facilities.
9. To support and assist organizations that provide geriatric care and counseling services; set up and manage homes and day-care centres for the elderly.
10. To encourage research and periodic surveys on issues of concern to the senior citizens to generate valuable evidence and information on older persons disaggregated by age, sex, and socio-economic characteristics necessary for policy formulation and intervention.
11. To promote partnerships across Government Departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRIs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), public and corporate sectors, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, national and international agencies for the cause of senior citizens
12. The State will reinvigorate the implementation of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 and monitor the working of Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals so that elderly parents unable to maintain themselves will not be abandoned and neglected by their children/relatives.

Strategic Interventions

The State Policy for Senior Citizens, Odisha aims to provide strategic direction and guidance to the Government and its Departments on the welfare initiatives concerning senior citizens.

I. Income Security

- I.1 The Government of Odisha is committed to ensure and provide financial and income security for the elderly population of the State. The State shall make necessary provision for providing old age pension to the needy senior citizens of the State. It will take necessary measures to identify all the senior citizens who need financial assistance and will provide a suitable quantum of pension. The State will periodically review the pension and will take necessary steps to make it more inclusive and sustainable. Special consideration should be given to elderly persons, who depend only on the old age pension for their living. Special assistance should be given to elderly persons with disability, elderly widows, and single women, and particularly those living alone, or with little support and savings or income.
- I.2 The State will make the necessary provisions to include all senior citizens living under poverty line or from socially and economically marginalized groups under the benefit of the Public Distribution System.
- I.3 The State will ensure that the matters related to pension, provident fund, gratuities, etc. are resolved on a priority basis and that a senior citizen starts getting her/his pension as soon as he/she retires. Periodical review of the issues related to pensions will be taken up on a priority basis.
- I.4 The State will encourage banks and other financial institution to extend loans at reasonable rates of interest to senior citizens within the purview of Reserve Bank of India Guidelines.
- I.5 The State in partnership with private organizations will organize pre-retirement counseling programmes to help the senior citizens to work out a post retirement plan.

2. Health Security

Health care is one of the major issues affecting the welfare of the elderly population. With the progression of age people get more vulnerable to chronic and acute illness, injuries and disabilities. The need for long term care, home based nursing care, management of illness and palliative care increases with the advancement of age. Keeping this in mind –

- 2.1 The State will make adequate provision in the health system to address the issues of the elderly at all levels of health service system. The health facilities from Primary Health Centres to tertiary facilities such as Medical Colleges will be strengthened to address the health needs of the senior citizens. Preventive, curative, restorative and rehabilitative health services will be extended and strengthened to provide appropriate services to the senior citizens. The State will make provision for physiotherapy clinics at health facilities and at the community level for the senior citizens.
- 2.2 The State will make adequate provision to provide affordable health care to the senior citizens, free for the poor and subsidized to others, for treatment, diagnostics and medicine. Special geriatrics wards will be set up at district hospitals and the medical college hospitals in the State.
- 2.3 The State will make necessary provision to set up dedicated geriatric clinics in the secondary and tertiary care, public and private hospitals and make provision to organize special health camps, annual health checkup for senior citizens on a regular basis especially in rural and hard to reach areas. Importance will be given to the districts with poor economic indicators and with high concentration of socially marginalized population. The State will take necessary steps to extend the National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly to all the districts in the State under NRHM.
- 2.4 The State will make adequate provision to provide mental health services to the senior citizens. Importance will be given to early identification and detection of diseases like Parkinson's, Dementia, Alzheimer, etc. both at the hospital level and the community level of health worker. Specialized clinics will be set up to treat this condition at appropriate health facilities. The State will strengthen the community mental health programme for prevention and better management of such cases.
- 2.5 The State will make adequate provision to provide mobility aid like wheel chairs, walkers, etc to the elderly living below poverty line free of cost to enhance mobility and social access.
- 2.6 The State will make necessary provision for including geriatrics and gerontology as a core subject in basic medicine (MBBS) and nursing courses. The State will work towards

including geriatrics and gerontology as a specialized subjects in the post graduate medical studies in the medical and nursing collages of the State.

- 2.7 The State will set up a State resource centre on geriatrics and gerontology to provide research support and technical support to the Government. The State will work for inclusion of geriatrics and gerontology as a professional as well as part of the subject of Social Work to develop a cadre of trained professionals in the State.
- 2.8 The State infrastructure will be used to provide training facilities for community level workers in health and nutrition for the senior citizens. This could include training about the prevention and care of mental health issues for the elderly.
- 2.9 The State will make adequate provision for health education and awareness programme for senior citizens and on the health and nutritional issues faced by senior citizens. This will help in better health care management for the elderly. Special focus will be given to strengthen health awareness provision and services/facilities for health problems affecting elderly women related to menopause, reproductive health, cancers and nutrition.
- 2.10 Preventive alternate health care systems such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Pranayam, Meditation etc. will be promoted in the State among the elderly population.

3. Safety and Security

- 3.1 One of the major problems faced by the elderly and senior citizen is neglect and abuse. The State is committed to uphold the rights of the senior citizens and prevent any form of neglect and abuse faced by the senior citizens.
- 3.2 The State will make adequate arrangement for the senior citizens to create a system for easy reporting of any cases of neglect and abuse which violates his/her rights. The police will be sensitized on the issues of abuse and neglect faced by elderly and to handle such cases with sensitivity and dignity. A toll free help-line number will be set up for reporting such abuse and neglect. The call will be monitored and necessary action will be taken on a priority basis.
- 3.3 The State will make necessary provisions to maintain a database of the senior citizens with all local police stations, outposts and beat offices. The police will be vigilant about safety and security of the senior citizens who are staying alone. The State will set up mechanism for regular interaction between the police and the senior citizens at regular intervals for ensuring protection and speedy redress of complaints by senior citizens. Police will be vigilant about illegal occupation and trespassing of property both movable and immovable and take necessary action on a priority basis.

- 3.4 The State will make necessary provision for free legal aid to the senior citizens. The free legal aid cell for the senior citizens will be set up at district and high courts. These cells will provide specialized dedicated services to the elderly population and will be separate from existing free legal aid cells.
- 3.5 The State will sensitize various community level workers to identify and report any cases of neglect and abuse against senior citizens to the appropriate authority.
- 3.6 The State will make necessary legal provisions for stringent punishment for harassment, neglect, abuse or fraud against a senior citizen.
- 3.7 The State will organize awareness programmes and camps on the rights of the senior citizen and the legal provision under the constitution to prevent and address such abuse and neglect from panchayat level to State level. The State will organize awareness camps for the general population on geriatric issues and care and support for the senior citizens.
- 3.8 The State will promote community level mechanisms to identify and address the cases of abuse, crime and neglect and encourage community action on the issues of senior citizen.

4. Welfare of Senior Citizens

- 4.1 The State recognizes the immense contributions of the senior citizens towards nation building and is therefore committed to ensure the highest possible standard of social security and welfare measures for the senior citizens of the State.
- 4.2 The State will make adequate provision of old age homes in each district with all the necessary amenities and support services. The demand for such homes will be reviewed periodically and establishment or expansion or up-gradation of the old age home will be done according to the review. The State will set up short stay homes and homeless shelters for the destitute senior citizens according to the requirement. The State will make adequate provision for day care, community care and recreational facilities for the senior citizens at all levels.
- 4.3 Senior citizens association will be promoted. The State will encourage volunteerism amongst senior citizens through counseling and training.
- 4.4 The State will promote community-based and recreation-oriented programmes such as leisure, sports, and cultural activities for the ageing population in order to help them develop a sense of self-reliance and community responsibility.

- 4.5 The State will make necessary arrangement at panchayat level to ensure that all schemes targeted at the senior citizens are implemented on a timely basis and with full accountability and transparency. The State will ensure participation of senior citizens in the review of schemes and programmes at all levels. The panchayats will be empowered to initiate senior citizens welfare centric innovative programmes and activities.
- 4.6 The State will make necessary provision for reservation of seats in the public modes of transportation. The public transport fares will be subsidized for the senior citizen and the transport system will be made more accessible.
- 4.7 The public places including train and bus stations, government offices, public and private buildings, banks, hospitals, places of worship, community centres, recreation facilities, cinema halls, markets, parks etc. will be made senior citizens friendly with provision of ramps, hand railing, toilet facilities, seating arrangements and other aid to make access barrier free.
- 4.8 The State will make necessary provision for dedicated separate counters and queues for senior citizen in public transport stations, hospitals, government offices, utility services and recreation centers to ensure ease of access for the senior citizens.
- 4.9 In case of any natural disaster and national emergency, senior citizens will get equal and preferably preferential treatment in accessing food, shelter, medical care and other services during and after such an event. The senior citizens will have access to financial and other resources for rebuilding and reconstructing of their property and communities.
- 4.10 The State will encourage any care and support initiative of non-governmental/voluntary organizations for the senior citizens. It will support their initiatives in counseling, income generation, IEC, Behavioural Change Communication, awareness, community action, research, housing and other support services on the problems of senior citizens.

5. Productive Ageing

- 5.1 Since the senior citizens have years of experience and skills the State will promote dissemination of their learning and give them the opportunity to re-employ their experience and expertise for the betterment of the society.
- 5.2 The State will therefore make necessary provision to create avenues for post retirement employment opportunities. Directorate of employment will make arrangement for senior citizens to find reemployment in the private and public sector according to the need and available opportunities.

6. Intergenerational Bonding

- 6.1 The State will make necessary effort to strengthen the family system so that it can be a centre of primary care and support to the senior citizens. The State will initiate various special programmes to promote the family system and highlight the contribution of senior citizens towards the family, society and the nation. Values such as respect, tolerance, love, and compassion to the elders should be inculcated in the children and youth through the school curriculum, clubs, schools, and colleges, religious/cultural and other institutions.
- 6.2 State will make adequate provision to educate the general public with regard to the ageing process. Such education can start at an early age through formal and non-formal education system in order that ageing be fully understood as a natural process.

7. Participation of Media

- 7.1 Media plays a vital role in bringing up issues of concern to the senior citizens in the conscience of the public and policy makers. The State intends to work closely with the media to bring in a change in the social perception of ageing and age related issues. For this the State will employ the print, electronic, web media, social media, street play , TV, audio video channels, hoarding, banner, posters, booklets, and other means of mass mobilization to sensitize various stakeholders and the general population. The State will work with media for sensitizing them on the issues of senior citizens.

8. Disability and Gender

- 8.1 Senior citizens with any form of disability and women will get priority in all the strategic areas mentioned above.

9. Awards and Recognition

- 9.1 The State will observe October 1st as assigned by UN as International Day for Older Person. To commemorate this day the State will organize various activities like seminars, workshops, community level activities like sports and cultural shows for the senior citizens. The State will felicitate the outstanding contribution made by senior citizens in various fields and initiatives taken by conscientious citizens/ organizations who have contributed substantially to the cause of the senior citizens.

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Department of Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities will be the nodal agency to coordinate all inter-departmental coordination and convergence regarding the policy objectives of senior citizens.

A State Council for Senior Citizens, High level Coordination Committees and Technical Advisory Groups will be constituted to provide guidance in implementing the policy.

The Department of Social Security and Empowerment of People with Disabilities will decide the priorities for implementation according to the budgetary allocation, and need of the society and senior citizens.

The implementation framework will be developed foreseeing the context, real and felt need of the society. The nodal department will develop short term and long term implementation frame work ranging from one year to five years for successful implementation of the policy depending upon availability of resources.

The implementation framework will include an integrated mechanism of monitoring and evaluation. It will identify and anticipate probable challenges; analyze capacities and capabilities for appropriate response by the implementing agencies; and determine the best course of action from the available alternatives to achieve policy goals.

The framework will actively engage various stakeholders and ensure a trained and dedicated cadre of social security officers for effective delivery of services.

The processes will be transparent and will be communicated to various stakeholders including the general population to solicit their active participation.

The framework will have well designed mechanisms for continuous review, monitoring and evaluation for making the social security system responsive and progressive.

The policy shall encourage and sustain all efforts for the enhancement and enrichment of the quality of life of the senior citizens through periodical awards and recognition.

**MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT)**

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 29th December, 2007 and is hereby published for general information:-

**THE MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF
PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS ACT, 2007**

No. 56 of 2007

(29 December 2007)

An Act to provide for more effective provisions for the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens guaranteed and recognised under the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER-I

PRELIMINARY

- I. (1) This Act may be called the Maintenance and welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- (2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and it applies also to citizens of India outside India
- (3) It shall come into force in a State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-
 - (a) “children” includes son, daughter, grandson and grand-daughter but does not include a minor;
 - (b) “maintenance” includes provisions for food, clothing, residence and medical attendance and treatment;
 - (c) “minor” means a person who, under the provisions of the majority Act, 1875, is deemed not to have attained the age of majority;
 - (d) “parent” means father or mother whether biological, adoptive or step father or step mother, as the case may be, whether or not the father or the mother is a senior citizen;
 - (e) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made by the State Government under this Act;
 - (f) “property” means property of any kind, whether movable or immovable, ancestral or self acquired, tangible or intangible and includes rights or interests in such property;
 - (g) “relative” means any legal heir of the childless senior citizen who is not a minor and is in possession of or would inherit his property after his death;
 - (h) “senior citizens” means any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above;
 - (i) “State Government”, relation to a Union territory, means the administrator thereof appointed under article 239 of the Constitution;
 - (j) “Tribunal” means the Maintenance Tribunal constituted under section 7.

- (k) “welfare” means provision for food, health care, recreation centres and other amenities necessary for the senior citizens.
3. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act, or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

CHAPTER-II

MAINTENANCE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS

4. (1) A senior citizen including parents who is unable to maintenance himself from his own earning or out of the property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application under section 5 in of parents and senior citizens case of-
- (i) parents or grand-parent, against one or more of his children not being a minor;
 - (ii) a childless senior citizen, against such of his relative referred to in clause (g) of section
- (2) The obligation of the children or relative as the case may be, to maintain a senior citizen extends to the needs of such citizen so that senior citizen may lead a normal life.
- (3) The obligation of the children to maintain his or her parent extends to the needs of such parent either father or mother or both, as the case may be, so that such parent may lead a normal life.
- (4) Any person being a relative of a senior citizen and having sufficient means shall maintain such senior citizen provided he is in possession of the property of such citizen or he would inherit the property of such senior citizen: Provided that where more than one relatives are entitled to inherit the property of a senior citizen, the maintenance shall be payable by such relative in the proportion in which they would inherit his property.
5. (1) An application for maintenance under section 4, may be made-
- (a) by a senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be; or
 - (b) if he is incapable, by any other person or organization authorized by him; or
 - (c) the Tribunal may take cognizance suo motu.

Explanation- For the purposes of this section “organization” means any voluntary association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or any other law for the time being in force.

- (2) The Tribunal may, during the pendency of the proceeding regarding monthly allowance for the maintenance under this section, order such children or relative to make a monthly allowance for the interim maintenance of such senior citizen including parent is to pay the same to such senior citizen including parent as the Tribunal may from time to time direct.
- (3) On receipt of an application for maintenance under subsection (1), after giving notice of the application to the children or relative and after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, hold an inquiry for determining the amount of maintenance.
- (4) An application filed under sub-section (2) for the monthly allowance for the maintenance and expenses for proceeding shall be disposed of within ninety days from the date of the service of notice of the application to such person:

Provided that the tribunal may extend the same period, once for the maximum period of thirty days in exceptional circumstances for reasons to be recorded in writing.

- (5) An application for maintenance under sub-section (1) may be filed against one or more persons:

Provided that such children or relative may implead the other person liable to maintain parent in the application for maintenance.

- (6) Where a maintenance order was made against more than one person, the death of one of them does not affect the liability of other to continue paying maintenance.
- (7) Any such allowance for the maintenance and expenses for proceeding shall be payable from the date of the order, or, if so ordered, from the date of the application for maintenance or expenses of proceeding, as the case may be.
- (8) If, children or relative so ordered fail, without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Tribunal may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person for the whole, or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case be, remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made whichever is earlier:

Provided that no warrant shall be issued for the recovery of any amount due under this section unless application be made to the Tribunal to levy such amount within period of three months from the date on which it become due.

6. (1) The proceedings under section 5 may be taken against Jurisdiction and procedure any children or relative in any district-
 - a. where he resides or last resided; or
 - b. where children or relative resides.
- (2) On receipt of the application under section 5, the Tribunal shall issue as process for procuring the presence of children or relative against whom the application is filed.
- (3) For securing the attendance of children or relative the Tribunal shall have the power of a Judicial Magistrate of first class as provided under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- (4) All evidence to such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the children or relative against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for summons cases:

Provided that if the Tribunal is satisfied that the children or relative against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made is willfully avoiding service, or willfully neglecting to attend the Tribunal, the Tribunal may proceed to hear and determine the case ex parte.

- (5) Where the children or relative is residing out of India, the summons shall be served by the Tribunal through such authority, as the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.
- (6) The Tribunal before hearing an application under section 5 may, refer the same to a Conciliation Officer and such Conciliation Officer shall submit his findings within one month and if amicable settlement has been arrived at, the Tribunal shall pass an order to that effect.

Explanation.' For the purposes of this sub-section "Conciliation Officer" means any person or representative of an organization referred to in Explanation to sub-section (1) of section 5 or the Maintenance Officers designated by the State Government under subsection (1) of section 18 or any other person nominated by the Tribunal for this purpose.

7. (1) The State Government shall within a period of six months from the date of the commencement of this Act, by notification in Official Gazette, constitute for each Subdivision one or more Tribunals as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudication and decided upon the order for maintenance under section-5.

- (2) The Tribunal shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of Sub- Divisional Officer of the State.
 - (3) Where two or more Tribunals are constituted for any area, the State Government may, by general or special order, regulate the distribution of business among them.
8. (1) In holding any inquiry under section 5, the Tribunal may, subject to any rules that may be prescribed by the State Government in this behalf, follow such summary procedure as it deems fit.
- (2) The Tribunal shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of taking evidence on oath and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and of compelling the discovery and production of documents and material objects and for such other purposes as may be prescribed; and the Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
 - (3) Subject to any rule that may be made in this behalf, the Tribunal may, for the purpose of adjudicating and decided upon any claim for maintenance, choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the inquiry to assist it in holding the inquiry.
9. (1) If children or relatives, as the case may be , neglect or refuse to maintain a senior citizen being unable to maintain himself, the Tribunal may, on being satisfied of such neglect or refusal, order such children or relatives to make a monthly allowance at such monthly rate for the maintenance of such senior citizen, as the Tribunal may deem fit and to pay the same to such senior citizen as the Tribunal may, from time to time, direct
- (2) The maximum maintenance allowance which may be ordered by such Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government which shall not exceed ten thousand rupees per month.
10. (1) On proof of misrepresentation or mistake of fact or a change in the circumstances of any person, receiving a monthly allowance under section 9, for the maintenance or ordered under that section to pay a monthly allowance for the maintenance, the Tribunal may make such alteration, as it thinks fit, in the allowance for the maintenance.
- (2) Where it appears to the Tribunal that, in consequence of any decision of a competent Civil Court, any order made under section 9 should be cancelled or varied, it shall cancel the order or, as the case may be, vary the same accordingly.

11. (1) A copy of the order of maintenance and including the maintenance order regarding expenses of proceedings, as the case may be, shall be given without payment of any fee to the senior citizen or to parent, as the case may be, in whose favour it is made and such order may be enforced by any Tribunal in any place where the person against whom it is made, such Tribunal on being satisfied as to the identify of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance, or as the case may be, expenses, due.
- (2) A maintenance order made under this Act shall have the same force and effect as an order passed under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and shall be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of such order by that Code.
12. Notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, where a senior citizen or a parent is entitled for maintenance under the said Chapter and also entitled for maintenance under the said Chapter and also entitled for maintenance under this Act may, without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter IX of the said Code, claim such maintenance under either of those Acts but not under both.
13. When an order is made under this Chapter, the children or relative who is required to pay any amount in terms of such order shall within thirty days of the date of announcing the order by the Tribunal, deposit the entire amount ordered in such manner as the Tribunal may direct.
14. Where any Tribunal makes an order for maintenance made under this Act, such Tribunal may direct that in addition to the amount of maintenance, simple interest shall also be paid at such rate and from such date not earlier than the date of making the application as may be determined by the Tribunal which shall not be less than five per cent and not more than eighteen per cent.:
- Provided that where any application for maintenance under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is pending before a Court at the commencement of this Act, then the Court shall allow the withdrawal of such application on the request of the parent and such parent be entitled to file an application for maintenance before the Tribunal.
15. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute one Appellate Tribunal for each district to hear the appeal against the order of the Tribunal:

- (2) The Appellate Tribunal shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of District Magistrate.
16. (1) Any senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be, aggrieved by an order of a Tribunal may, within sixty days from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal:
- Provided that on appeal, the children or relative who is required to pay any amount in terms of such maintenance order shall continue to pay to such parent the amount so ordered, in the manner directed by the Appellate Tribunal:
- Provided further that the Appellate Tribunal may, entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of sixty days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the appeal in time.
- (2) On receipt of an appeal, the Appellate Tribunal shall, cause a notice to be served upon the respondent.
- (3) The Appellate Tribunal may call for the record of proceedings from the Tribunal against whose order the appeal is preferred.
- (4) The Appellate Tribunal may, after examining the appeal and the records called for either allow or reject the appeal.
- (5) The Appellate Tribunal shall, adjudicate and decide upon the appeal filed against the order of the Tribunal and the order of the Appellate Tribunal shall be final:
- Provided that no appeal shall be rejected unless an opportunity has been given to both the parties of being heard in person or through a duly authorized representative.
- (6) The Appellate Tribunal shall make an endeavour to pronounce its order in writing within one month of the receipt of an appeal.
- (7) A copy of every order made under sub-section (5) shall be sent to both the parties free of cost.
17. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, no party to a proceeding before a Tribunal or Appellate shall be represented by a legal practitioner.
18. (1) The State Government shall designate the District Social welfare or an officer not below the rank of a District Social welfare Officer, by whatever name called as maintenance Officer
- (2) The Maintenance Officer referred to in sub-section (1), shall represent a parent if he so desires, during the proceedings of the Tribunal, or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be.

CHAPTER-III

ESTABLISHMENT OF OLD AGE HOMES

19. (1) The State Government may establish and maintain such number of old age homes at accessible places, as it may deem necessary, in a phased manner, beginning with at least one in each district to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent.
- (2) The State Government may, prescribe a scheme for management of old age homes, including the standards and various types of services to be provided by them which are necessary for medical care and means of entertainment to the inhabitants of such homes.
- Explanation- For the purposes of this section, “indigent” means any senior citizen who is not having sufficient means, as determined by the State Government, from time to time, to maintain himself.

CHAPTER-IV

PROVISIONS FOR MEDICAL CARE OF SENIOR CITIZEN

20. The State Government shall ensure that:-
- (i) The Government hospitals or hospitals funded fully or partially by the Government shall provide beds for all senior citizens as far as possible;
 - (ii) separate queues be arranged for senior citizens;
 - (iii) facility for treatment of chronic, terminal and degenerative diseases is expanded for senior citizens;
 - (iv) research activities for chronic elderly diseases and ageing expanded;
 - (v) there are earmarked facilities for geriatric patients in every district hospital dully headed by a medical officer with experience in geriatric care.

CHAPTER-V

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY OF SENIOR CITIZEN

21. The State Government shall, take all measures to ensure that-
- (i) The provisions of this Act are given wide publicity through public media including the television, radio and the print, at regular intervals;

- (ii) The Central Government and State Government Officers, including the police officers and the members of the judicial service, are given periodic sensitization and awareness training on the issues relating to this Act;
 - (iii) Effective co-ordination between the service provided by the concerned Ministries or Department dealing with law, home affairs, health and welfare, to address the issues relating to the welfare of the senior citizens and periodical review of the same is conducted.
- 22 (1) The State Government may, confer such powers and impose such duties on a District Magistrate as may be necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly carried out and the District Magistrate may specify the officer, subordinate to him, who shall exercise all or any of the powers, and perform all or any of the duties, so conferred or imposed and the local limits within which such powers or duties shall be carried out by the officer as may be prescribed.
- (2) The State Government shall prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing of life and property of senior citizens.
- 23 (1) Where any senior citizen who, after the commencement of this Act, has transferred by way of gift or otherwise, his property, subject to the condition that the transferee shall provide the basic amenities and basic physical needs to the transferor and such transferee refuses or fails to provide such amenities and physical needs, the said transfer of property shall be deemed to have been made by fraud or coercion or under influence and shall at the option of the transferor be declared void by the Tribunal.
- (2) Where any senior citizen has a right to receive maintenance out of an estate and such estate or part thereof is transferred, the right to receive maintenance may be enforced against the transferee if the transferee has notice of the right, or if the transfer is gratuitous; but not against the transferee for consideration and without notice of right.
- (3) If any senior citizen is incapable of enforcing the rights under sub-sections (1) and (2) action may be taken on his behalf by any of the organization referred to in Explanation to sub-section (1) of section 5.

CHAPTER-VI

OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE FOR TRIAL

- 24 Whenever, having the care or protection of senior citizen leaves, such senior citizen in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such senior citizen, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to five thousands rupees or with both.
- 25 (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, every offence under this Act shall be cognizable and bailable.
- (2) An offence under this Act shall be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

CHAPTER-VII

MISCELLANEOUS

- 26 Every officer or staff appointed to exercise functions under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.
- 27 No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter to which any provisions of this Act applies and no injunction shall be granted by any Civil Court in respect of anything which is done or intended to be done by or under this Act.
- 28 No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, the State Governments or the local authority or any officer of the Government in respect of anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act and any rules or orders made there under.
- 29 If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.
- Providing that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of the commencement of this Act.
- 30 The Central Government may give directions to State Government as to the carrying into execution of the provisions of this Act.
- 31 The Central Government may make periodic review and monitor the progress of the implementation of the purposes of this Act by the State Governments.

- 32 (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generally of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for-
- a. The manner of holding inquiry under section 5 subject such rules as may be prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 8;
 - b. The power and procedure of the Tribunal for other purposes under sub-section (2) of section 8;
 - c. The maximum maintenance allowance which may be ordered by the Tribunal under subsection (2) of section 9;
 - d. The scheme for management of old age homes, including the standards and various types of services to be provided by them which are necessary for medical care and means of entertainment to the inhabitants of such homes under sub-section (2) of section 19;
 - e. The powers and duties of the authorities for implementing the provisions of this Act, under sub-section (1) of section 22;
 - f. A comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens under sub-section (2) of section 22;
 - g. Any other matter which is to be, or may be prescribed.
- (3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of State Legislature, where it consists of two Houses or where such legislature consists of one House, before that House.

K.N. CHATURVEDI,
Secretary to the Government of India

Statistical Tables

TABLE 1 : PERCENTAGE PROPORTION OF 60 YEARS+ POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

	Male				Female				Total			
	1981	1991	2001	2011	1981	1991	2001	2011	1981	1991	2001	2011
Odisha	6.13	7.15	8.05	9.40	6.66	7.23	8.47	9.59	6.39	7.20	8.26	9.49
India	6.40	6.69	7.10	8.20	6.38	6.71	7.83	8.93	6.49	6.70	7.45	8.58

Source : Census of India 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011

Table 2 : DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS (60-100+ YEARS)

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Bargarh	155163	77111	78052	143110	71040	72070	12053	6071	5982
Jharsuguda	52223	26164	26059	37052	18409	18643	15171	7755	7416
Sambalpur	98822	50266	48556	74311	37572	36739	24511	12694	11817
Debagarh	28797	14844	13953	26958	13935	13023	1839	909	930
Sundargarh	163970	81163	82807	114368	55476	58892	49602	25687	23915
Kendujhar	143972	71506	72466	128605	63623	64982	15367	7883	7484
Mayurbhanj	212916	103185	109731	197451	95170	102281	15465	8015	7450
Baleshwar	213188	108437	104751	192129	97663	94466	21059	10774	10285
Bhadrak	143149	72823	70326	128216	65194	63022	14933	7629	7304
Kendrapara	169309	86502	82807	161315	82468	78847	7994	4034	3960
Jagatsinghpur	135901	70047	65854	128820	66325	62495	7081	3722	3359
Cuttack	278680	144547	134133	216422	111964	104458	62258	32583	29675
Jajpur	185483	95642	89841	174937	90158	84779	10546	5484	5062
Dhenkanal	122193	64694	57499	111561	58970	52591	10632	5724	4908
Anugul	114459	60414	54045	101033	53384	47649	13426	7030	6396
Nayagarh	113702	61089	52613	105294	56649	48645	8408	4440	3968
Khordha	204845	108647	96198	123774	64622	59152	81071	44025	37046
Puri	185576	95090	90486	161212	82573	78639	24364	12517	11847
Ganjam	340460	170847	169613	271670	136472	135198	68790	34375	34415
Gajapati	44257	19729	24528	38204	17049	21155	6053	2680	3373
Kandhamal	63443	30102	33341	58287	27549	30738	5156	2553	2603
Baudh	41397	21213	20184	39565	20294	19271	1832	919	913
Subarnapur	64886	33220	31666	60202	30794	29408	4684	2426	2258
Balangir	175962	86180	89782	158648	77542	81106	17314	8638	8676
Nuapada	64549	30335	34214	61859	29114	32745	2690	1221	1469
Kalahandi	149616	70977	78639	140639	66519	74120	8977	4458	4519
Rayagada	72607	29919	42688	62257	25059	37198	10350	4860	5490
Nabarangapur	89672	40966	48706	83916	38298	45618	5756	2668	3088
Koraput	108756	48412	60344	94478	41569	52909	14278	6843	7435
Malkangiri	46495	20199	26296	43360	18762	24598	3135	1437	1698
ODISHA	3984448	1994270	1990178	3439653	1714216	1725437	544795	280054	264741

Source: Census of India 2011

Table 3: DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS (60-100+ YEARS)

District	Percentage Distribution		
	Persons	Males	Females
Bargarh	155163	49.70	50.30
Jharsuguda	52223	50.10	49.90
Sambalpur	98822	50.87	49.13
Debagarh	28797	51.55	48.45
Sundargarh	163970	49.50	50.50
Kendujhar	143972	49.67	50.33
Mayurbhanj	212916	48.46	51.54
Baleshwar	213188	50.86	49.14
Bhadrak	143149	50.87	49.13
Kendrapara	169309	51.09	48.91
Jagatsinghpur	135901	51.54	48.46
Cuttack	278680	51.87	48.13
Jajpur	185483	51.56	48.44
Dhenkanal	122193	52.94	47.06
Anugul	114459	52.78	47.22
Nayagarh	113702	53.73	46.27
Khordha	204845	53.04	46.96
Puri	185576	51.24	48.76
Ganjam	340460	50.18	49.82
Gajapati	44257	44.58	55.42
Kandhamal	63443	47.45	52.55
Baudh	41397	51.24	48.76
Subarnapur	64886	51.20	48.80
Balangir	175962	48.98	51.02
Nuapada	64549	47.00	53.00
Kalahandi	149616	47.44	52.56
Rayagada	72607	41.21	58.79
Nabarangapur	89672	45.68	54.32
Koraput	108756	44.51	55.49
Malkangiri	46495	43.44	56.56
ODISHA	3984448	50.05	49.95

Source: Census of India 2011

Table 4: AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES (PER 1000) FOR BROAD AGE-GROUPS OF ELDERLY POPULATION IN 2008

State	Broad age-group (years) for elderly population					85+
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	
India	22.5	33.5	54.3	79.4	116.9	197.4
Andhra Pradesh	21.8	39.1	54.7	90.7	130.0	178.1
Assam	28.2	61.4	60.1	74.5	111.2	241.4
Bihar	24.7	33.6	52.5	74.3	143.6	192.1
Chhattisgarh	24.2	36.9	80.8	81.5	129.4	234.8
Delhi	17.3	28.6	48.7	57.6	131.8	172.6
Gujrat	19.7	30.9	48.4	68.6	102.8	197.0
Haryana	20.8	23.5	40.7	75.6	112.8	235.8
Himachal Pradesh	21.3	29.1	47.3	58.6	80.5	143.6
Jammu & Kashmir	17.9	32.4	44.8	51.4	119.9	183.3
Jharkhand	35.9	26.2	66.8	137.4	107.4	183.7
Karnataka	21.8	32.1	57	88.1	107.0	188.6
Kerala	13.9	23.0	44.9	63.0	98.6	193.7
Madhya Pradesh	25.2	38.7	61.4	109.7	108.9	268.8
Maharashtra	20.1	28.8	46.9	76.0	113.4	173.0
Odisha	26.9	33.6	56.5	84.7	140.5	225.9
Punjab	21.2	29.0	43.1	63.2	99.0	188.0
Rajasthan	19.6	28.2	49.7	84.0	88.5	178.8
Tamil Nadu	20.5	32.3	50.7	73.1	111.3	181.0
Uttar Pradesh	26.0	38.0	62.6	82.4	139.8	230.0
West Bengal	20.7	36.3	61.3	80.9	120.1	195.6

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS); Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 5: OLD AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO BY SEX AND RESIDENCE IN MAJOR STATES 2001

State	All	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	12.6	11.9	13.4	13.8	9.7
Assam	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.6	8.8
Bihar	13.0	13.3	12.6	13.2	11.0
Chhattisgarh	13.0	11.8	14.2	14.1	9.1
Delhi	8.4	7.6	9.3	7.7	8.4
Gujarat	11.5	10.2	12.8	12.6	9.8
Haryana	13.3	12.4	14.4	14.5	10.6
Himachal Pradesh	15.1	14.8	15.3	15.8	9.3
Jammu & Kashmir	11.6	11.8	11.5	12.3	9.9
Jharkhand	10.8	10.4	11.2	11.6	8.4
Karnataka	12.7	11.8	13.7	14.2	10.2
Kerala	16.5	15.2	17.7	16.7	16.0
Madhya Pradesh	13.1	12.2	14.1	14.1	10.7
Maharashtra	14.8	13.0	16.7	18.4	10.5
Odisha	14.1	13.8	14.5	14.9	10.0
Punjab	15.2	14.5	15.9	17.0	11.8
Rajasthan	12.8	11.7	13.9	13.7	10.2
Tamil Nadu	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.8	12.7
Uttar Pradesh	13.6	13.7	13.4	14.6	10.2
Uttarakhand	13.8	13.7	14	15.4	9.8
West Bengal	11.9	11.1	12.8	11.5	12.9

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 6: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS & ABOVE BY STATE OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

State	Place of residence	Male			Female		
		Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others	Not dependent on others	Partially dependent on others	Fully dependent on others
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	49	11	39	15	11	73
	Urban	57	10	33	25	9	65
Assam	Rural	44	24	28	8	5	81
	Urban	56	15	29	23	3	67
Bihar	Rural	58	16	25	17	12	70
	Urban	44	12	38	16	7	73
Gujrat	Rural	49	15	35	13	10	77
	Urban	53	11	36	12	9	78
Haryana	Rural	38	38	24	13	43	44
	Urban	49	20	31	17	29	50
Himachal Pradesh	Rural	58	18	22	18	15	64
	Urban	72	8	20	30	14	55
Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	65	12	21	11	13	76
	Urban	62	8	29	11	5	83
Karnataka	Rural	54	14	32	15	11	73
	Urban	55	10	35	14	7	79
Kerala	Rural	36	20	43	10	18	70
	Urban	47	18	35	19	16	64
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	58	11	30	15	12	70
	Urban	64	7	28	18	12	67
Maharashtra	Rural	49	17	34	18	13	68
	Urban	50	20	29	19	7	74
Odisha	Rural	45	21	32	8	12	77
	Urban	50	15	33	6	10	80
Punjab	Rural	46	17	36	10	19	71
	Urban	50	14	34	12	6	81
Rajasthan	Rural	47	15	38	10	13	78
	Urban	55	14	31	13	8	79
Tamil Nadu	Rural	49	16	36	19	17	64
	Urban	54	14	32	19	12	69
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	60	10	28	13	8	77
	Urban	60	10	29	14	8	77
West Bengal	Rural	46	18	33	6	8	82
	Urban	66	10	23	18	8	72
India	Rural	51	15	32	14	12	72
	Urban	56	13	30	17	9	72

Source: National Sample Survey, Sixtieth Round, (January- June 2004)

Table 7: PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND ABOVE BY TYPE OF LIVING ARRANGEMENT FOR MAJOR STATES

States	Type of living arrangement				
	Alone	With spouse only	With spouse and other member	With children	With other relations and non-relations
Andhra Pradesh	8.5	20.9	32.4	32.4	4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	3.5	3.4	45.3	25.6	1.2
Assam	2.6	3.5	52.5	35.2	1.3
Bihar	3.9	11.7	50.9	29.3	1.6
Chhattisgarh	8.6	11.4	34.8	37.6	5.2
Delhi	3.6	9.1	53.2	30.3	2.8
Goa	3.7	14.9	46.8	23.2	11.4
Gujarat	5.7	13.7	44.2	34.1	2.0
Haryana	1.0	7.3	58.1	30.5	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	10.2	41.3	36.6	5.6
Jammu & Kashmir	0.5	5.0	57.7	32.4	2.7
Jharkhand	3.7	9.7	48	33.8	2.4
Karnataka	5.3	9.2	45.4	34.5	5.0
Kerala	3.0	9.3	45.5	35.6	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	5.5	14.1	43.2	29.3	5.4
Maharashtra	5.7	12.7	47	29.4	4.3
Manipur	2.5	3.9	46.3	28.3	3.3
Meghalaya	3.7	9.4	47.6	33.7	0.7
Mizoram	0.8	2.5	50.4	28.4	4.2
Nagaland	0.6	8.4	75.6	13.8	0.0
Orissa	3.3	11.9	49.6	29.8	2.5
Punjab	2.9	9.5	53.9	30.2	2.5
Rajasthan	3.5	9.9	47.1	34.9	4.3
Sikkim	1.5	4.9	47.9	36.7	4.1
Tamil Nadu	10.9	18.9	36.7	26.9	6.6
Tripura	7.5	15	41.2	29.7	4.4
Uttaranchal	9.2	11.4	42	31.6	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	4	10	45.3	33.1	4.8
West Bengal	3.4	7.8	44.4	35.6	5.7
A and N Islands	3.3	2.3	52.3	32.2	4.2
Chandigarh	5.7	18.6	45.6	25	4.8
Dadra & N Haveli	1.3	6.4	64.7	27.3	0.3
Daman & Diu	21.3	3.6	31.4	40.3	1.9
Lakshadweep	3.4	5.5	33.8	45.4	12.0
Pondicherry	6	15	35	41.3	2.7
All India	5.2	12	44.8	32.1	4.4

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 60th Round (2004)

Table 8: INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN HOUSEHOLDS HAVING SENIOR CITIZENS

	Proportion of HHs having aged persons (%)			Distribution of poverty incidence (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Marginally above poverty line	18.86	20.68	11.88	-	-	-
Below poverty line	45.54	48.91	32.57	-	-	-
Moderately poor	25.73	27.53	18.77	56.5	56.3	57.65
Very poor	19.81	21.38	13.79	43.5	43.7	42.35
Extremely Poor	3.63	3.88	2.68	-	-	-

Source :Computed from NSS 60th round Jan – Jun 2004, Household data

Note : 1. Marginally above poverty line households are those whose per capita consumption lies between 100% and 125% of the State specific poverty line

2. Moderately poor households are those whose per capita consumption lies between 75% and 100% of the State specific poverty line
3. Very poor households are those who's per capita consumption isles than 75% of the State specific poverty line
4. Extremely poor households are those who's per capita consumption isles than 50% of the State specific poverty line
5. In Odisha the State specific official poverty line was Rs 325.79 and Rs. 528.49, respectively for rural and urban area in 2004-05

Table 9: PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND ABOVE LIVING ALONE OR WITH SPOUSE BY LOCATION OF RESIDENCE OF ANY CHILD/GRANDCHILD OR SIBLING

State/UT	Location of residence of Child/Grandchild/Sibling					Estimated number of aged persons living alone or with spouse only
	within the same building	within the village/ town	outside village / town	not applicable	total	
Andhra Pradesh	19.2	44.6	26.8	8.2	100	14777
Arunachal Pradesh	48.0	15.5	15.1	6.5	100	31
Assam	18.2	27.6	33.1	4.3	100	705
Bihar	23.9	27.2	21	14.1	100	5969
Chhattisgarh	20.0	42.7	13.7	22.1	100	2547
Delhi	16.3	39.6	26.3	17.7	100	631
Goa	2.9	12.0	83.2	1.9	100	299
Gujrat	15.3	35.5	38.2	11.0	100	5908
Haryana	30.2	34.2	30.6	5.0	100	1183
Himachal Pradesh	22.5	23.5	35.6	16.5	100	736
Jammu & Kashmir	21.9	51.1	14.8	12.1	100	254
Jharkhand	12.9	42.9	23.1	15.3	100	1805
Karnataka	15.2	29.4	41.5	13.9	100	4454
Kerala	5.6	38.9	34.4	20.3	100	4365
Madhya Pradesh	21.4	43.8	21	13.1	100	7403
Maharashtra	23.1	30.2	34	11.6	100	13681
Manipur	50.9	21.8	12.5	11.2	100	66
Meghalaya	6.5	36.7	7.6	21.0	100	129
Mizoram	2.9	62.4	4.6	11.4	100	11
Nagaland	0.0	68.5	31.5	0.0	100	20
Odisha	19.8	32.1	26.1	13.1	100	4304
Punjab	31.9	27.6	36.3	3.8	100	2262
Rajasthan	21.6	39.3	26.7	12.3	100	4171
Sikkim	0	59.8	31.3	8.8	100	16
Tamil Nadu	9.8	50.8	31.7	7.8	100	15222
Tripura	59.2	12.3	10.5	15.6	100	419
Uttaranchal	9.6	21	61.2	8.2	100	1257
Uttar Pradesh	18.1	28.3	27.2	15.2	100	14420
West Bengal	25.6	34.2	24.7	12.7	100	6025
A & N Islands	0	2.2	97.8	0	100	8
Chandigarh	21.5	26.2	43.8	8.5	100	87
Dadra & N Haveli	46	37.2	0.3	16.5	100	10
Daman & Diu	8.6	59.1	22.7	9.5	100	11
Lakshadweep	0	68.3	6.7	25	100	3
Pondicherry	19.5	42.6	25.1	12.8	100	188
All India	18.5	36.9	29.4	11.9	100	113377

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, 60th Round (2004)

Table 10: DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS WITH DISABILITY ACCORDING TO TYPE OF DISABILITY

District	Persons	Male	Female	Visual	Hearing	Speech	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Any Other	Multiple Disability
Bargarh	13496	6547	6949	3308	2692	175	3814	137	238	938	2194
Jharsuguda	6909	3410	3499	1707	1227	65	1837	86	95	599	1293
Sambalpur	9539	4704	4835	1968	1932	115	2869	93	148	917	1497
Debagarh	1981	1042	939	501	401	38	584	19	40	167	231
Sundargarh	12598	6156	6442	2589	2736	263	3855	139	219	1109	1688
Kendujhar	9666	4870	4796	2470	2155	135	2488	88	183	770	1377
Mayurbhanj	16503	8463	8140	3729	3684	231	4731	241	323	1258	2406
Baleshwar	17438	9358	8080	4729	3525	404	4498	324	378	1190	2390
Bhadrak	10290	5373	4917	2846	2097	183	2556	169	204	810	1425
Kendrapara	11790	6306	5484	2344	2301	231	3872	271	264	983	1524
Jagatsinghapur	10992	5645	5347	2385	2146	279	3371	277	209	868	1457
Cuttack	36499	18698	17801	10019	5352	512	10082	495	573	2163	7303
Jajapur	14969	7924	7045	3712	3050	438	3951	284	321	1154	2059
Dhenkanal	10160	5558	4602	2433	1861	138	3109	164	212	730	1513
Anugul	6851	3728	3123	1639	1332	270	1866	114	115	721	794
Nayagarh	11378	6199	5179	2662	1872	143	3504	171	158	820	2048
Khordha	12219	6816	5403	3198	2439	502	3128	288	238	1138	1288
Puri	16449	8439	8010	4253	2716	341	4415	275	318	1186	2945
Ganjam	24233	12122	12111	7259	4363	869	5863	352	293	1969	3265
Gajapati	3361	1463	1898	1114	673	75	771	44	30	199	455
Kandhamal	6876	3233	3643	2182	1354	80	1499	60	76	401	1224
Baudh	3846	1932	1914	816	725	49	1353	34	44	306	519
Subarnapur	4209	2250	1959	989	946	101	1252	46	73	364	438
Balangir	14761	7264	7497	3754	2983	335	4157	218	214	1223	1877
Nuapada	6049	2728	3321	1718	1114	83	1549	76	65	498	946
Kalahandi	9309	4420	4889	2527	1895	302	2287	184	159	967	988
Rayagada	6493	2448	4045	2594	1277	106	987	51	53	442	983
Nabarangapur	6468	2896	3572	2127	1374	151	1369	109	60	569	709
Koraput	8818	3838	4980	2606	1876	159	2008	93	104	776	1196
Malkangiri	4102	1818	2284	1214	886	30	922	57	36	319	638
ODISHA	328352	165648	162704	85392	62984	6803	88547	4959	5443	25554	48670

Source: Census of India 2011

Table 11- DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER MBPY & NSAP

Sl. No.	District	MBPY	NSAP	Total (MBPY+NSAP)
1	Angul	62,135	49,757	111,892
2	Balangir	77,646	91,825	169,471
3	Balasore	100,193	104,306	204,499
4	Bargarh	85,601	73,169	158,770
5	Bhadrak	76,299	65,303	141,602
6	Boudh	27,155	19,908	47,063
7	Cuttack	133,158	110,558	243,716
8	Deogarh	18,576	15,424	34,000
9	Dhenkanal	69,467	58,269	127,736
10	Gajapati	43,251	29,054	72,305
11	Ganjam	192,576	161,064	353,640
12	Jagatsinghpur	60,972	56,727	117,699
13	Jajpur	95,960	85,478	181,438
14	Jharsuguda	29,977	24,136	54,113
15	Kalahandi	99,485	79,206	178,691
16	Kandhamal	76,183	33,593	109,776
17	Kendrapara	82,209	79,800	162,009
18	Keonjhar	92,258	75,646	167,904
19	Khurda	102,507	77,896	180,403
20	Koraput	80,707	92,766	173,473
21	Malkangiri	38,600	39,932	78,532
22	Mayurbhanj	139,290	117,518	256,808
23	Nabarangpur	63,852	70,068	133,920
24	Nayagarh	55,157	50,013	105,170
25	Nuapada	43,451	49,330	92,781
26	Puri	84,385	82,808	167,193
27	Raygada	56,274	71,899	128,173
28	Sambalpur	56,915	46,708	103,623
29	Sonepur	35,279	38,126	73,405
30	Sundargarh	105,506	87,668	193,174
GRAND TOTAL		2,285,024	2,037,955	4,322,979

Source: Department of SSEPD, Government of Odisha, 2016