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# **Sense of Security & Human Rights of Older Persons**

## **An NHRC – Agewell Foundation Study**

The study addresses key issues concerning the elderly specifically focusing on denial of human rights and elder abuse conducted by the Agewell Foundation Research and Advocacy Centre in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission.



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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

## ABSTRACT

Jug Jug Jiyo! Live for eons to come! Blessings like these are common place in India. What this clearly establishes is the high regard and respect we in India as a social accord to the elderly. It shows how we rever old age and celebrate it. Yet when we look closer into the narrow alleys meandering through the length and breadth of our beautiful country and peep into the four walls of our homes, what do we see? A complex and contrasting image – a contradiction of sorts. Because not only are the elderly in India highly marginalized, they are also subject to various forms of abuse. And this contradiction poses a lot many serious questions for us to ponder over. Are we as a nation two faced? Why do we bless our children to live for as long as possible when we cannot practice what we preach?

If we extrapolate this thought process to understand the situation in a concentrated geography like Delhi NCR, the problems become even more protracted. In a fast paced and competitive environment of our national capital region, are we really taking time out for our elders? The aim of this study was to understand the human rights of the elderly, pinpoint the core issues revolving around their sense of (in)security, and provide suggestions albeit with caveats to ensure a better future for our elders.

Agewell Foundation has been working doggedly for the cause of the elderly for almost 15 years. Apart from providing a slew of services to the elderly in terms of helplines, volunteer support, employment exchange and other tailor made solutions; Agewell's mainstay has been in the field of research and advocacy. Agewell currently enjoys Special Consultative Status at the United Nations and have been part of the Social Sector Working Group of the Planning Commission of India consecutively for the

last three five year plans. In our endeavor to reach out to th elderly, we have focused a large part of our energies on research. Agewell Foundation's Research and Advocacy Centre has been working relentlessly to understand the finer nuances of the complexities surrounding old age today. With a number of reports and a multitude of seminars and symposiums to its credit, Agewell Foundation is privileged to collaborate with the National Human Rights Commission of India for undertaking this study.

The study covered a respondent base of 1500 persons spread across Delhi NCR. The respondents were provided with a simple questionnaire and attended by trained volunteers of Agewell Foundation. Findings of the survey showed that there is a clear disconnect between the younger generation and our elders and significantly, a majority of our elders do not feel the sense of security living in Delhi NCR. Many reported incidents of abuse and direct violations of basic human rights. Importantly, most of the respondents were unaware of existing legal provisions and government schemes in place for the elderly.

Agewell suggests a number of interventions to improve the current state of affairs. Some of these include inculcating a sense of responsibility and sensitization within school children itself by way of incorporating lessons on old age in the school curriculum. Greater publicity of existing schemes and interventions as well as a participatory approach will auger well for us in times to come. It is the Foundation's belief that likeminded stakeholders can come together to make a proactive effort to ensure a much better, more secure and happy future for our elders.

## INTRODUCTION

Population aging is a worldwide phenomenon, and India is no exception. Indian population has approximately tripled during the last 50 years, but the number of elderly Indians (60+) has increased more than four folds. The 2011 census has shown that the elderly population (60+) of India accounted for 98.3 million, which was projected to cross the 100 million mark during the same year. It took more than 100 years for the aged population to double in most of the countries in the world, but in India it has doubled in just 20 years. The life expectancy has also gone up to over 70 years today. Better medical facilities, care and liberal family planning policies made the elderly the fastest growing section of the society in India. By 2025, the world will have more elderly than young people and cross two billion mark by 2050. In India also, the population of elder persons' population mark will cross 18% by 2025.

With fast changing socio-economic scenario, industrialization, rapid urbanization, higher aspirations among the youth and the increasing participation of women in the workforce, roots of traditional joint family system has been eroding very fast. In urban areas of the country traditional joint family system has become thing of past. In such changing situations, majority of older people, who have passed most part of their life with their joint/extended families are on the verge of isolation or marginalization in old age. At this age, when they need family support most, they have to

live on their own. Even basic needs & rights of many of them are not addressed. Social marginalization, loneliness, isolation and even negligence in old age lead violation of Human Rights of Older people.

Ironically, in India older generations are not aware of their human rights due to high prevalence of illiteracy and lack of awareness. On the other hand, due to comparatively high physical as well as psychological vulnerability their cries for help remain within four-walls, that's why only a few cases of violation of human rights of elderly come out. Ever-increasing numbers of distress calls from older people clearly indicate disturbing condition of Human Rights of Older people in India.

### Human Rights of Older People

- Right to life shall be protected by law.
- Right not to be subjected to inhuman treatment "No-one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".
- Right to liberty "Everyone has the right to liberty and personal security.
- Right to a fair hearing "In the determination of his civil rights and obligations... everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law".

## HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS – INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Human Rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights mentions the particular vulnerability of older persons in article 25, which stipulates that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including ... medical care and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control”.<sup>1</sup>

There are a large number of international human rights that apply directly to the elderly. Refer [Annexure 1](#) for a list of human rights treaties monitored by the United Nations. Similarly, the United Nations Principles for Older Persons postulates certain basic tenets of human rights with regard to the elderly. These principles are based on the pillars of:

1. Independence
2. Participation
3. Care
4. Self-fulfillment
5. Dignity

Refer [Annexure 2](#) for the detailed list of principles.

Certain rights are considered absolute rights. This essentially implies that they cannot be withheld or limited under any circumstances. Non absolute rights on the other hand may be restricted or dependent on certain criteria or conditions. Following are some of the significant human rights in the context of older persons that will help us in formulating a framework within which sense of security of older persons can be understood. These rights may or may not be absolute in nature yet each of them is attached to an important factor governing life.

1. Right to Life
  2. Right not to be treated in an inhuman or degrading way
  3. Right to liberty
  4. Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence
  5. Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
  6. Right not to be discriminated against
  7. Right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions
  8. Right to education
  9. Right to an adequate standard of living
- 

<sup>1</sup> Magdalena Carmona Sepúlveda, “Report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty,” United Nations, Human Rights Council (2010): 4-6



10. Right to highest attainable standard of health

11. Right to work and other employment rights

Internationally, the issues regarding human rights of older persons were further articulated in 1999 with the Conceptual Framework based on Plans and Principles with focus on situation of older persons, individual life long development, relationship between generations and interrelationship of population, ageing and development. Concerted efforts finally culminated in 2002 Madrid Plan of Action to ensure rights of older persons, protect them from neglect, violence and abuse and to recognize their role in contribution to society.

An international view alone would not suffice and hence it is important to understand the various policies and legislation in place for the elderly within India.

### **PROVISIONS FOR THE ELDERLY WITHIN INDIA**

India, over the years has developed policies for the elderly which can be broken up into constitutional provisions, legal provisions, addressing the elderly under personal laws including the Hindu laws, Muslim laws, Christian and Parsi laws and some others. The Code of Criminal Procedures (Cr.PC) also includes a section for maintenance of parents.

Some of the key government policies and schemes for the elderly include National Policy for Older Persons initiated in 1999 to promote the health, safety, social security as well as wellbeing of the elderly in the country. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment constituted a National Council for Older Persons for creating a specific programmes and schemes for the elderly, advice and provide feedback to the government on implementation of schemes.

Similarly, the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) came into existence in 1992 which provides financial assistance to non-government organizations for running and maintaining old age homes, day care centers and medicare units. Apart from the nodal Ministry, other Ministries have also provided special benefits to the elderly.

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

Maintenance of Parents or senior citizens by children or relatives is made obligatory and justifiable through Tribunals

- Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives
- Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens
- Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens
- Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens

Refer [Annexure 3](#) for a detailed list of government initiatives for the elderly in India.

Within the international framework of human rights for the elderly as a backdrop and specific provisions and scenario within the country, the sense of security for the elderly becomes a potent question to be addressed, especially in a protracted, diverse and urbanized geography like Delhi NCR.

## SENSE OF SECURITY IN OLD AGE

In absence of family support and care, sense of security is missing among older persons, which is making their life painful and insecure day by day. In highly industrialized as well as commercialized areas of the country like Delhi-NCR, most of the older persons find themselves isolated and marginalized as their old age related needs remain unattended at all levels. Despite a growing share in population they are not getting due attention in the society. Another alarming aspect of the same issue is the increasing record of abuse faced by the elderly. This could be mental or physical abuse and at most times it emanates from the immediate surroundings, in effect, the family of the elderly.

Disputes over property, finances and emotional blackmail are common in old age. However, all of this is dwarfed in the light of the most pressing issue faced by the elderly today, especially in highly urbanized areas like Delhi NCR. This is the issue of alienation. Since there is no one to share their days with, most of the elderly in Delhi NCR are left to fend for themselves. Some may have the resources to do so, some may not. Yet, the underlying factor remains the same. Most of them are deprived of compassion and human company. This may not be deliberate but it is one of the most pressing issues faced by the elderly today.

## SCOPE OF STUDY

The scope of this study is to understand the issues related to the sense of security of older persons and their human rights within Delhi NCR. With a vast experience in research and advocacy in the field of old age and direct interactions with the elderly and their care givers, Agewell Foundation

intends to draw out certain key findings from this study and provide a roadmap for improving the sense of security of the elderly in the context of their human rights.



Chapter 2  
Objectives and Research  
Methodology

## OBJECTIVES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Research & Advocacy Centre at Agewell Foundation has carried out a survey to study the sense of security among older persons & their human rights. Within the survey, it was attempted to assess the living conditions of older persons and to identify responsible factors for violation of their human rights.

Sense of security among older persons is a broad term which is determined by numerous factors associated with old age. To assess the level of sense of security among older persons and their human rights many issues concerning old age were identified and included in the survey. These issues were broadly categorized as under:

- Financial Status of Older Persons
- Healthcare Status of Older Persons
- Social Status of Older Persons
- Old Age Engagements
- Support System in Old Age
- Needs of Older Persons
- Human Rights of Older Persons and Relevant Legal Provisions
- Participation of Older Persons

### KEY OBJECTIVES

- To assess the impact of emerging socio-economic scenario on the sense of emotional, physical, medical, legal and financial security among older persons and their related human rights.
- To assess the status of older persons' awareness about human rights in the target area.
- To spread awareness about human rights amongst old people on the basis of this study.

## METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN

To collect the information, impressions, views and other inputs from respondents a survey questionnaire was designed by the research team. Questions were finalized in a manner so that all required information could be collected easily during interactions with the respondents to meet the research objectives.

Agewell volunteers were selected as interviewers and supervisors as per their qualifications, commitments and availability. Further they were provided with proper guidelines, directions and training before initiating the survey. Interviewer training included the following;

- How to make the interview interactive?
- How to persuade non-cooperative family members of older persons?
- How to encourage older persons for interview?

## TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

The survey questionnaire was developed in an easy to understand language and translated into Hindi for the convenience of volunteers/interviewers. It was developed in such a way that all relevant information could be collected from respondents while interacting with them. *(See Annexures)*

## DURATION OF THE SURVEY

The interviews were conducted during the month of October & November, 2012.

## SAMPLING

For the survey a representative sample of 1500 older persons (768 older men and 732 older women) were interviewed. The sample units were selected based on random sampling but taken care to incorporate the representative views of the region from 3 divisions which included Delhi, NCR –Uttar Pradesh and NCR – Haryana.

Sample respondents included older persons from all strata's of society, including rich, poor, working, non-working, rural, urban, men, women, disabled, irrespective to caste, creed and religion.

Interviewers were also instructed to prefer to reach out to older persons at their homes, instead easily accessible older persons, in market/public places.

Region & Districts		Male Respondents	Female Respondents	Total respondents
<b>Region 1 – Delhi</b>				
1.	New Delhi	45	44	89
2.	South Delhi	89	78	167
3.	North Delhi	55	45	100
4.	East Delhi	61	58	119
5.	Central Delhi	45	47	92
6.	West Delhi	50	56	106
7.	South West Delhi	60	60	120
8.	North East Delhi	58	59	117
<b>Region 2 –NCR (Uttar Pradesh)</b>				
9.	Gautam Budh Nagar	80	90	170
10.	Ghaziabad District	55	49	104
<b>Region 3 – NCR (Haryana)</b>				
11.	Gurgaon	45	41	86
12.	Faridabad	36	30	66
13.	Jhajjar	31	25	56
14.	Rohtak	33	30	63
15.	Sonepat	25	20	45
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>768</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>1500</b>

Table 1 Geographic Areas covered during survey

The table above shows an even distribution across a large geographical spread covering a majority of Delhi and most of the relevant NCR areas including Sonapat, Rohtak and Ghaziabad on the periphery of Delhi. This allows for an inclusive and representative

sample and takes into account the differing localized cultures, reactions and attitudes towards questions related to old age. The habits and practices of the respondents identified across varied locations were also varied.

# Chapter 3

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

## SUMMARY FINDINGS

The data has been divided into sections as follows:

- Age and Gender Distribution of Respondents
- Location Distribution of Respondents
- Financial Status of Older Persons
- Social Status of Older Persons
- Health Status of Older Persons
- Old Age Engagements
- Support Systems in Old Age
- Most Urgent Requirements in Old Age
- Human Rights of Older Persons and Legal Provisions
- Participation of Older Persons

## KEY FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

- Almost every 5th older person (21% respondents) were earning or getting monthly income of less than Rs. 1000.
- 36.4% respondents i.e. 536 older persons are in the monthly income group of Rs. 1001 – Rs. 5000.
- 40.40% older persons were living with their joint families. 36.4% respondents said that they are living with their spouse only.
- 4/5th older persons (80.2%) admitted that they need some form of support in their old age.
- Almost every third elderly (35.53%) respondent was not enjoying good health; they admitted that their health condition is poor.
- Only 1/5th older persons i.e. 305 out of 1500 older persons were found to be involved in

some income generational occupations in old age.

- 76.4% older men involved in some income generation activity.
- 22.8% older persons were getting some kind of support from government.
- 53.67% elderly respondents said that they are not getting proper respect from younger generations at family level, while 36.53% older persons were reportedly being respected by their younger family members.
- More than 2/3rd elderly respondents (68.07%) admitted that they are facing negligence in old age.
- Almost half (53.4%) respondents claimed that they face elder abuse in old age while 46.6% said that they are not facing harassment or mistreatment in old age.
- As per survey data, older persons were forced to live with incidences of elder abuse due to their family members, while 36.96% respondents were facing such incidences almost daily.

Most urgent requirements in old age			
Requirements \ Priority	First	Second	Third
Treatment for illness & Medicines	335	293	216
Respect from others	331	280	236
Peaceful life	245	260	201
Food	205	251	301
Some work	175	189	212
permanent shelter	114	126	161
Clothes	95	101	173
Total	1500	1500	1500

Table 2 Most urgent requirements of in old age

## 1. AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

- Under the survey older people were divided in three simple age-groups so that more realistic findings could be achieved out of the responses. These included 60 to 70 years, 71 to 75 years and 76 plus.
- Majority of respondents (55.92%) were from the age group of 60-70 years. 22.73% of the respondents were from the age group 71-75 years and remaining 24.33% respondents were senior most citizens of the region.
- Easy availability and high visibility of young older persons (60-70 years) in the sample size is the main reason for their high representation.
- Representation of older women & older men was almost same (51.2% &48.8% older men & older women respectively).

### Percentage of Respondents Based on Age

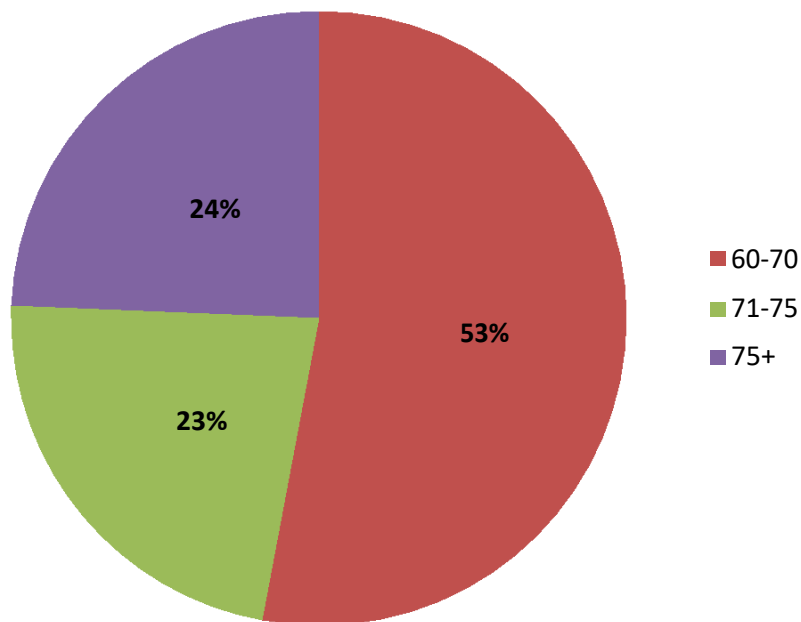


Figure 1: Percentage of Respondents Based on Age



## Number of Respondents Based on Gender

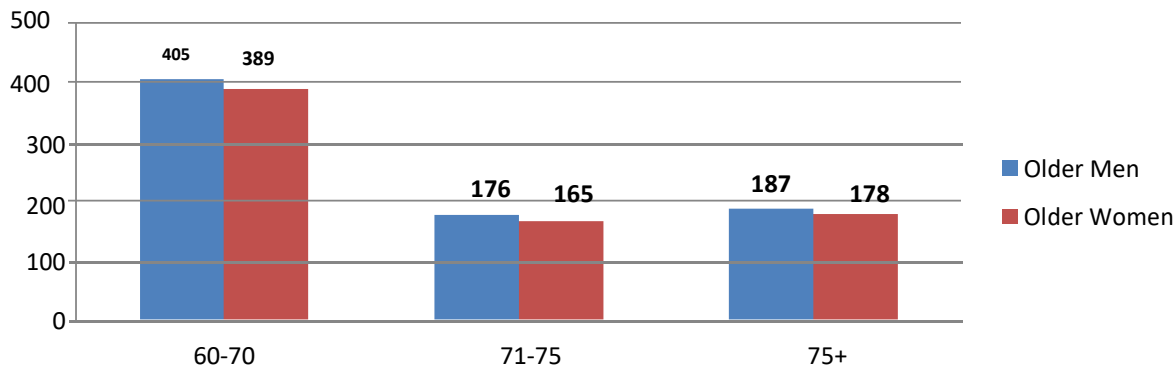


Figure 2: Number of Respondents Based on Gender

## 2. LOCATION DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

- Since Delhi-NCR is one of the most industrialized zones of the country, people from different parts of country come here for better prospects and livelihood. Majority of them have different lifestyles but they settle down here and don't want to move back to their native place in old age.
- With an objective to assess the status of older persons living in various situations and

conditions, the populace of 60+ years was randomly selected as per the following groups:

- Rural Elderly Men
- Rural Elderly Women
- Urban Elderly Men
- Urban Elderly Women

A cross section of respondents were included from across categories like retired professionals, pensioners, non-pensioners, literate, illiterate and those from financially diverse backgrounds.

## Location Distribution of Respondents

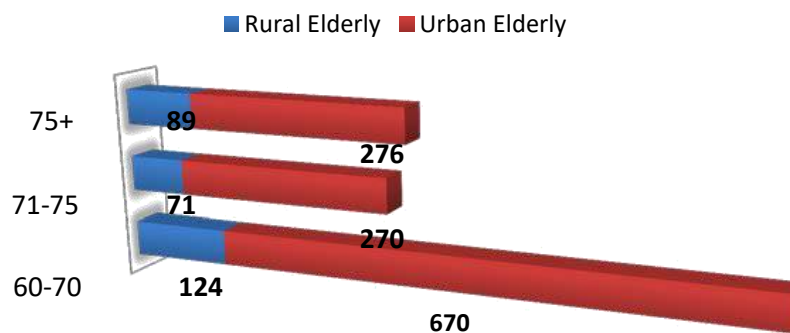
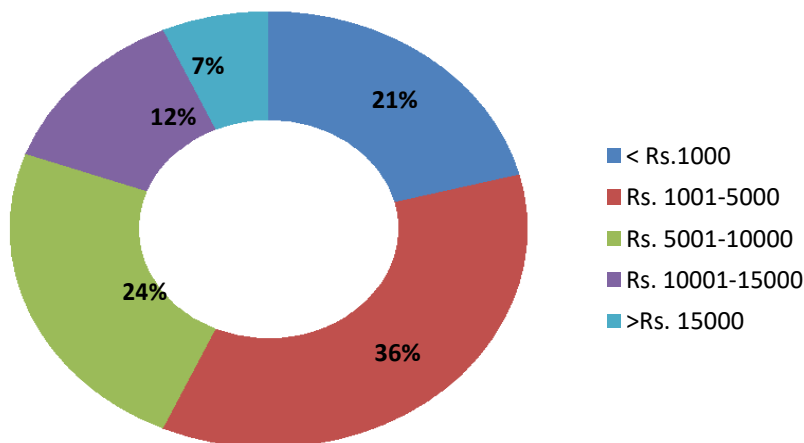


Figure 3: Location Distribution of Respondents

### 3. FINANCIAL STATUS OF OLDER PERSONS

- Almost every 5th older person (21% respondents) i.e. 315 older persons out of total 1500 elderly respondents were earning or getting monthly income of less than Rs. 1000.
- 36.4% respondents i.e. 536 older persons are in the monthly income group of Rs. 1001 – Rs. 5000.
- 23.87% older persons i.e. 358 older persons said that their monthly income is in Rs. 5001-10000 group, while 12.67 % respondents were in group of Rs. 10001-15000.
- Only 101 i.e. 6.73% older persons were found in comfortable monthly income group i.e. >Rs. 15000/- .

**Distribution of Respondents Based on Monthly Income**



**Figure 4: Distribution of Respondents Based on Monthly Income**

### 4. SOCIAL STATUS OF OLDER PERSONS

To assess the social status of older persons in Delhi & NCR, some basic information regarding their family structure was taken from respondents.

- 40.40% older persons (606 out of 1500 respondents) were living in joint families.
- 36.4% respondents said that they are living with their spouse only.
- Almost 1/4th of the respondents have no family members living with them. 23.2% older persons agreed that they are living on their own.
- It was found that approx. 60% elderly (894 out of 1500 older persons) were not living in joint families.

- 34% of respondents i.e. 304 elderly people out of 894 older persons, not living in joint families said that they are living alone or with their

spouse but their children/grand-children are living in the same area.

### Family Structure of Respondents

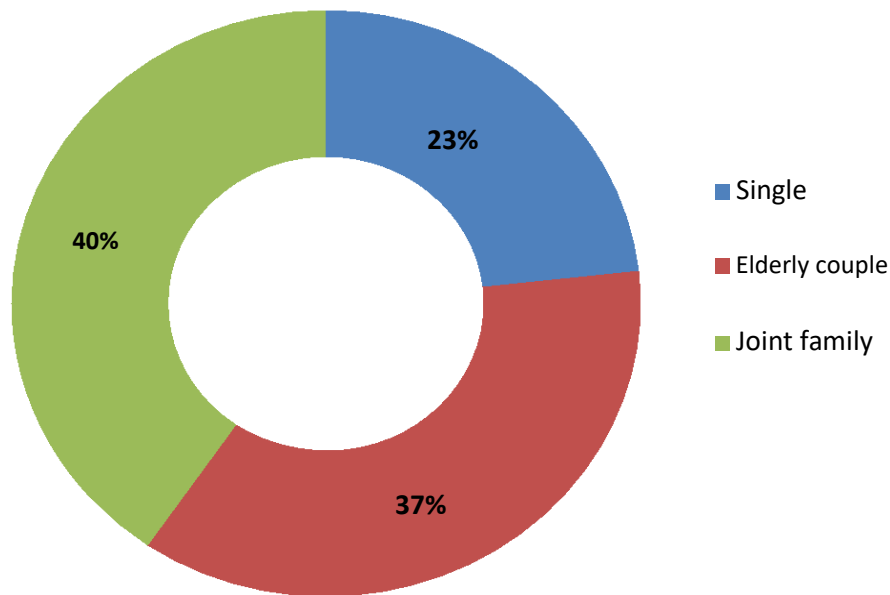


Figure 5: Family Structure of Respondents

- When asked about need of any family member or relative’s support in old age, 4/5th older persons (80.2%) admitted that they need such support in their old age.
- Only 19.8% respondents reportedly said that they don’t need support from their family members or relatives. They told interviewers that they can manage things or have learnt living without anybody’s support in old age.
- Older persons in the age group of 75+ years were found more dependent on their family members/relatives where 95.64% older persons felt such need in their prime old age.
- Young older persons in the age group of 60-70 years were found comparatively much comfortable with their age as only 73.39% said that they required support from their family members/relatives for any kind of problems they faced.

## Age Wise Family Support Requirement in Old Age

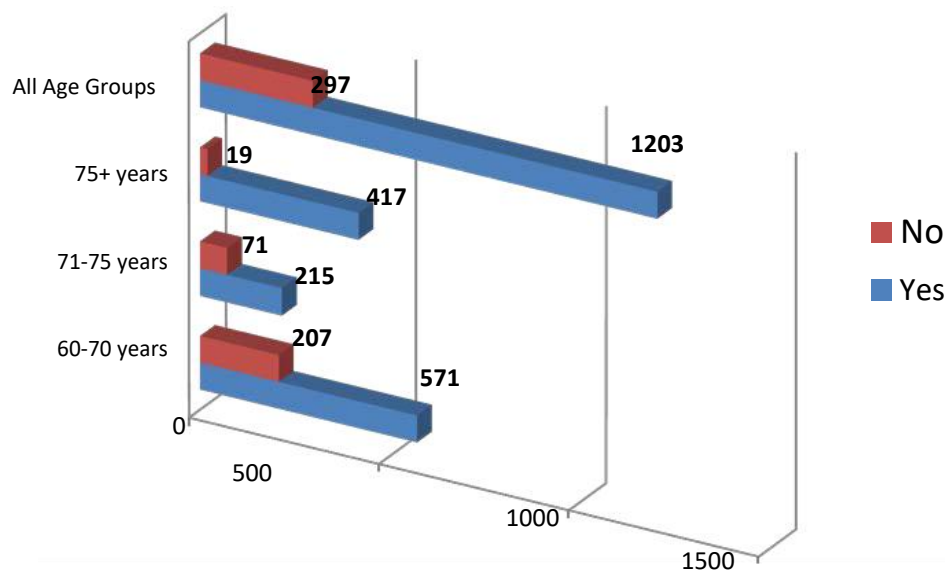


Figure 6: Age Wise Family Support Requirement in Old Age

- When it was attempted to ascertain the level of need intensity, it was analyzed that most of the elderly in need of family support (38.99% i.e. 489 out of 1203 older persons) need their family members/relatives as and when the situation demands. They don't need regular family support.
- Almost a third or 32.25% elderly respondents were of the view that they need family member/relative/s help/support almost daily.

## 5. HEALTH STATUS OF OLDER PERSONS

- During the survey as a primary old age issue, it was attempted to assess the healthcare status of the respondents.
- Almost every third elderly (35.53%) i.e. 533 out of 1500 respondents were not enjoying good health; they admitted that their health condition is poor.
- 28.4% older persons said that their health is good and they are not facing any serious health problem in old age.
- 36.07% older persons reportedly claimed that their present health condition is average. However, they were facing many old age related problems.
- When data collected was analyzed, it was found that health condition of elderly men was poor in comparison to health status of elderly women.

## Health Condition of the Elderly

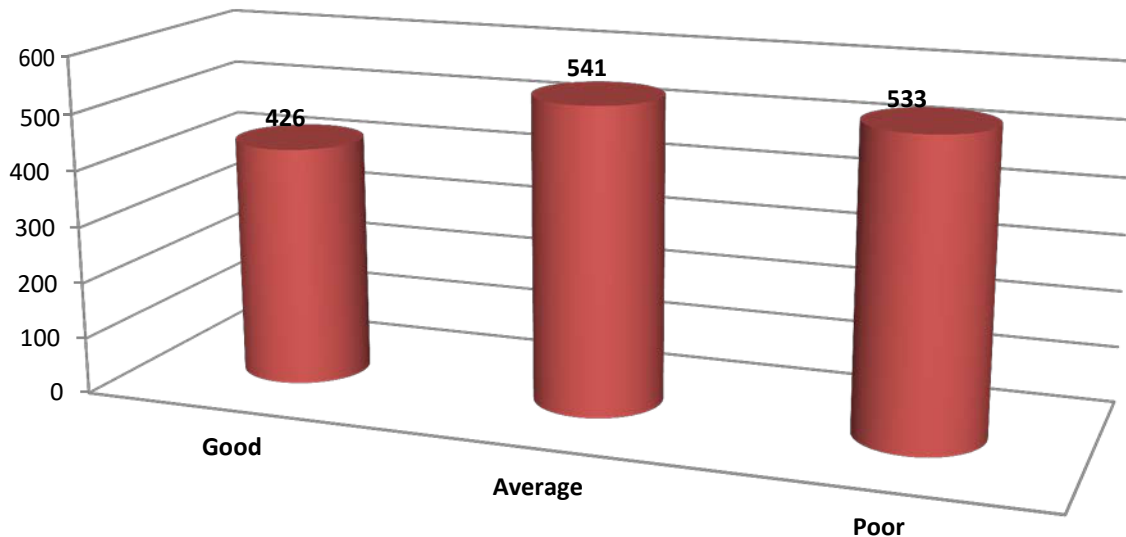


Figure 7: Health Condition of the Elderly

- As per survey data, chronic illness/disability was the major reason for poor health condition of older persons. 386 out of 533 older persons said that they are facing chronic illness and/or disability, that is why they cannot not enjoy good health.
- Unhygienic living conditions were the second major reason for poor health condition of elderly. 360 out of 533 older persons with poor health claimed that due to poor and unhygienic living conditions they are prone to various diseases from time to time.
- Out of 533 older persons facing health related problems, 311 older persons admitted that they could not afford or get nutritious food to keep them physically as well mentally fit.
- Non availability of timely medicines and medical help, no health care facilities, etc. were other major reasons for poor health condition in old age.

## Major Reasons for Poor Health Condition in Old Age

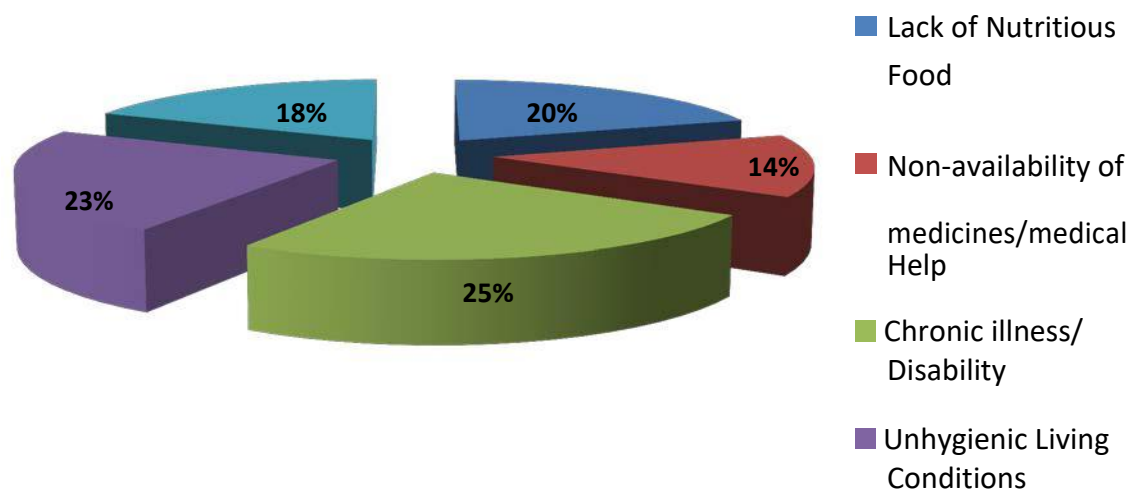


Figure 8: Major Reasons for Poor Health Condition in Old Age

- According to 44% respondents, status of health care facilities in their area is poor. 660 out of 1500 older persons were not satisfied with present health care facilities.
- 32.33% older persons put health care services in the category of average while only 23.67% admitted that status of present day health care facilities can be termed as good.
- 76.4% older persons said that there is no special provision or exclusive health care facility for older persons. 23.6% elderly older persons admitted that they have heard about some special provision for elderly.
- When asked about whether they got benefit, 306 out of 354 admitted that they were benefitted from such provisions.

Most common reason for Poor Health	Respondents
Lack of nutritious food	311
non-availability of medicines / medical help	215
Chronic illness / disability	386
Unhygienic living conditions	360
Any other	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>1500</b>

Table 3 Most common reasons for poor health of older persons

## Status of Health Care Facilities

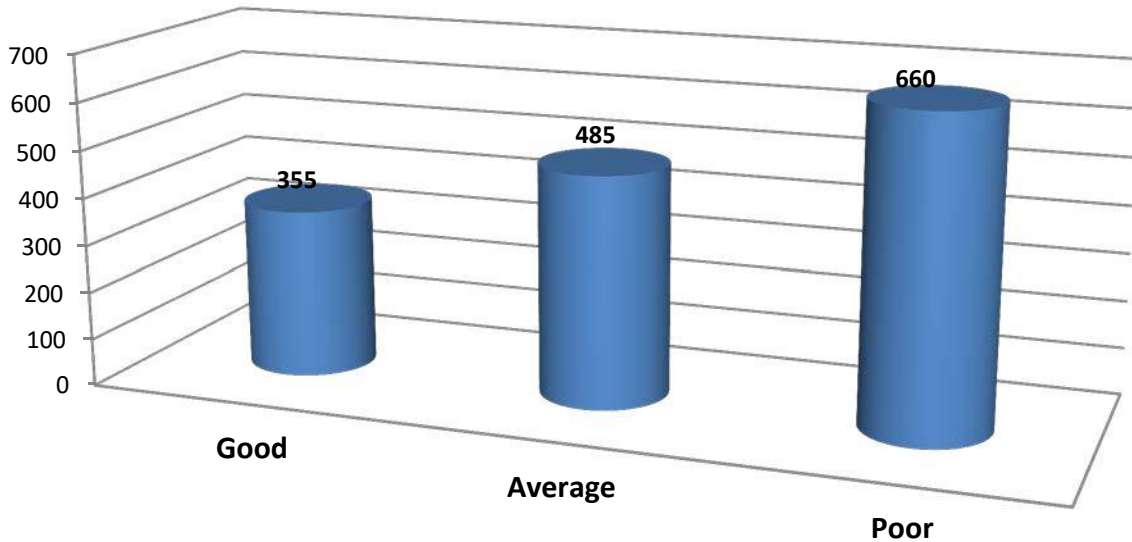


Figure 9: Status of Health Care Facilities

- Only 5.6% older persons said that in their area they are involved in one or more health care schemes.
- Only 13.4% i.e. 201 older persons were aware of a government scheme for disabled/bedridden older patients. Out of which 74 admitted that this scheme was launched during the last year only.
- 95.07% respondents said that they were not aware of any such scheme.

## 6. OLD AGE ENGAGEMENTS

- Only 1/5th older persons i.e. 305 out of 1500 older persons found to be involved in some income generational occupations in old age.
- Surprisingly out of 305 older persons involved in income generational activities, 233 i.e. 76.4% were older men and only 72 older women were indulged in any such activities.

## Number of Respondents Productively Engaged in Old Age

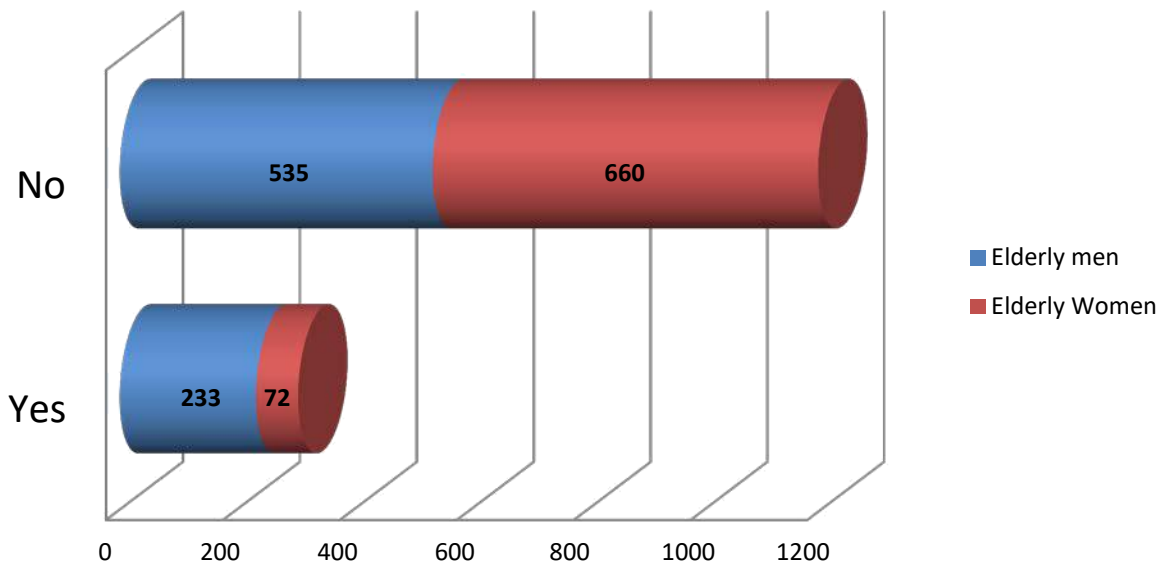


Figure 10: Number of Respondents Productively Engaged in Old Age

- 38.58% of older persons who are not involved in any income generational occupations said that they want to work in old age, so that they earn some money and keep themselves busy as well.
- When respondents were asked about their failure to get some work in old age, 66.81% older persons admitted that there are hardly any or no such opportunities that keep them engaged.
- Approx. 1/3rd older persons i.e. 33.19% respondents said that there were opportunities but those were not suitable to them.
- Majority of older persons (almost 3/4th respondents) were not engaged in any such gainful work or social activities that could provide satisfaction to them in old age. They admitted that their experience and knowledge is not being utilized anywhere.
- Only 23.6% older persons admitted that they were engaged in income generational/social activities in which their past experience is being utilized.



### Percentage of Respondents Wanting To Be Productively Engaged in Old Age

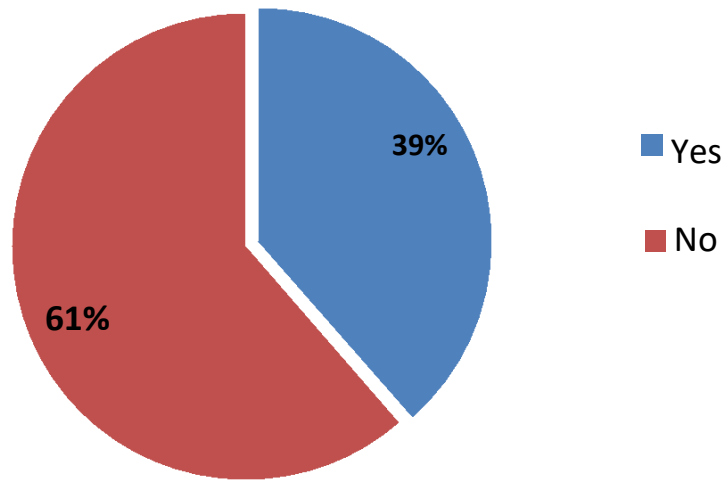


Figure 11: Percentage of Respondents Wanting To Be Productively Engaged in Old Age

### Number of Respondents Engaged in Activities Relevant to Experience

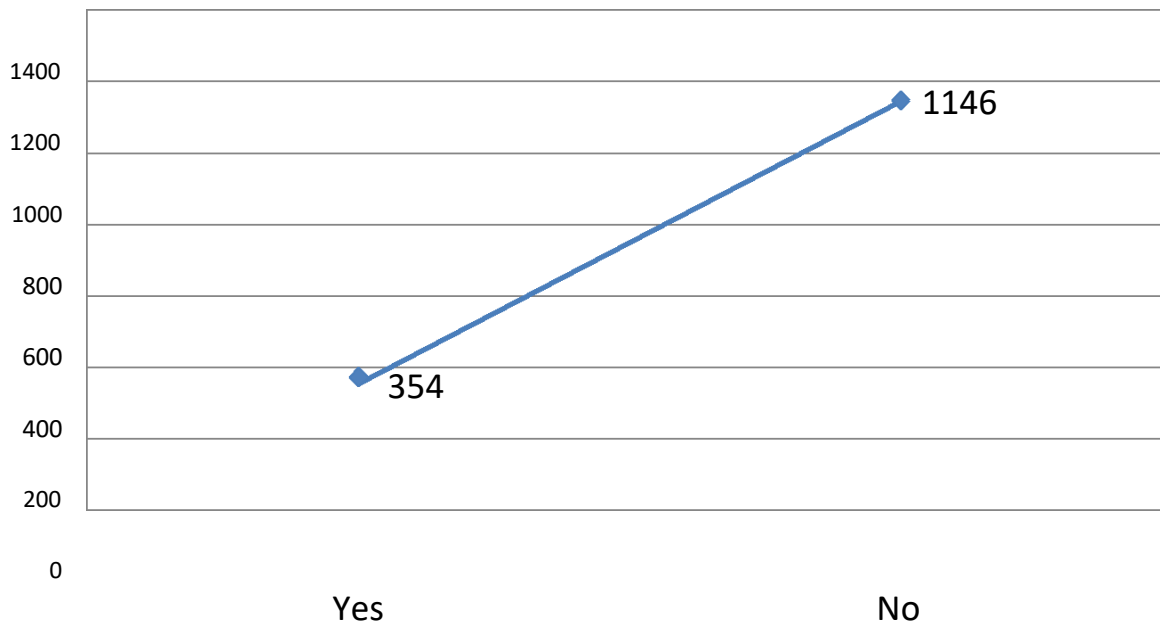


Figure 12: Number of Respondents Engaged in Activities Relevant to Experience

## 7. SUPPORT SYSTEM IN OLD AGE

- 22.8% older persons interacted during the survey said that they were getting some kind of support from government. They were getting support in terms of financial, medical, legal and other help in old age.
- But 77.2% respondents were of the view that they are not getting any old age support individually from government. They admitted that they are not dependent on government welfare schemes directly.
- When those respondents getting governmental support in any kind, were asked about the duration of the support, almost 1/3rd (126 out of 342 beneficiaries of government schemes) were found getting support for more than 10 years.
- 25.76% elderly respondents (88 out of 342) were getting such support for 7-10 years.
- Majority of respondents, who admitted that they are government schemes beneficiaries, were in the category of Old Age Pension schemes followed by medical/health care schemes, under which 164 older persons were found being benefitted.

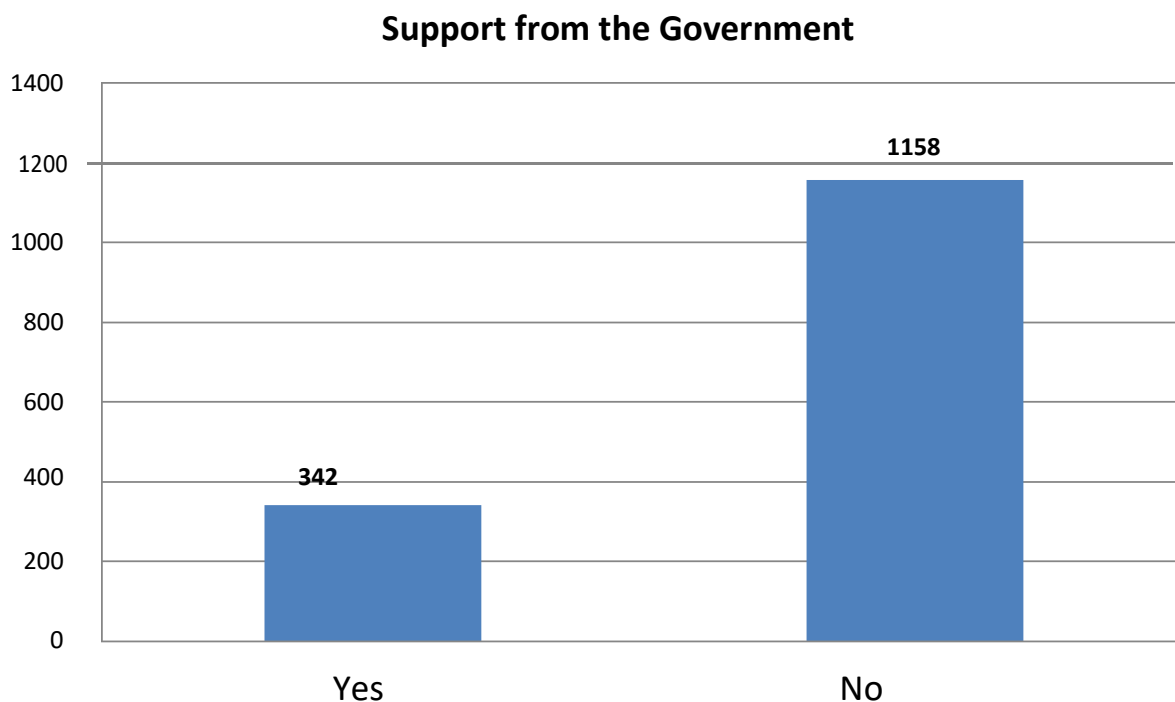


Figure 13: Support from the Government

## Duration of Support from Government

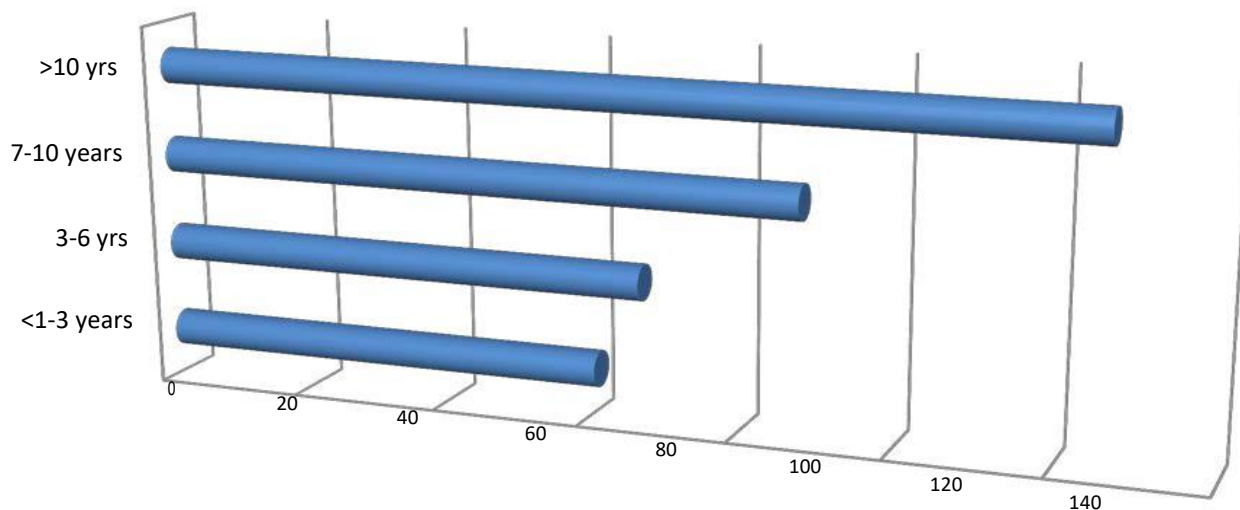


Figure 14: Duration of Support from Government

### 8. MOST URGENT REQUIREMENTS IN OLD AGE

- Most of the older persons (335 out of 1500) interviewed during the survey admitted that treatment for illness and medicines was their first priority, while respect in old age was seen by 331 older persons as their priority.
- 245 older persons were in favor of peaceful life in old age when they were asked about their most urgent requirement. Requirement of food was ranked 4th in the category of first priority for most urgent requirement.
- In Delhi & NCR requirements like shelter and clothes were ranked rather low.
- When respondents were asked about their second most urgent requirement, almost the similar trend was seen, which was expressed for first priority by older persons.
- Treatment for various diseases and medicines was again ranked first by the older persons (293) as their second most urgent requirement in old age following by 280 older persons, who ranked respectful old age as second most urgent requirement.

## Most Urgent Requirements in Old Age

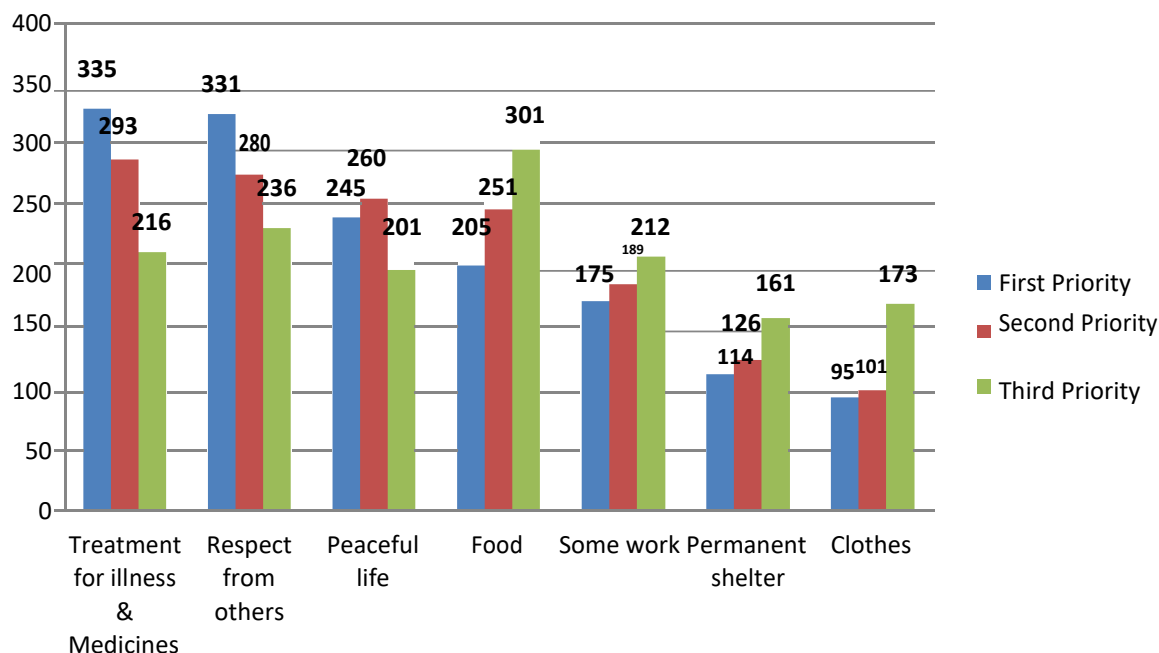


Figure 15: Most Urgent Requirements in Old Age

## 9. HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS & LEGAL PROVISIONS

- 53.67% elderly respondents said that they are not getting proper respect from younger generations at family level, while 36.53% i.e. 548 older persons out of 1500 older persons were reportedly being respected by their younger family members.
- When data collected by interviewers was analyzed, it was found that in general society this situation is comparatively better, where 43.67% respondents admitted that they are getting proper respect from younger generations. Here, almost every second old person was not getting due respect.
- 709 out of 1500 respondents said that they have no idea about status of respect of elderly at national level, whereas only 23.6% older persons accepted that senior citizens are being respected at national level in the country. 52.73% older persons said that they are not getting proper respect at national level.
- More than 2/3rd elderly respondents (68.07%) admitted that they are facing negligence in old age. Out of 1500 older persons interacted during the survey 1021 people felt that they are being neglected.

### Negligence of Elderly

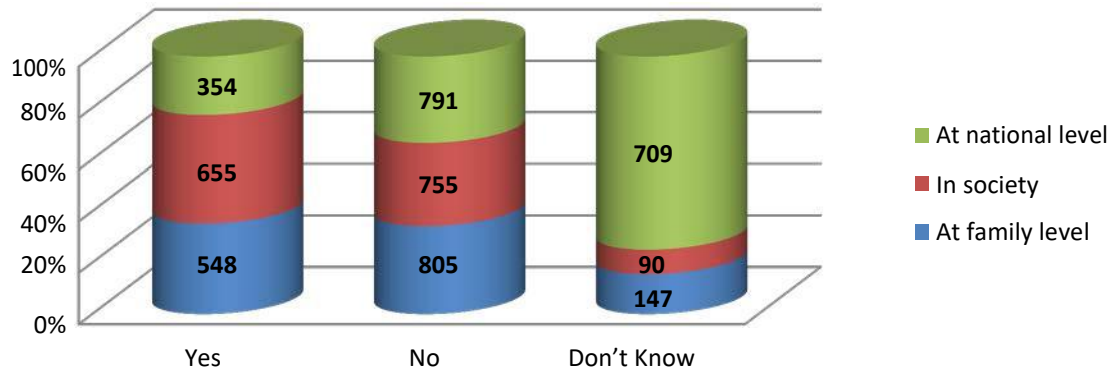


Figure 16: Negligence of Elderly

### Types of Issues Faced by the Elderly

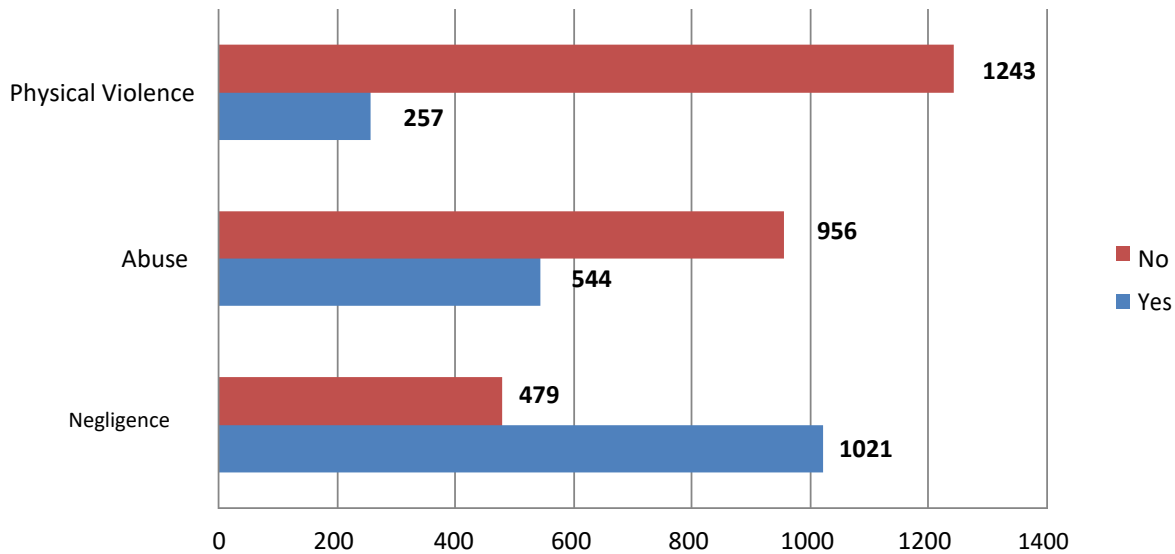


Figure 17: Types of Issues Faced by the Elderly

- When respondents were asked about their opinion on the factors responsible for such incidences, approx. 34% blamed diminishing traditional / cultural values while 30% said that breaking up of joint family system is the most

responsible factor. As per 23.47% older persons changing socio-economic scenario is most responsible factor for rising cases of violation of human rights of older persons in the society.

## Factors Responsible for Violation of Human Rights for Elderly

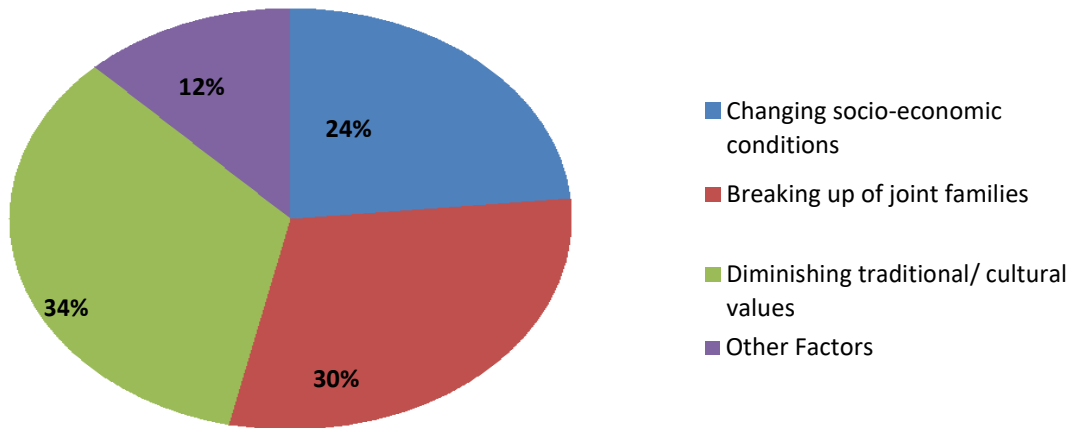


Figure 18: Factors Responsible for Violation of Human Rights for Elderly

- Respondents were also asked a few questions to check their awareness level about the government’s initiatives / schemes affecting welfare and empowerment of older persons.
- Older persons have limited knowledge of The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, where only 12.27% respondents i.e. 124 old people out of 1500 admitted that they have heard about this act.
- So far as RTI Act (Right to Information Act) 2005 was concerned, again only 284 older persons i.e. 18.93% respondents said that they know about this act.
- 77.4% respondents said that they do not have any idea about Domestic Violence Act or IPC 498A (Anti Dowry).

## Awareness of Legal Provisions

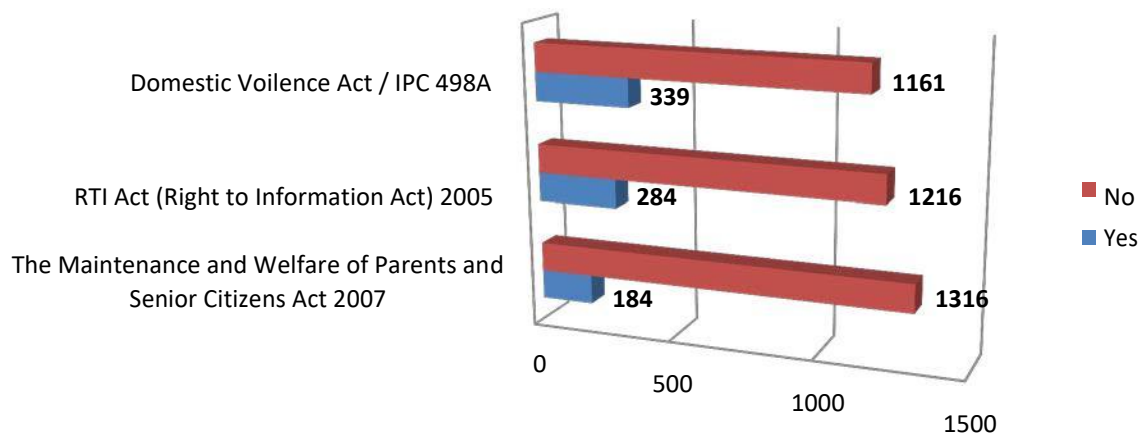


Figure 19: Awareness of Legal Provisions

- 38.27% elderly respondents were being abused within their respective families and/or in society.
- 17.13% older persons contacted during the survey reportedly claimed that they are victims of physical violence in old age.
- Almost half (53.4%) respondents claimed that they face elder abuse in old age while 46.6% said that they are not facing harassment or mistreatment in old age.

### Incidence of Elder Abuse

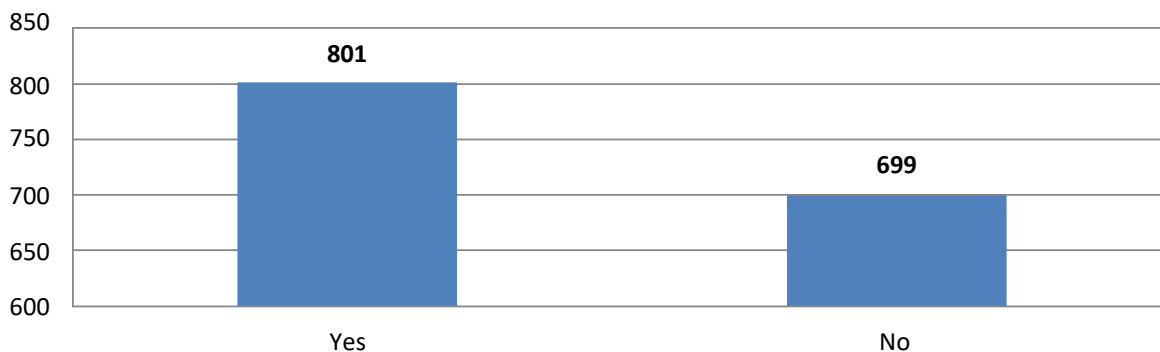


Figure 20: Incidence of Elder Abuse

- When data obtained from the respondents was analyzed it was found that amongst 801 older persons reportedly facing elder abuse, almost every second old person (405) was facing elder abuse in their families. 31.09% said that they are being mistreated or misbehaved within their society while 18.35% older persons were victims of elder abuse at both, family and society.
- When older persons suffering from abuse in families were asked to figure out those people who are harassing them, most older persons (42.57%) said that they were mistreated by their daughters-in-law, while 1/3rd (33.33%) claimed that they were being harassed by their own children/ grandchildren. Some people (6.34%) were also found harassed by their spouses.

### Incidents of Abuse by Location

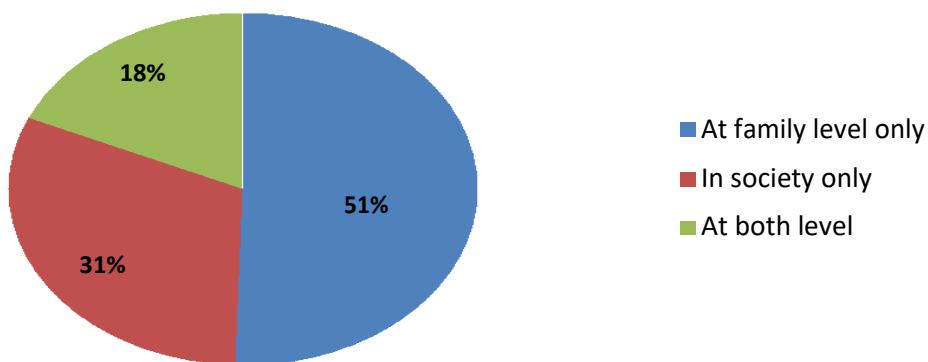


Figure 21: Incidents of Abuse by Location

## Perpetrators of Abuse

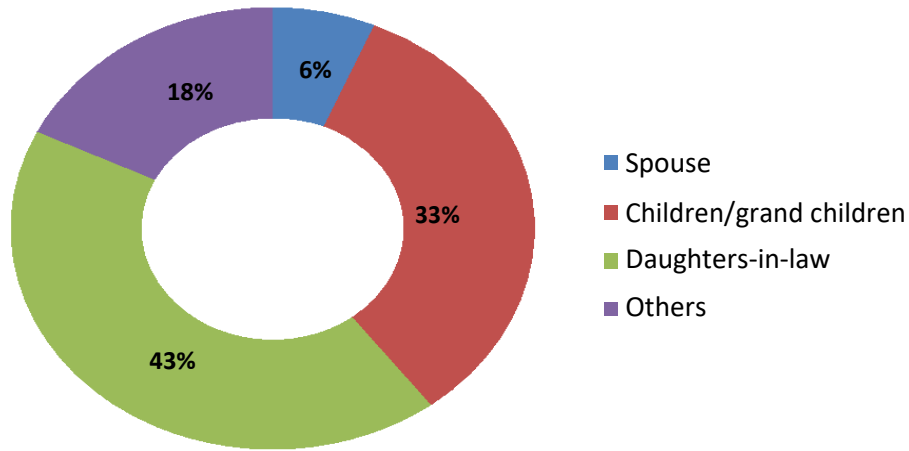


Figure 22: Perpetrators of Abuse

- As per survey data, older persons are forced to live with incidences of elder abuse due to their family members. 36.96% respondents were facing such incidences almost daily.
- 34.09% respondents said that they face such situations 2-3 times a week. While 40.4% elderly in this category were reportedly facing harassment as per circumstances.
- Among older persons facing elder abuse at society level, 41.67% respondents claimed that their neighborhood is a major reason for this situation. Misbehavior was the major reason as per 31.57% respondents in this category.
- At society level, 40.4% elderly respondents admitted that frequency of such incidences depend upon circumstances.

## Incidents Reported to Authorities

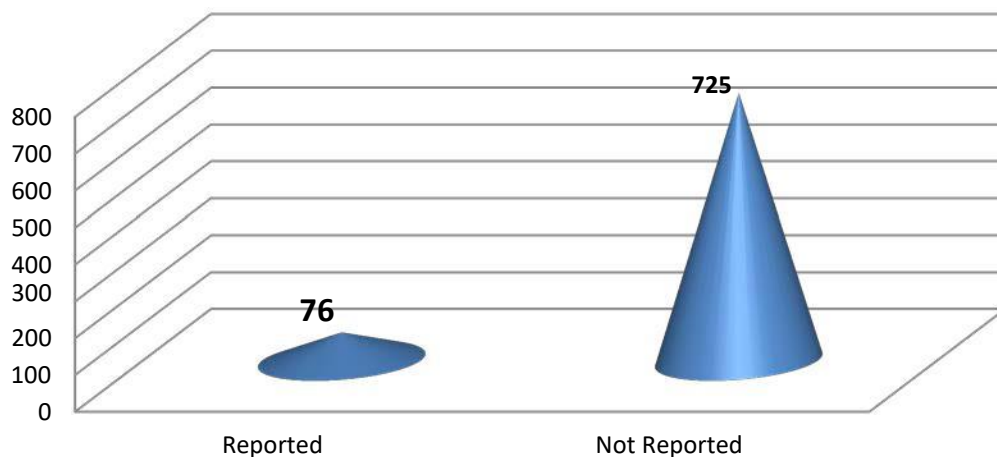


Figure 23: Incidents Reported to Authorities



- When older persons facing various forms of elder abuse were asked about reporting elder abuse cases with some concerned authorities like local police, NGOs, various courts, etc., it was found that only 9.49% i.e. 76 out of 801 old people reported their complaint while 90.51% did not report their cases.
- Among those older persons who have reported their complaint with some

competent bodies, 28 older persons admitted that action taken upon their complaints was satisfactory and 33 said that they are not satisfied with the action taken.

- As per 65.87% respondents there is no exclusive legal authority which can provide justice to older persons. 34.13% older persons accepted that older persons can get legal justice when they are in need.

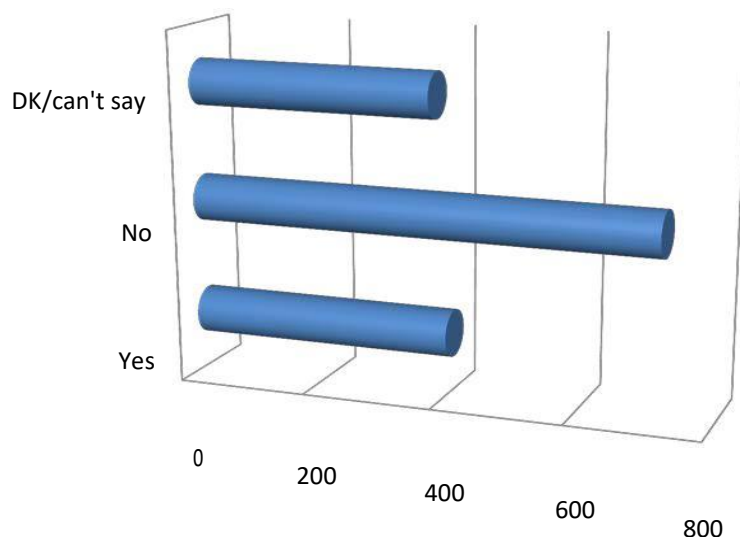
## 10. PARTICIPATION OF OLDER PERSONS

- When it was attempted to assess the status of participation of older persons in socio-economic activities, it was analyzed that only 26.87% (403 out of 1500 older persons) respondents were of the view that older persons also have opportunities to participate in socio-economic activities.
- Older persons don't prioritize purely income generating activities, instead they prefer to get involved in such gainful occupational activities

those can satisfy their social obligations as well. Older persons were found involved in organizations working in social, community, public welfare sector, such as RWAs, NGOs, SHGs, local community bodies, etc. as volunteers/ honorary workers.

- 48% respondents said that there are no opportunities for older persons while 25.13% older persons said that they have no idea about availability of such opportunities.

**Elderly Participation in Socio-Economic Activities**



**Figure 24: Elderly Participation in Socio-Economic Activities**

- According to 47.47% older persons they have say in decision making process at community level. At family level 42.73% older persons admitted that their family members take their opinion or ask for their views on family matters.
- 34.07% older persons said that they participate or their participation is sought in various forms in decision making process at national level. At national level certain activities were considered as decision making

process like general elections, seeking suggestions/information from older persons by various government authorities like pension, banking, investment, etc.

- Information was also gathered about participation in various social activities such as religious behavior, political participation and pursuing cultural activities, leisure time activities and friends/relatives. Older persons were reportedly busier with these kinds of things.

### Elderly Participation at Various Levels

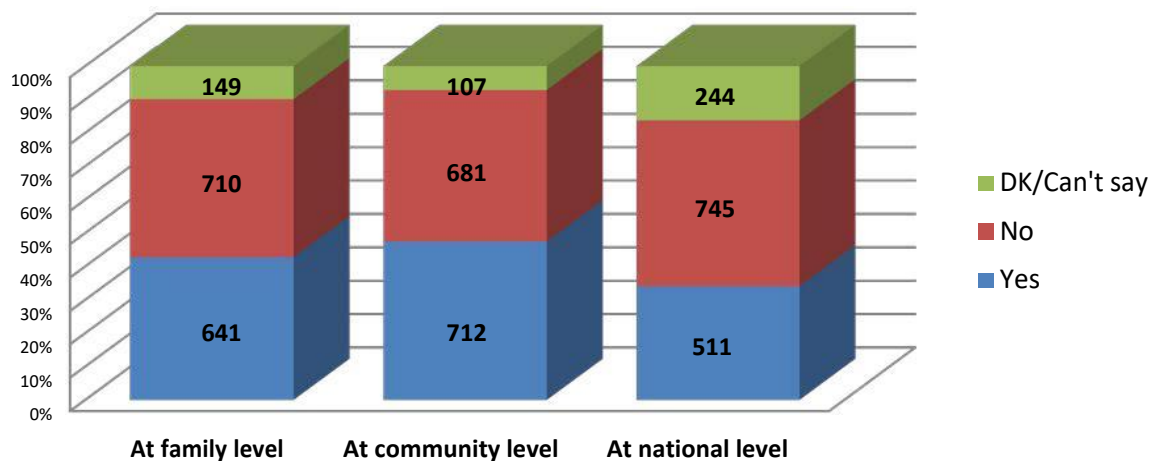


Figure 25: Elderly Participation at Various Levels

## REPRESENTATIVE STATEMENTS FROM OLDER PERSONS

*"We have been living alone here for last 8 years with no family support. Our children have settled in Mumbai and visit us on special occasions but we cannot expect regular family support from them. Though we have learnt to live with loneliness but at this prime old age, we are suffering a lot"*

**Manohar Lal, 78 years, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi**

\*\*\*

*"I am totally dependent on my children for my basic needs like food and medicines, as I have no source of income. They treat me like a caretaker of the house. When they are out for their work and grandchildren for their schools, I have to take care of their house. They neither respect me nor seek my opinion in family matters. It hurts me a lot."*

**Shiv Mohan Sharma, 75, Sector-25, Noida**

\*\*\*

*"I was admitted to hospital for treatment of cancer couple of months ago, but no family members come here to see me except my daughter. I am like a dead body for them. They have left me to die here."*

**Shabnam Qureshi, 82 years, Faridabad**

\*\*\*



*"My daughter-in-law and elder son want me to vacate my own house, built by my husband with his hard earned money. They abuse me frequently and sometimes hit me also. My other sons don't want to indulge in the matter because of threats of dire consequences given by elder son. When I approached to the police, they said that it's your family matter we cannot help. Where should I go?"*

**Radhika Gupta, 66-year-old widow, Rangpuri, New Delhi**

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# Chapter 4

## Findings of the Study

## OBSERVATIONS

In order to observe the nuances of the above mentioned data analysis, the survey data would be divided into broad headings. The data shows that there is a looming sense of insecurity amongst the respondents which extends beyond traditional boundaries and envelopes larger issues like government support, participatory approach, support systems and challenging existing value systems.

## RESPONDENT PROFILING

Before delving into the observations related to core objective areas it is imperative to understand the basic parameters of our response base. It was observed that a majority of respondents were in the young elderly category or in other words, between the age group of 60 to 70 years. With an almost equal gender distribution, the majority participants of this survey represent the most active old age segment – those people who have just stepped into a retirement scenario with another 10 to 15 years to live. From the interactions with most of the respondents, including those in the higher age brackets, diversity unique to a highly urbanized geography was observed. The respondents were not necessarily native to Delhi NCR. Some had come to the city voluntarily or due to compulsions while

others were second or third generation residents. This allowed for a varied perspective on questions regarding human rights, abuse, security and participation in socio-economic activities.

## FINANCIAL STATUS OF OLDER PERSONS

As per the study, a majority of respondents were earning a small or negligible monthly income. This is primarily due to their age, retirement from productive work or other factors including lack of opportunities and health issues. The financial condition of the elderly is one of the key areas of concern as lack of financial literacy, reactive rather than proactive savings and ineffective investment decisions leave most people beyond the age of 60 with reduced finances at their disposal. This problem becomes even more protracted when coupled with deeply entrenched traditional value systems that portray family and children as the support system for the elderly. Living in a competitive and expensive location like Delhi NCR is a difficult proposition when the traditional value systems are challenged and questioned. Today's generation is unable to provide time and resources to the previous generation due to the highly competitive and fast paced life they are leading.

### *A Case Study*

***Rajeshwari, a widow at age 69, is living in a tiny shack in an urban slum in Delhi. When her husband passed away she was deserted by her family and now finds it difficult to make ends meet. Lack of financial security is the core reason for her current condition. At an age where she finds it difficult to do manual work, she is forced to work as domestic help or construction labor in order to survive.***

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## SOCIAL STATUS OF OLDER PERSONS

Majority of respondents were living alone or in a nuclear setup. This is a major trend that is observed across geography as the joint family system is eroding. Need assessment showed that most old people required family support only when the situation demanded not on a daily basis. Alienation is perhaps one of the key issues to be addressed at this juncture. The uprooting of support systems in the final third of our lives may lead to a sense of vacuum which is hard to understand and deal with. The problem becomes accentuated when because older people are being labeled as a problem primarily because there are more of them and the condition of older people is being constructed as a social problem and some sections of society are seeking to label it as a crisis.<sup>2</sup>

The ever widening generation gap, our fast paced lives, advent of technology and just the missing human touch is leading to fissures in our social fabric that will have lasting imprints. For the elderly this would mean their own set of aspirations and expectations from their friends and family. When these expectations are not met, a sense of insecurity

sets in. This insecurity may wear various masks but it exists nonetheless.

## HEALTHCARE STATUS OF OLDER PERSONS

A majority of respondents complained of ill health. Most of them believed that unhygienic living conditions or a chronic illness or disability is the main reason for this. Lack of proper healthcare facilities for the elderly is one of the key challenges to their basic human rights of life and right not to be treated in an inhuman or degrading way. Unlike in the developed countries where healthcare systems are better evolved, a majority of the elderly in India are relegated to their homes for self-care or unprofessional care from family. Lack of hygienic surroundings and absence of special healthcare facilities for the elderly coupled with lack of awareness of government schemes is a key factor in this regard. A recent study found anaemia, followed by dental problems, hypertension, chronic obstructive airway disease (COAD), cataract, and osteoarthritis as some of the most common ailments the elderly faced in northern India. Socio-demographic variables like age, locality, caste, education, occupation, and income were important determinants of ailments and disease in the elderly.<sup>3</sup>

### A Case Study

***Hiramani, an 80 year old suffering arthritis was unable to use the bathroom for his daily needs. Due to high cost of maintenance and affordability, he was unable to procure medical support rails to be fit in the bathroom. This condition forced him to use adult diapers and bed pans when he does not even consider himself to be an invalid.***

This highlights the need for mobility care, personal assistance or general help for the elderly and addresses human rights violations for older people

who are not provided basic amenities and proper care assessment.

<sup>2</sup> John A Vincent, *Inequality And Old Age* (Taylor & Francis, 2004), 1-3K. Joshi, R. Kumar, and A. Avasthi, "Morbidity profile and its relationship with disability and psychological distress among elderly people in Northern India," *International Journal of Epidemiology* 32 (2003): 978-980

A related issue is the lack of knowledge or information regarding government schemes and policies related to the healthcare of elderly. For

### **OLD AGE ENGAGEMENTS**

Majority of respondents stated that they were not productively engaged after retirement. Interestingly, not all those engaged were happy with what they were doing as they felt their knowledge and expertise were not being used to the fullest. Millions of older people cope constructively with the physical limitations, cognitive changes, and various losses, such as bereavement, that frequently are associated with late life. Thus, successful ageing is contingent upon three elements: avoiding disease and disability,

### **SUPPORT IN OLD AGE**

Government support for the elderly is a pressing issue especially in a developing nation like India. Majority of respondents were not receiving any support from the government in any form. Those receiving it were mostly part of the old age pension scheme. Most elderly women are dependent on the spouse or family for support and hence to do not receive any support from the government. Old age income security is one of the key concerns for the elderly. While most of us do not start saving for our retirement actively for a long time, those beyond 60.

### **NEEDS OF OLDER PERSONS**

Healthcare remains the most important need for the elderly. Peaceful life and respect from others are other needs that are at par. Given the condition of the elderly, it is obvious that healthcare would be top of the mind recall for them and hence more efforts need to be made to improve healthcare facilities for them.

example, hardly any of the respondents were aware of the initiatives by the Government like the IPOP.

sustaining high cognitive and physical function, and engaging with life.<sup>4</sup>

Old age engagement is a direct offshoot of advances in medicine and longevity. With higher life expectancy and weaker economic and financial conditions many people beyond the age of 60 are inclined to continue working or be engaged productively for the foreseeable future.

with minimal savings find it difficult to sustain. Government schemes like the New Pension System and other such initiatives are perhaps steps in the right direction to support the elderly through voluntary contributions towards securing income in their old age. The existing National Old Age Pension Scheme is inadequate in its reach and implementation. Calculations of another study<sup>5</sup> highlight a significant gap between the number of people eligible for IGNOAPS and the people covered in FY 2010-11.

Social stigma, religion, caste and socio-economic status are just some of the factors that pose as challenges to effective healthcare for the elderly in India. Reduced mobility, limited reach and declining social engagements all come together to accentuate this problem further.

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<sup>4</sup> Madhu Jain, Anamika Sharma and Ruchi Joshi, "Effectiveness of Productive Engagement in Work in Using the Coping Strategies of Religious Senior Citizen," *Indian Journal of Gerontology* 27 (2013): 256-60

<sup>5</sup> Avani Kapur, "Budget Briefs-National Social Assistance Program," *Accountability Initiative, Issue 6 4* (2013): 3-4

## HUMAN RIGHTS OF OLDER PERSONS AND LEGAL PROVISIONS

The biggest question mark in today's society is the generation gap that exists between the youth and previous generations. A large number of respondents faced negligence and abuse in their old age. These are indicators of larger issues within our society. This is directly linked to the premise that old age is some form of a disease that has to be dealt with. The wavelength of generations does not match. No older person is ever considered for taking important decisions in the house. Neglect is felt in terms of isolation, abandonment and social exclusion. Violation of human, legal and medical rights and deprivation of choices, decisions, status, finances and respect are key pointers on rights violations of the elderly.<sup>7</sup> Social stigma attached to rights violation or abuse in old age is deep and hence not many people are forthcoming in their disclosure and while they might describe severe acts of violence either mental or physical, they would find it difficult to label it as abuse.

Chronic verbal abuse was the most common followed by financial abuse, physical abuse, and neglect as per another study. A significantly higher number of women faced abuse as compared with men; adult children, daughters-in-law, spouses, and sons-in-law were the prominent perpetrators.<sup>8</sup>

The peculiarity of the situation comes through when we notice the figures on abuse being reported. It is seen that a very small percentage of cases are actually reported. This implies two important points. First, the inclination to report such incidents is low. This can be attributed to the fact that not many older people are keen to get embroiled in a legal tussle

with their own family members. The social stigma attached to such measures is also considered high. The other point is perhaps a silver lining – most cases are not reported and resolved within the family itself. This shows that one of the best ways to reduce elder abuse is through the family itself. Sensitization of peer groups, family members, caregivers and the elderly persons themselves can go a long way in resolving most issues faced by them.

In view of high rate of incidences of criminal activities against older persons living alone in Delhi & NCR, older persons are forced to live with a sense of insecurity in more ways than one. Despite continued assurances from concerned local authorities viz Police, etc. about their safety & security, they find themselves more vulnerable and treat themselves as soft targets of anti-social elements.

Older persons living with their family members are also suffering from this fear factor. Due to various problems including a behavior of resentment with family members and marginalization they often suspect their own family members of foul play. Majority of human rights violation cases are associated with family members or relatives of the older persons.

People getting benefits from social security schemes are better off in comparison to those totally dependent on their family members. However, in old age, people rate their emotional security higher than their social security.

<sup>7</sup> Shubha Soneja, "Elder Abuse in India," *Missing Voices*, World Health Organization (2002)

<sup>8</sup> Srinivasan Chokkanathan MPhil ; Alex E. Y. Lee Ph.D., "Elder Mistreatment in Urban India: A Community Based Study," *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, Issue 6 17 (2005): 48-55



Awareness of legal provisions was seen to be low across all sections of respondents. This is something that should be addressed by stakeholders across the board. While powerful legislation exists for the benefit of the elderly, not too many of them are well versed or aware of the same. A miniscule percentage of respondents knew of the Maintenance and

## **PARTICIPATION OF OLDER PERSONS**

While research shows that cognitive abilities and not age play a role in decision making, the findings of this survey suggest that not too many households allow the elderly to be a part of the decision making process.<sup>10</sup> While the advancement in technology and fast paced lives have marginalized the elderly, it is unfair to believe that age is responsible for reduced capabilities to think clearly. The plethora of knowledge and experience an elder person has cannot and should not be ignored. Relegation to the sidelines at home ensures that older people become active voters. Voting in a democratic country allows an elderly person to express his opinion and feel important as a stakeholder in the democratic process – a feeling that most old persons are deprived of at home.

An interesting duality exists in Indian society and merits a mention in the present scenario. While we are busy living our own lives and marginalizing our own parents and other older relatives at home, we go out of our way to greet, respect and engage with elderly people in our immediate neighborhood be it at home or in our professional space. This is

Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The same was the case for RTI Act, 2005 and Domestic Violence and IPC 498A. With a little over 4000 cases reported by the National Crime Records Bureau against senior citizens (aged 50 and above) from 2008 to 2012<sup>9</sup> it is obvious that a majority of elder abuse cases go unreported and hence no action is ever taken.

primarily due to existing social norms which accrue the highest respect to age and the elderly.

The above mentioned observations point towards a distinct fissure in our social fabric. While we as a nation accord the highest respect to the elderly it is unfortunate to note that older persons are clubbed under the head of disadvantaged section of society along with drug addicts, beggars, etc. as a point of reference in the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, which is expected to insure welfare of old people. Till the time we do not change our perspectives and premises regarding the elderly in our nation, it would be difficult to sustain any long term solutions for their welfare. In an area like Delhi NCR where the pace of life is miles ahead of those moving into their twilight years, the analysis from this survey only shows that a lot needs to be done to improve the life of our elders. This includes safeguarding their basic rights and individuals, securing them from elder abuse and allowing them a dignified and respected position in society, starting from within the four walls of our homes.

<sup>9</sup>“Crimes against Senior Citizen during 2008-2012”, <http://ncrb.co.in>

<sup>10</sup>Study finds old age does not affect decision-making quality, <http://www.dukechronicle.com/articles/2010/06/29/study-finds-old-age-does-not-affect-decision-making-quality>

# Chapter 5

## Conclusion and Recommendations

## CONCLUSION

A holistic approach to population ageing taking social, economic and cultural changes into consideration is needed to effectively solve the emerging problems of the elderly.

Based on the existing diversities in the ageing process, it may be stated that there is a need to pay greater attention to the increasing awareness on the ageing issues and its socio-economic effects and to promote the development of policies and programmes for dealing with an ever increasing elderly population of Delhi-NCR.

Today, we urgently need an inclusive social security program for older persons at grass root level while utilizing tools like value based education, awareness generation, research & advocacy in order to protect the human rights of older persons.

Though legal provisions and practices have very little to do with old age, they certainly determine the path of building and developing an environment of social harmony towards the elderly. Therefore there is an

urgent need to relook at the existing legal provisions and come up with more equitable, effective and strong legal provisions to encourage older persons-friendly legal practices in the country. This should be followed by spreading awareness of the same with equal zeal.

Setting up Special fast track courts for senior citizens is the need of the hour. It will encourage older persons to fight against any form of abuse they may face. At the same time, concerned legal authorities should have proper mechanisms for providing legal counseling to older persons who want to seek legal help. This would not only decrease the workload on our judiciary but also reassure older persons about quick and satisfactory resolution of their problems.

Social participation is deemed to have a strong bearing on the health and life quality of older people. There is an urgent need to increase social participation of older people.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF ELDERLY

At the grass root level following short-term but practical steps should be undertaken to bring the sense of security among older persons and protect their human rights:

- Setting up a 24-Hr- Dedicated Helpline for Older Persons living in distress conditions
- Mass Awareness Drive through various media viz. Schools, RWAs, media and other institutional stakeholders
- Lessons/chapters about old age issues to be included in curriculum of primary and secondary education to sensitize children towards old people and their needs.
- Policies and schemes pertaining to old age and older persons should be reviewed and all aspects of their life to be given equal consideration.
- Special focus to be given to social security programs for people working in non-formal and unorganized sectors like farmers, contract laborers and others.
- Legal cases of people above 60 years to be sorted out on priority basis by making special arrangements like setting up Special fast track courts, appointing retired advocates & judges as volunteers, etc.

- Interaction/recreation centers for older persons to be set up on a large scale with provisions of basic /general facilities like general medical unit, utility bill collection service, family counseling unit, etc.
- To engage older persons in social activities like tuition classes for children and counseling centers for needy people to be conducted at interaction centers.
- Age care centers to be set up at block level to look after abandoned old people.
- Dedicated Helpline for Older Persons living in distress conditions to be conducted at district level.
- As a short term measure, mass awareness drive to be launched through various media viz. Schools, Residents Associations, media, etc. for creating awareness about issues concerning old age and needs & rights of older persons.
- Extended research grants to understand issues pertaining to the elderly in deeper detail so that positive recommendations with a clear action plan may be formulated and executed.
- Corporate participation in providing solutions for the elderly may be sought through the CSR channels for specific, solution centric initiatives.

For many, old age has a direct link with insecurity, as it brings a lot of problems with it. Older persons living in Delhi-NCR are not an exception to this view. In Delhi-NCR older persons are comparatively more secured financially, but their level of emotional insecurity is very high. In fast changing socio-economic set up of Delhi-NCR, old people face increased incidences of age discrimination, elder abuse and mistreatment, which are aberrations in any civilized society.

Creating a sense of security in old age, spreading awareness about Human Rights of Older Persons in the society, particularly among older persons and protection of their human rights has become an uphill task for all of us.

In addition to social security program for older persons, today, there is an urgent need to involve older persons in different socio-economic activities at various levels. At the same time, concerned stakeholders must focus on creating an older persons friendly society, in which older persons can live with a sense of security and their rights are respected by all.

Existing research remains patchy when it comes to core issues concerning the elderly. While data is available at an aggregate level on key parameters concerning the elderly a lot more is required in order to further understand the nuances of the problems faced by them. It is therefore imperative on us to conduct more primary research in this sector and approach the situation with objectivity and professionalism in order to draw out more observations and analysis both qualitative and quantitative so that future interventions are based on empirical evidence and well formulated programmes.

Last but not the least, it is important to remember that the elderly are a reflection of our society and us. While we may talk at length on issues concerning them, let us not objectify them in the process. A participatory approach is the only approach that will work and sustain in the long run. The fault lines are deep and well entangled and require a concerted effort not just at a macro level but a consolidated push from the elderly themselves. It is hence very important for all relevant stakeholders to come together and make this world a better place for our parents and others living in twilight of their life.

# Chapter 6 Annexure

## ANNEXURE 1

### CORE HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES

There are nine core human rights treaties that are monitored by the United Nations. These are:

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- The Convention against Torture (CAT)
- The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
- The International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

The full text of these treaties can be found at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

### RATIFICATION STATUS OF INDIA

- **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), 1965** India ratified the Convention on 3 December 1968 with certain reservations
- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966**
- **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966** India acceded to the Convention on 10 April 1979
- **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979** India signed the Convention on 30 July 1980 and ratified it on 9 July 1993 with certain reservations
- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989**
- **Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 2006** India ratified the Convention on 1 October 2007
- **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000** India ratified the Optional Protocol on 30 November 2005
- **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000** India ratified the Optional Protocol on 16 August 2005

## ANNEXURE 2

### UNITED NATIONS PRINCIPLES FOR OLDER PERSONS

#### Independence

1. Older persons should have access to adequate food, water, shelter, clothing and health care through the provision of income, family and community support and self-help.
2. Older persons should have the opportunity to work or to have access to other income-generating opportunities.
3. Older persons should be able to participate in determining when and at what pace withdrawal from the labour force takes place.
4. Older persons should have access to appropriate educational and training programmes.
5. Older persons should be able to live in environments that are safe and adaptable to personal preferences and changing capacities.
12. Older persons should have access to social and legal services to enhance their autonomy, protection and care.
13. Older persons should be able to utilize appropriate levels of institutional care providing protection, rehabilitation and social and mental stimulation in a humane and secure environment.
14. Older persons should be able to enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms when residing in any shelter, care or treatment facility, including full respect for their dignity, beliefs, needs and privacy and for the right to make decisions about their care and the quality of their lives.

#### Participation

7. Older persons should remain integrated in society, participate actively in the formulation and implementation of policies that directly affect their well-being and share their knowledge and skills with younger generations.
8. Older persons should be able to seek and develop opportunities for service to the community and to serve as volunteers in positions appropriate to their interests and capabilities.
9. Older persons should be able to form movements or associations of older persons.
10. Older persons should benefit from family and community care and protection in accordance with each society's system of cultural values.
11. Older persons should have access to health care to help them to maintain or regain the optimum level of physical, mental and emotional well-being and to prevent or delay the onset of illness.
15. Older persons should be able to pursue opportunities for the full development of their potential.
16. Older persons should have access to the educational, cultural, spiritual and recreational resources of society.

#### Self-fulfillment

#### Dignity

17. Older persons should be able to live in dignity and security and be free of exploitation and physical or mental abuse.
18. Older persons should be treated fairly regardless of age, gender, racial or ethnic background, disability or other status, and be valued independently of their economic contribution.

## **ANNEXURE 3**

### **DETAILED LIST OF GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR THE ELDERLY IN INDIA**

#### **CONSTITUTION OF INDIA:**

##### **ARTICLE 41. RIGHT TO WORK**

- Protect right to work of every citizen, including older persons, but government's retirement policies do not support this Article and prefer younger generation's right to work.
- Entry 24 in list III of schedule VII deals with the "Welfare of Labour, including conditions of work, provident funds, liability for workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pension and maternity benefits.
- Further, Article 41 of Directive Principles of State Policy has particular relevance to Old Age Social Security.
- Item No. 9 of the State List and item 20, 23 and 24 of Concurrent List relates to old age pension, social security and social insurance, and economic and social planning.

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

- Provision for food, clothing, residence, medical attendance and treatment
- Provision for recreation centers and other amenities necessary for the senior citizens.
- Due to lack of awareness in the society, no significant progress so far.
- The Government of Delhi has notified and set up Maintenance Tribunal and Appellate Tribunals in all Nine Districts of Delhi to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.
- Delhi Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Rules, 2010 were notified vide notification dated 05/01/2011. vide these addendum in Rules duties of Deputy Commissioners were enshrined and vital component of Action plan for the Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens were notified.

##### **HINDU ADOPTIONS AND MAINTENANCE ACT, 1956 (NO. 78 OF 1956): SECTION 20, MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN AND AGED PARENTS**

- Act is applicable to Hindus, legal provisions related to maintenance of aged parents hardly utilized by people.



## MUSLIM LAW

- Children have a duty to maintain their aged parents even under the law.

## CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, 1973 (NO. 2 OF 1974): SECTION 125, ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE OF WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS

- Act primarily protects interests of women and children, aged parents hardly get benefits of the act.

## PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, 2005 (NO. 43 OF 2005)

- Generally considered for protection of younger women, interests of older women ignored in practice



## PRIORITY LISTING OF CASES, RELATED TO SENIOR CITIZENS BY SUPREME COURT OF INDIA & HIGH COURTS

- Matters related to senior citizens above the age of 65 years only.
- In Delhi priority is being given to cases where Senior Citizens are parties and the cases which are pending for more than 7 years.

Though there are legal provisions to look after welfare of older persons in old age, but still there are no laws, that talk specially, about protection of Human Rights of Older Persons.

## NATIONAL POLICY ON OLDER PERSONS (NPOP), 1999

The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January 1999 to reaffirm the commitment to ensure the well-being of the older persons. The Policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives. The primary objectives are:

- to encourage individuals to make provision for their own as well as their spouse's old age;
- to encourage families to take care of their older family members;
- to enable and support voluntary and non-governmental organizations
- to supplement the care provided by the family;
- to provide care and protection to the vulnerable elderly people;
- to provide adequate healthcare facility to the elderly;

- to promote research and training facilities to train geriatric care givers and organizers of services for the elderly;
- to create awareness regarding elderly persons to help them lead productive and independent live.

The Implementation Strategy adopted for operationalization of National Policy envisages the following:

- Preparation of Plan of Action for operationalization of the National policy.
- Setting up of separate Bureau for Older Persons in Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

- Setting up of Directorates of Older Persons in the States.
- Three Yearly Public Review of implementation of policy.
- Setting up of a National Council for Older Persons headed by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment from Central Ministry, states, Non-Official members representing NGOs, Academic bodies, Media and experts as members
- Establishment of Autonomous National Association of Older Persons
- Encouraging the participation of local self-government

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

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

- Maintenance of Parents/ senior citizens by children/ relatives made obligatory and justifiable through Tribunals
- Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by relatives
- Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens
- Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens
- Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2007 ensures need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare.

The Government of Delhi has notified and set up Maintenance Tribunal and Appellate Tribunals in all Nine Districts of Delhi to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

Delhi Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Rules, 2010 was notified vide notification dated 05/01/2011. Through this addendum in Rules duties of Deputy Commissioners were enshrined and vital component of Action plan for the Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens were notified. Maintenance Tribunals & Appellate Tribunals have been set up at district level.

## INTEGRATED PROGRAMME FOR OLDER PERSONS (IPOP)

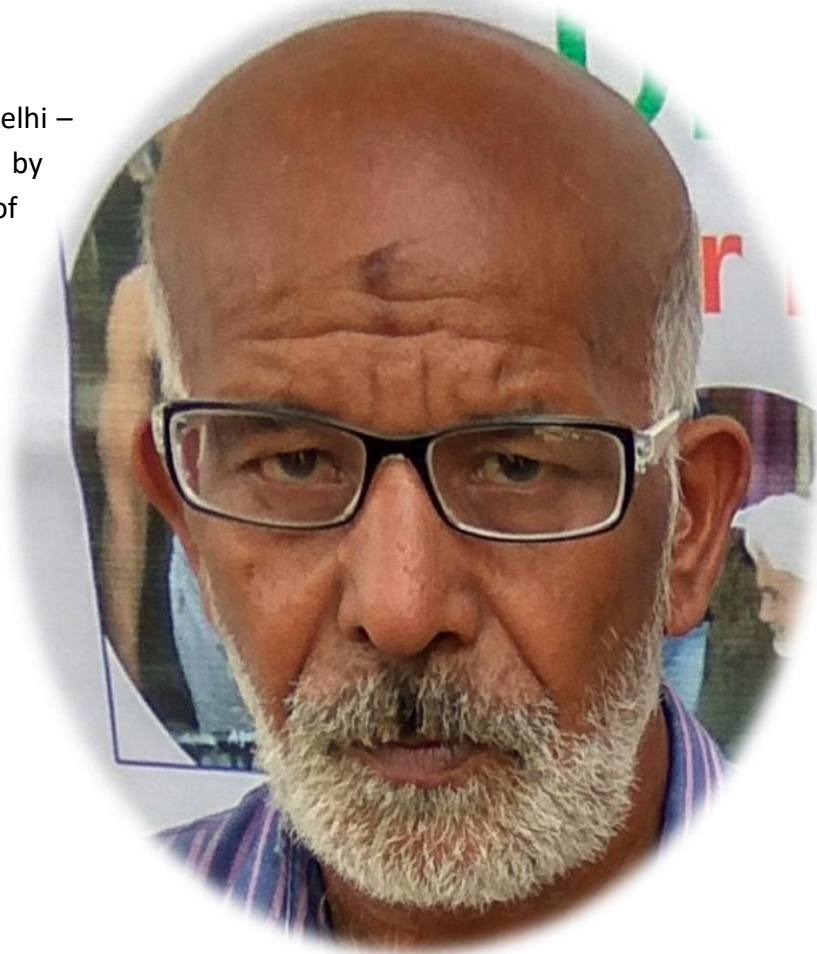
The Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Besides increase in amount of financial assistance for existing projects, several innovative projects have been added as being eligible for assistance under the Scheme. Some of these are:

- Maintenance of Respite Care Homes and Continuous Care Homes;
- Running of Day Care Centres for Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia Patients,
- Physiotherapy Clinics for older persons;
- Help-lines and Counseling Centres for older persons;
- Sensitizing programmes for children particularly in Schools and Colleges;
- Regional Resource and Training Centres of Caregivers to the older persons;
- Awareness Generation Programmes for Older Persons and Care Givers;
- Formation of Senior Citizens Associations etc.

## OLD AGE HOMES & RECREATION CENTRES IN DELHI-NCR

There are approximately 60 old age homes in Delhi – NCR. Majority of the old age homes are run by private organizations or NGOs. Government of NCT of Delhi has also constructed two old age homes for destitute old age persons in Bindapur, Pocket –IV, Dwarka and Lampur, Narela.

Government of Delhi has also established 83 Recreation Centres to provide facilities for relaxation and avenues for social interaction in Delhi during the year 2011-12.



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# REVISED FACTS AND FIGURES ..... October 2019

## Introduction

- Population of older persons in India is over 125 million. Anyone beyond the age of 60 is now expected to live for another 25 to 30

years. Elderly Population in India is expected to rise to 324 million by 2050.

## Schemes / laws launched/amended since 2013

- Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY), launched in 2003, re-launched in 2014
- Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) launched in 2017
- The Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PNVVY) was launched in May 2017
- In 2015, the Government of India introduced a life insurance scheme (PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana), an accident insurance scheme (PM Suraksha Bima Yojana) and a contributory pension scheme for unorganized sector workers (Atal Pension Yojana)
- The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has drafted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Draft Bill, 2018, that will amend the 2007 version of the legislation to expand its scope and provide for more stringent penalties.
- The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2018 was introduced in Lok Sabha on August

## Summary Findings

### Latest findings about status of Human Rights of

**Older Persons in India** (based on survey conducted by Agewell Foundation in 2018 among 5000 sample elderly respondents) are as follows;

- 85.9% older persons had never heard about Human Rights of Older Persons. Only 14.1% older persons said that they know or about heard about it.

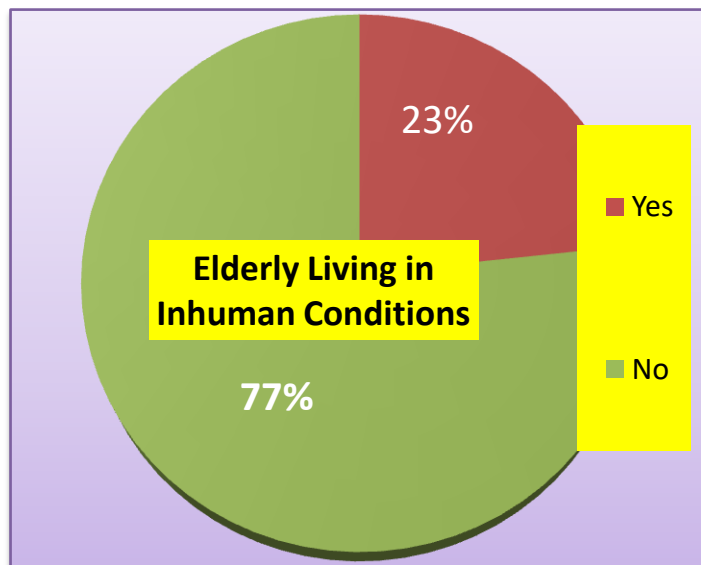


Figure 26: Elderly living in inhuman conditions

9, 2018. The Bill amends the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Act provides for a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC), as well as Human Rights Courts.

- Over 23.3% older persons were found living in inhuman conditions or (in other words) facing violation of their human rights in old age.
- Every 8<sup>th</sup> elderly i.e. 12.9% older persons revealed that they are not getting proper food in old age.

- Approx. every third older person in the country is not getting proper medicine/health care in old age. Only 68.8% older persons have access to necessary medicines, health care and medical facilities
- Every second older person is not getting due respect or good treatment from his/her family member/society. 48.6% elderly are not being respected by their family members/ relatives and society.
- 47.4% older persons were discriminated because of their Age, they accepted that due to their age

they were humiliated occasionally or treated disrespectfully.

- Popularity of nuclear/small families was found to be main reason of violation of human rights of older persons as 75.5% of older persons reportedly living in so good conditions were living alone or are from small/nuclear families.
- Violation of Human Rights of older persons is higher in urban settings in comparison to villages. 65% older persons living in urban areas in comparison to 57% rural elderly reported that they had to go through critical phase in their life or have to live in abject situations due to violation of their basic human rights in old age.

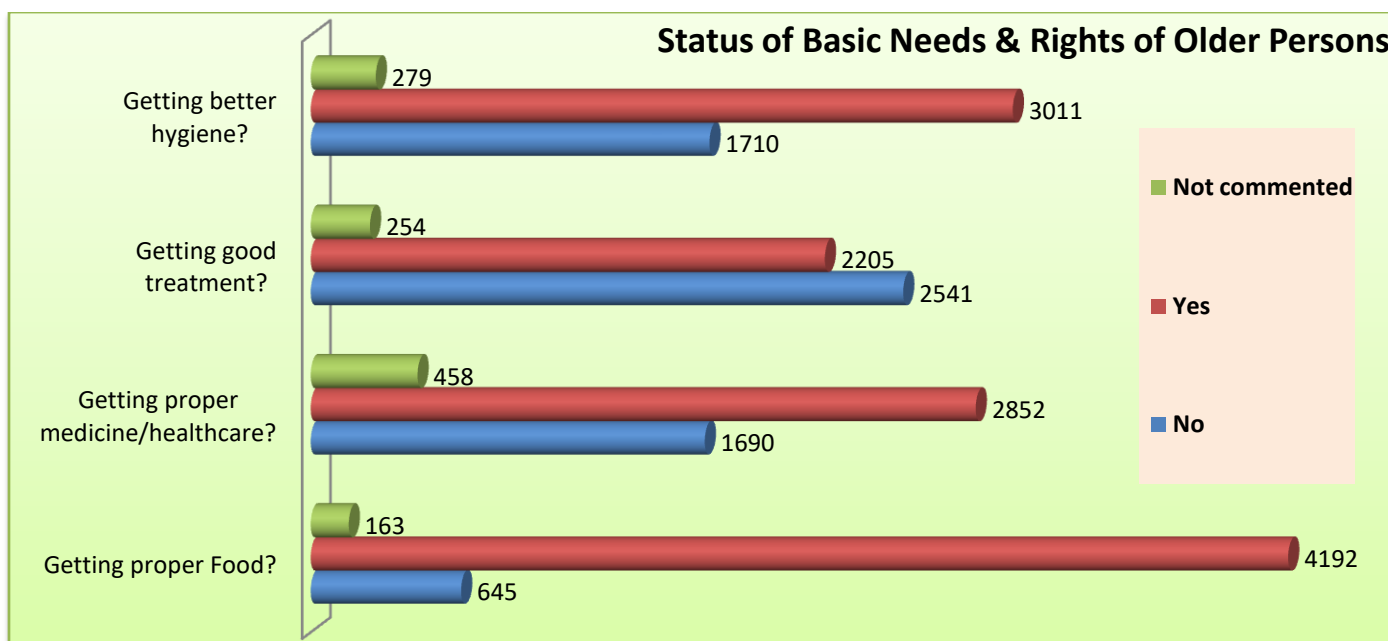


Figure 27: Basic needs & rights of older persons

**Links to latest references relevant to the study-**

- <https://www.agewellfoundation.org/pdf/Human%20Rights%20of%20Older%20People%20in%20India%20-%20A%20Reality%20Check%20-%20July%202014.pdf>
- [https://social.un.org/ageing-working-group/documents/eighth/Inputs%20NGOs/ChangingNeeds\\_Rights.pdf](https://social.un.org/ageing-working-group/documents/eighth/Inputs%20NGOs/ChangingNeeds_Rights.pdf)
- <https://social.un.org/ageing-working-group/documents/tenth/Social-Security-in-India-2019.pdf>

## ANNEXURE 4

### SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – ENGLISH



**Agewell Foundation**  
www.agewellfoundation.org

## NHRC-Agewell Study

### Sense of Security among older persons & Their Human Rights

#### Questionnaire

(To be filled up by Volunteer/Interviewers)

Form No.: .....	Date: .....	Respondent's Name: .....
Survey Team No.: .....	Address: .....	
Name of interviewer: .....		
Supervisor's Name: .....	Contact no.: .....	

1. Age group: 60-70 Years  71-75 Years  75+ Years
2. Sex: Male  Female
3. Locality: Rural  Urban

#### Financial Status

4. Monthly income: < Rs.1000  Rs. 1001-5000  Rs. 5001-10000   
Rs.10001-15000  >Rs.15000

#### Social Status

5. Family structure: Single  Elderly couple  Joint family
6. Do your children live in the same area? Yes  No   
If Yes, since how many years? < 5 years  5-10 years  11-15 years  >16 years
7. Do you need family member or relative's support? Yes  No
8. If Yes, how often? Almost daily  Almost 1-3 times a week  Almost Every Week   
As & when required

#### Healthcare Status

9. What about your Health condition? Good  Average  Poor

**NHRC-Agewell Study: Sense of Security among older persons & Their Human Rights**

10. If poor health, reason in your opinion -

- Inadequate or malnouritious food
- Non-availability of medicines/medical help
- Chronic illness/disability
- Unhygienic living conditions
- Any other

11. Present Status of Health care facilities in your area? Good  Average  Poor

12. Is there any special provision of exclusive health care facility for older persons in your area?

Yes  No

13. If yes, did you avail benefit from this ever? Yes  No

14. Is there any such health care scheme in your area, in which older persons are involved?

Yes  No

15. Is there any governmental scheme for disabled/ bedridden older patients? Yes  No

16. Do you aware of any such scheme, launched during last year? Yes  No

**Old Age Engagements**

17. After 60, are you involved in any work? Yes  No

If No, do you want to work? Yes  No

18. If you are unable to find any opportunity, what is the reason in your opinion?

- No opportunities
- Opportunities, but not suitable to you

19. Are you engaged in any activity, in which your experience is utilized? Yes  No

**Support in Old Age**

20. Have you got any kind of support (Financial/Medical/Legal/Social) from govt. during last year?

Yes  No

21. For how many years, you are getting such support?

<1-3 years  3-6 yrs  7-10 years  >10 yrs

22. If Yes, under which scheme you are being benefitted? Yes  No

- Old Age Pension scheme
- Other Financial assistance
- Medical/health care schemes
- Any other old age scheme



**Needs of Older Persons**

23. what is your most urgent requirements in old age, prioritize.

	First	Second	Third
Food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Permanent shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treatment for illness & Medicines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Respect from others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peaceful life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Some work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Human Rights of Older Persons & Legal Provisions**

24. Do you get proper respect from younger generations? Yes No DK/Can't say

At family level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In society	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
At National level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. Do you face any of these in you life? Yes No

Negligence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abuse/mistreatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical Violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

26. What is most responsible factor in your opinion for this situation? Please Tick

Changing socio-economic conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>
Breaking up of joint families	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diminishing traditional/ cultural values	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Factors	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. Do you face elder abuse (harassment/ mistreatment) Yes  No

If Yes

by family members	<input type="checkbox"/>	in society	<input type="checkbox"/>
If in family	by spouse <input type="checkbox"/>	by children/ grand children	<input type="checkbox"/>
	by daughters-in-law <input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. Frequency of harassment /mistreatment in family

Almost daily	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-3 times a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	Circumstantial	<input type="checkbox"/>
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29. If in Society, place of elder abuse

In society	<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public/Community place	<input type="checkbox"/>	Relative's Place	<input type="checkbox"/>

30. Frequency of such harassment /mistreatment

Almost daily	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-3 times a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	Circumstantial	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------	--------------------------	------------------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

31. Have you heard about these legal provisions? Yes No

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RTI Act (Right to Information Act) 2005	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Domestic Violence Act/IPC 498A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**NHRC-Agewell Study: Sense of Security among older persons & Their Human Rights**

32. Have you reported any such case to local police/ any Court/ any NGO  
Yes  No
33. If yes, status of action taken      Satisfactory  Not-satisfactory  Under process
34. Have you heard about any legal authority, come up that can provide older persons justice?  
Yes  No

**Participation of older persons**

35. Do you feel older persons have opportunities to participate in socio-economic activities  
Yes  No  DK/Can't say
36. Do you think older persons have say in decision making process
- |              |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|              | At family level          | At community level       | At natl. Level           |
| Yes          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| DK/Can't Say | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Interviewer's Comment:**  
.....  
.....  
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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Supervisor's remark:**.....  
.....  
.....

**Verified by:**.....  
Date: .....

**Interviewer's signature**  
Date: .....

**Supervisors' Signature**  
Date: .....

## SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – HINDI



**Agewell Foundation**  
www.agewellfoundation.org

### राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग-एजवेल फाउण्डेशन सर्वेक्षण बुजुर्गों में सुरक्षा की भावना और उनके मानवाधिकार

#### प्रश्नावली

(वॉलन्टियर/साक्षात्कारकर्ता द्वारा भरा जायेगा)

फॉर्म सं.:.....	दिनांक:.....	उत्तरदाता का नाम:.....
सर्वे टीम सं.:.....		पता:.....
साक्षात्कारकर्ता का नाम :.....		.....
सुपरवाइजर का नाम:.....		..... फोन:.....

1. आयु समूह: 60-70 साल  71-75 साल  75+ साल
2. लिंग: पुरुष  स्त्री
3. निवास स्थान: ग्रामीण  शहर

#### वित्तीय स्थिति

4. मासिक आय: < 1000 रु.  1001-5000 रु.  5001-10000 रु.   
10001-15000 रु.  >15000 रु.

#### सामाजिक स्थिति

5. परिवार संरचना: एकल  बुजुर्ग दम्पति  संयुक्त परिवार
6. क्या आपके बच्चे आपके क्षेत्र में ही रहते हैं? हां  नहीं
- यदि हां, तो कितने सालों से? < 5 साल  5-10 साल  11-15 साल  >16 साल
7. क्या आपको पारिवारिक सदस्य या सम्बन्धी की मदद की जरूरत पड़ती है? हां  नहीं
8. यदि हां, तो कब-कब? लगभग रोज  हफ्ते में 1-3 बार  लगभग हर हफ्ते   
जरूरत के अनुसार

#### स्वास्थ्य स्थिति

9. आपके स्वास्थ्य की दशा कैसी है? अच्छी  औसत  खराब

**एन.एच.आर.सी.—एजवेल सर्वेक्षण: बुजुर्गों में सुखा की भावना और उनके मानवाधिकार**

10. यदि स्वास्थ्य की दशा खराब है, तो इसका मुख्य कारण बतायें-  
 अपर्याप्त या पोषणरहित भोजन   
 दवा/चिकित्सकीय सहायता न मिलना   
 पुरानी बीमारी/असमर्थता   
 अस्वास्थ्यकर रहन-सहन दशाएं   
 अन्य
11. आपके क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य देखरेख सुविधाओं की वर्तमान दशा अच्छी  औसत  खराब
12. क्या आपके क्षेत्र में सिर्फ बुजुर्गों के लिए कोई विशेष स्वास्थ्य देखरेख सुविधा का प्रावधान है?  
 हां  नहीं
13. यदि हां तो क्या कभी इससे कोई लाभ मिला? हां  नहीं
14. क्या आपके क्षेत्र में ऐसी कोई स्वास्थ्य देखरेख योजना है जिसमें बुजुर्ग भी संलग्न हों?  
 हां  नहीं
15. क्या अपंग या असमर्थ और बिस्तर पर लेटे वृद्ध व्यक्तियों के लिए कोई सरकारी योजना है? हां  नहीं
16. क्या वर्ष के दौरान शुरु हुई ऐसी किसी योजना की जानकारी आपको है? हां  नहीं

**वृद्धावस्था की गतिविधियां**

17. क्या वृद्धावस्था में आप किसी काम में संलग्न हैं? हां  नहीं   
 यदि नहीं, तो क्या आप काम करना चाहते हैं? हां  नहीं
18. यदि आपको काम करने का कोई अवसर नहीं मिला या मिल रहा है, तो आपकी राय में इसका मुख्य कारण क्या है?  
 कोई अवसर नहीं   
 अवसर है, लेकिन आपके अनुकूल नहीं
19. क्या आप ऐसी किसी गतिविधि में संलग्न हैं, जिसमें आपका अनुभव इस्तेमाल हो रहा हो? हां  नहीं

**वृद्धावस्था में सहायता**

20. क्या आपको विगत वर्ष के दौरान सरकार से किसी तरह की सहायता मिली  
 (आर्थिक/स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी/कानूनी/सामाजिक) हां  नहीं
21. यदि हां, तो कितने सालों से यह सहायता आपको मिल रही है?  
 <1-3 साल  3-6 साल  7-10 साल  >10 सा.
22. किस योजना के तहत आपको लाभ मिल रहा है?  
 वृद्धावस्था/विधवा पेंशन   
 अन्य आर्थिक सहायता योजना   
 स्वास्थ्य/चिकित्सा योजनाएं   
 अन्य वृद्धावस्था कल्याण योजनाएं

### बुजुर्गों की जरूरतें

23. वृद्धावस्था में सबसे प्रमुख जरूरत क्या है? प्राथमिकता दें

	पहली	दूसरी	तीसरी
भोजन	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
स्थायी आवास	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
बीमारियों का उपचार	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
सम्मान	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
शांतिपूर्ण जीवन	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
कपड़े	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
कपड़े	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### बुजुर्गों के मानवाधिकार और सम्बन्धित कानूनी प्रावधान

24. क्या आपको नई पीढ़ियों के लोग पूरा सम्मान देते हैं?  
 पारिवारिक स्तर पर  हां  नहीं  नहीं जानते  
 सामाजिक स्तर पर     
 राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर

25. क्या आपको इनमें से किसी का सामना करना पड़ता है?  
 अनदेखी/अवहेलना  हां  नहीं   
 दुर्व्यवहार/उत्पीड़न     
 शारीरिक हिंसा

26. यदि हां तो आपकी राय में इस दशा के लिए सबसे प्रमुख जिम्मेदार घटक क्या है?  
 बदलती सामाजिक-आर्थिक दशाएं  एक पर टिक  
 संयुक्त परिवार प्रथा का टूटना   
 पारम्परिक/सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का हास   
 अन्य घटक

27. क्या आपको बुजुर्ग उत्पीड़न (दुर्व्यवहार) का सामना करना पड़ता है? हां  नहीं   
 यदि हां, तो कहा? परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा  समाज में   
 यदि परिवार में, तो किसके द्वारा पति या पत्नी द्वारा  बच्चों या नाती-पोतों द्वारा   
 बहुओं द्वारा  अन्य

28. परिवार में उत्पीड़न या दुर्व्यवहार में कब-कब होता है?  
 लगभग रोज  हफ्ते में 1-3 बार  परिस्थितियों के अनुसार

29. यदि समाज में, बुजुर्ग उत्पीड़न का स्थल समाज  पास-पड़ोस   
 सार्वजनिक/ सामुदा. स्थल  सम्बन्धी का घर

30. ऐसे उत्पीड़न या दुर्व्यवहार की कब-कब होते हैं?  
 लगभग रोज  हफ्ते में 1-3 बार  परिस्थितियों के अनुसार

31. क्या आपने इन कानूनी प्रावधानों के बारे में सुना है? हां  नहीं   
 माता-पिता एवं वरिष्ठ नागरिक कल्याण   
 एवं रखरखाव अधिनियम   
 सूचना अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005   
 घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम/आईपीसी 498ए

**एन.एच.आर.सी.—एजवेल सर्वेक्षण: बुजुर्गों में सुरक्षा की भावना और उनके मानवाधिकार**

32. क्या आपने ऐसे किसी मामले की सूचना स्थानीय पुलिस/अदालत/एनजीओ को दी?  
 हाँ  नहीं
33. यदि हाँ, तो की गई कार्यवाही संतोषजनक  असंतोषजनक  विचाराधीन
34. क्या आपने किसी ऐसी कानूनी प्रावधान के बारे में सुना है, जो बुजुर्गों को न्याय दिला सकता है?  
 हाँ  नहीं

**बुजुर्गों की भागीदारी**

35. क्या आपको लगता है कि बुजुर्गों के पास सामाजिक-आर्थिक गतिविधियों में भागीदार बनने के अवसर उपलब्ध हैं?  
 हाँ  नहीं  नहीं जानते
36. क्या आप सोचते हैं कि निर्णयन प्रक्रिया में बुजुर्गों की बात सुनी जाती है?  
 हाँ  नहीं जानते
- |            |                          |                          |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|            | पारिवारिक<br>स्तर पर     | सामुदायिक<br>स्तर पर     | राष्ट्रीय<br>स्तर पर     |
| हाँ        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| नहीं       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| नहीं जानते | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**साक्षात्कारकर्ता की टिप्पणियाँ:**

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साक्षात्कारकर्ता की हस्ताक्षर  
दिनांक

सुपरवाइजर की टिप्पणी.....

.....

सुपरवाइजर के हस्ताक्षर  
दिनांक

सत्यापितकर्ता.....  
दिनांक:





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