



# A SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE ON LAW AND POLICY FOR SENIOR CITIZENS IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO

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## ABSTRACT

*Caring for the old: On the United Nations Population Fund's India Ageing Report 2023<sup>1</sup>; India's elderly population to double by 2050, surpassing number of children<sup>2</sup>, are some of the news articles that are circulating with a cautionary note on the rapid rise of old age population and its effects on society.*

*A perusal of these stories reveals a concerning rise in the number of senior citizens, with one in five people predicted to reach the status of a senior citizen.*

*The UN has noted that the worldwide trend of population ageing is irreversible. Globally, the population of 65 years or older is expected to more than double by 2050. The population that is 80 years of age or older is ageing much more quickly.*

*With an alarming increase globally, it may be argued that the exceeding increase will have consequences in the sectors of health, economy, and society.*

*To handle this situation, it is essential that this population has access to their basic rights and necessities.*

*The paper aims to study the law and policy for senior citizens in the present scenario. It sets the backdrop with a review of the factors that contribute to the isolation of senior citizens, followed by a statistical analysis of their demographics. The problems faced by senior citizens are mentioned and the measures to dealing with the aforementioned are discussed in the form of public policies, legislations and constitutional provisions and its implementation through observations of recent judgements.*

**KEYWORDS:** Senior Citizen, Public Policy, Legislation, Judgement, Socio-legal perspective

## INTRODUCTION

*Every human in the world goes through a life cycle; they begin as a foetus in the womb, born as an infant and grow through the stages of toddler, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, middle age and finally reach the old age.*

An elderly person is defined by the United Nations as a person who has reached old age i.e., is over 60 years of age. A senior citizen is an elderly person who belongs to a country.

As an individual approaching the end of their working life, they require more assistance than usual. The majority of this support comes from family members, and in cases where they are alone, they financially hire assistance.

India is a nation whose customs encourage caring and providing for elders as a duty. The country had a joint family system,

meaning that all generations of the family—from the oldest to the youngest—lived together. Under this system, the oldest family member was regarded as the head of the household, and in most cases, his or her judgement was definitive.

However, the rise of industrialization and globalization brought about one significant alteration in the family structure: the dissolution of the family system. Joint families split up into nuclear families, which consist of only the parents and their children. As a result, the oldest family members became separated from the family. This occurrence was due to the fact that, in the highly agitated work environment, taking care of elderly family members became an additional responsibility.

The nuclear family structure is still largely in place in the current world, with individuals now departing their country in search of work and other opportunities, leaving the eldest members behind. The eldest members i.e., senior citizens, are

<sup>1</sup> Editorial, 'Caring for the old: On the United Nations Population Fund's India Ageing Report 2023' *The Hindu* (29 September 2023) <<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/caring-for-the-old-the-hindu-editorial-on-the-united-nations-population-funds-india-ageing-report-2023/article67357816.ece>> accessed 18 December 2023

<sup>2</sup> Livemint, 'India's elderly population to double by 2050, surpassing number of children, warns report' *Mint* (28 September 2023) <<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/indias-elderly-population-to-double-by-2050-surpassing-number-of-children-warns-report-11695865492972.html>> accessed 16 December 2023



now in a position where they have to live independently and meet their own needs and necessities.

The government has an important role to play since it needs to take further steps to care for the senior citizen population. The measures taken are influenced by a number of elements, which will be examined further in the article from a social perspective.

**OBJECTIVE**

- i. To understand the population segmentation of senior citizens via statistical interpretation.
- ii. To understand the need for law and policy i.e., a brief outlook of problems faced by senior citizens.
- iii. To study the relevant policies initiated by the Government
- iv. To study the relevant legislation and its provisions
- v. To assess its legal application i.e., via observation of recent judgements.

**METHODOLOGY**

The paper is a study on the law and policy for senior citizens, which was undertaken with a combined approach of doctrinal and qualitative research, supported by the following secondary sources;

- Government Reports and Publications
- News articles
- Database for Judgements, Legislation

**STATISTICAL INTERPRETATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS**

A press release by the PIB<sup>3</sup> in 2022 gives an overview of the last Census (being 2011) taken by the Indian Government on the population of senior citizens in India;

- *As per Census 2011, population of Senior Citizens (people aged 60 years and above) is 10.38 Crore in the country.*
- *As per Census 2011, the number of senior citizens suffering from any disability in their old age is 53,76,619 which is approximately 5.18 percent of total population*

The National Commission on Population, a division of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, created the *Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections on July 2020<sup>4</sup>*, which is stated as a scientific attempt to peep into the future population scenario, under certain assumptions by using available data at that point of time.

It provides statistical analysis of population of India (based on 2011 Census) and a projection analysis of the characteristics of population for the year 2036.

Through this report, we can avail our statistical observation in relation to old age population and understand the numerical differences of the last census and the expected population. This can be observed through the following data;

**Population by broad age-group**

2011	1,01,538
2036	2,27,438

**Dependency Ratio – meaning: old= 60+**

2011	138
2036	230

**Population By Age and Sex**

2011	Male	Female	2036	Male	Female
60-64	17,515	17,844	60-64	34,600	36,373
65-69	13,615	13,808	65-69	28,119	29,601
70-74	10,546	10,837	70-74	20,703	22,111
75-79	5,471	5,377	75-79	13,358	15,053
80+	2,943	3,582	80+	11,670	15,850

The report, in its summary of findings stated that; *the number of older persons in the population is expected to increase by more than double from 10 crores in 2011 to 23 crores in 2036 - an increase in their share to the total population from 8.4 to 14.9 percent.*

**Observation:** Through this report, it can be understood that there has been a gradual increase in the population of senior

citizens. However, in the spectrum of needs and rights, they have been facing a static response.

**PROBLEMS FACED BY SENIOR CITIZENS**

Though ageing is the natural stage of human life, it brings with such problems that gradually lead to a decrease in their way of

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, 'Population of Senior Citizens' PIB Delhi (2 August 2022)  
 <<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1847436>>  
 accessed 14 November 2023

<sup>4</sup> Technical Group on Population Projections, 'Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036' National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (July 2020)

<[https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/Population%20Projection%20Report%202011-2036%20-%20upload\\_compressed\\_0.pdf](https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/Population%20Projection%20Report%202011-2036%20-%20upload_compressed_0.pdf)>  
 accessed 14 November 2023



living. Three of the major problems faced by senior citizens are mentioned below;

<p><b>Social Problems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeling of loneliness and isolation</li> <li>• Age segregation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Financial Problems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retirement leads to expenses for assistance in all spheres of life</li> <li>• Source of income is mostly derived from pension; if not a pensioner, will lead to a completely dependent lifestyle.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health Problems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience of anatomical and physiological changes, which are primarily degenerative, also brings about behavioural and psychological changes, which are characterised by lack of interest, increased irritability, majorly memory issues leading to mental challenges such as dementia and alzheimer's</li> </ul>	

**PUBLIC POLICY**

Public policy is the set of actions, plans, laws, and behaviors that are adopted by a government. It seeks to resolve or handle pertinent, practical issues; being conceptually driven and frequently carried out through programmes. They are made and/or implemented by a government on behalf of the people. With an understanding of the above-mentioned problems and a necessity to address them, the Government of India implemented and is implementing newer policy initiatives for senior citizens.

Some of the noted policies are;

*i. National Policy on Older Persons 1999<sup>5</sup>*

The demographic analysis of the ageing population from the 1950s to the 1990s (including projection population) enabled the government to recognize the effects of the population at the macro and household levels, as well as the vast human reserve.

The government also noted the population's impact in terms of living arrangements, detachment from obligations, and reliance on primary caretakers due to increasing costs of health and other demands, among other things. This ultimately resulted in a majority of senior citizens becoming dependents, necessitating a scale of efforts required to offer social services and other benefits.

Taking these factors into account, the government developed the policy, with the purpose of improving the well-being of older people. It aimed to reassure them that their issues are national concerns and that they will not be neglected or marginalized, and it acknowledged the necessity for affirmative action in behalf of the elderly.

*ii. National Policy for Senior Citizens (2011)<sup>6</sup>*

A committee was constituted by the Government in 2010 to draft a new national policy on older persons. The Committee submitted the draft policy, whose salient features are;

- Emphasis on the “oldest old” (80+ years)
- Recognition of special attention to elderly women

- Recognition of special attention to rural poor
- Need for inclusion of increasing advancement in technology

The policy aims to address issues concerning senior citizens living in urban and rural areas, special needs of the “oldest old” and older women. Other policy objectives are as follows;

- Mainstream the concerns of senior citizens, especially older women, and bring them into the national development debate;
- Promote income security, homecare services, old age pension, healthcare insurance schemes, housing and other programmes/ services;
- Promote care of senior citizens within the family and to consider institutional care as a last resort;
- Work towards an inclusive, barrier-free and age-friendly society;
- Recognize senior citizens as a valuable resource for the country, protect their rights and ensure their full participation in society;
- Promote long term savings instruments and credit activities in both rural and urban areas;
- Encourage employment in income generating activities after superannuation;
- Support organizations that provide counselling, career guidance and training services; etc.

It recognised certain areas as Areas of Intervention, which would indicate the areas for implementation of the policy and necessary steps to be taken. The areas are as follows;

- Income security
- Healthcare
- Safety and security
- Housing
- Productive ageing
- Welfare
- Multigenerational bonding
- Media

It sought its implementation through the following actions;

<sup>5</sup>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, 'National Policy for Older Persons Year 1999' Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (2009) <<https://socialjustice.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/National%20Policy%20for%20Older%20Persons%20Year%201999.pdf>> accessed 3 December 2023

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, 'National Policy for Senior Citizens 2011' Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment <<https://socialjustice.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/dnpsc.pdf> > accessed 20 November 2023



- » Establishment of Department of Senior Citizens under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- » Establishment of Directorates of Senior Citizens in states and union territories
- » National/State Commission for Senior Citizens
- » Establishment of National Council for Senior Citizens
- » Responsibility for Implementation
- » Broadening the roles of Block Development Offices, Panchayat Raj Institutions and Tribal Councils/Gram Sabhas

**iii. Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens (2018)<sup>7</sup>**

The scheme is stated as a *Central Sector Scheme to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens*.

It is founded on the issue that ageing has become a major social challenge as the scenario has become not to merely live longer, but to ensure that they lead a secure, dignified and productive life. Thus, it creates a need to provide for the economic and health needs of the elderly and to create a social milieu, which is conducive and sensitive to the emotional needs of the elderly. The aims and objectives of the scheme are;

- to improve the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities
- encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of State/ UT Governments/Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / local bodies and the community at large.

Under the scheme, grants in aid are given for running and maintenance of Senior Citizens Homes/ Continuous Care Homes, Mobile Medicare Units etc. to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) such as Registered Societies/ Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / Local bodies; Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations.

The scheme also provides detailed guidelines on eligibility conditions for availing grant-in aid under the scheme, procedure of submission of applications and other terms and conditions along with the extent of support.

It also provides assistance to the programmes which comes under any of the following categories;

- » catering to the basic needs of Senior Citizens particularly food, shelter and health care to the destitute elderly
- » to build and strengthen intergenerational relationships particularly between children / youth and Senior Citizens, through Regional Resource and Training Centres (RRTCs)
- » encouraging Active and Productive Ageing, through RRTCs
- » providing Institutional as well as Non-Institutional Care/ Services to Senior Citizens
- » Research, Advocacy and Awareness building programmes in the field of Ageing through RRTCs
- » Any other programmes in the best interest of Senior Citizens

Some of the other policy schemes are summarised in the table below;

Policy scheme	Year of implementation	Aims and Objectives
<i>National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)</i>	2010-11	address various health related problems of elderly people; provide dedicated health care facilities to the senior citizens (>60 year of age) at various level of primary, secondary and tertiary health care.
<i>Atal Pension Yojana (APY)</i> Motto: minimum investment, maximum benefit during old age.	2015	a pension scheme for citizens of India focused on unorganized sector workers. minimum pension of Rs 1,000 - 5000/- per month at the age of 60 years will be guaranteed depending on the contribution by the subscribers
<i>Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)</i>	2017	providing senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from any of the age-related disability/infirmity, with such assisted-living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions.

**LEGISLATION**

Legislation is a law(s) that are drafted, developed upon and passed by a government. Depending on the subject matter of the legislation, the law may be wide or limited. The legislation

providing for senior citizens is the *Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007*.

- The objective of the Act is to provide for more effective provisions for the maintenance and welfare

<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, 'Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens' Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (1 December 2017)

<<https://socialjustice.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/IPSrC%20English%20version.pdf>> accessed 19 December 2023





of parents and senior citizens guaranteed and recognised under the Constitution.

- Section 2(h) of the Act defines “senior citizen” as the person who is the citizen of India and has attained the age of 60 years or above.
- Under this Act, senior citizens are given the entitlement to claim maintenance<sup>8</sup> on the fulfilment of the following conditions;
  - Senior citizen is not able to maintain themselves out of their earnings or from the property owned by them
  - Claim can be made against one or more of their children who is not a minor (in the case of a parent/grandparent) or relative<sup>9</sup> i.e., a legal heir who is not a minor and in possession of/would inherit the property after death (in case of childless senior citizen).
  - The obligation to maintenance extends to such needs whose fulfilment leads to the senior citizens to have a normal life.
- The application of maintenance<sup>10</sup> can be made to the Maintenance Tribunal, who shall take cognizance of the application; if it is satisfied that the respondent neglected or refused to maintain a senior citizen, give an order for monthly allowances as it deems fit. For cases of appeal, the concerned individual may appeal to the Appellate Tribunal who shall, adjudicate and decide upon the appeal filed against the order of the Tribunal.
- Other provisions enabled by the enactment are old age homes<sup>11</sup> and medical support<sup>12</sup>
- The Act also provides enforcement measures, which include;

- » To ensure wide publicity through public media including television, radio and print at regular intervals
- » Legislative and executive officers to be given periodic sensitisation and awareness training on the issues related to the Act
- » effective co-ordination between the services provided by the concerned Ministries or Departments dealing with law, home affairs, health and welfare, to address the issues relating to the welfare of the senior citizens and periodical review of the same is conducted.

The Act was proposed to be amended. In 2019, the *Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill*<sup>13</sup> was introduced in the Lok Sabha, which introduced some important amendments including;

- Extension of the objective by providing measures for achievement through providing maintenance, ensuring their overall physical and mental well-being, establishment, management and regulation of institutions and services for senior citizens
- Substitution of “Old Age homes” with “Senior Citizens' Care Homes and Multi-Service Day Care Centre for Senior Citizens”
- Substitution of “Medical” with “Healthcare”
- Insertion of Section 21A, providing for *Action Plan for senior citizens*.
- Insertion of Section 23A, providing for *Other Welfare Measures for senior citizens*.

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The legislation above provides legal rights to senior citizens. There are however certain rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution of India to its citizens. The constitutional provisions are summarised in the table below;

Provision (Article)	Explanation
21	Right to life and personal liberty of an individual; a broad and inclusive right; In a 2021 case <sup>14</sup> , the High Court of Calcutta held that a senior citizen is entitled to live in peace in his own house under article 21.
41	A provision of DPSP; the State within its economic capacity and development is obligated to provide public assistance to old age
Item 24, Concurrent List	Labour Welfare – Old Age pensions

### OBSERVATIONS OF JUDEGMENTS

A judgement is an essential topic to be discussed when it comes to law, as it applies the constitutional provisions and legislations in cases of violation of rights or other matters of law.

<sup>8</sup> Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, s 4

<sup>9</sup> Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, s 2(g)

<sup>10</sup> Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, s 5

<sup>11</sup> Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, s 19

<sup>12</sup> Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, s 20

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, 'Amendment in Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.'

PIB Delhi (20 July 2022)

<<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1843029> > accessed 3 December 2023

<sup>14</sup> Ali Burhan & Anr vs The State of West Bengal & Ors W.P.A. No. 174/2021 (2021)



The decision of the court, in addition to determining the outcome of a case, serves as an instrument for the evolution of law and policy in society by reviewing them when confronted with a problem and offering methods for revision or revocation.

The judgements mentioned below will only discuss the observations made from the reading of the judgements i.e., how the senior citizens are benefitted from the decision.

**Case Law 1**

- **Case Title** - Cont.P.No.515 of 2018 and WP.No.16984 of 2017 etc. batch
- **Year of Judgement** – 2022
- **Court** – High Court of Judicature at Madras
- **Coram** – Hon’ble Mr. Justice R. Mahadevan
  - Hon’ble Mr. Justice J. Sathya Narayana Prasad

**Observation**

The case is of batch writ petitions. The discussion will be limited to the following three cases only;

W.P.NO.	PETITIONER & RESPONDENT	GIST (FACTS)
Cont.P.No. 515/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petitioner: S. Krishnamurthy</li> <li>• Respondent: Dr. Manivasan The Principal Secretary Social Welfare &amp; Nutritious Meal Programme Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filing of PIL praying for writ of mandamus to frame regulation and appointing regulatory authority to monitor functioning of senior citizen homes.</li> <li>• Grievance - the Government or its instrumentalities have not made any attempts to check unregistered or registered senior citizen homes to ensure that the rules given by the Government are followed; instead, the responsibility of inspecting and/or monitoring the old age homes had been merely delegated.</li> </ul>
W.P.NO. 16984/2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petitioner: S. Sivaraman</li> <li>• Respondent: The Secretary to Government Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department &amp; Ors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filing of PIL; petitioner is a senior citizen and pensioner;</li> <li>• grievance - The promoters of the Old Age Homes are taking advantage of the inhabitants by charging expensive service fees and providing no facilities for filing complains.</li> </ul>
Suo motu W P.No.28237/2017	Respondents: The Principal Secretary, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department & Ors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Writ proceeding initiated on the basis of a letter; the writer of the letter is a resident of a paid senior citizens' home.</li> <li>• prayer for providing direction for implementation of a GO that provided for the registration of homes with the District Social Welfare Officer, the registration of bi-lateral agreements, the inclusion of fund providers (senior citizens) as a majority in the management of financial transparency, and the provision of basic necessities.</li> </ul>

The Court, in the majority of the petitions, was approached for analysing the implementation of GOs in regard with registration, inspection and functioning of senior citizen homes, non-stoppage of food and other essential services, provide proper medical services and other basic requirements by the State and its authorities.

The case also discussed the scenario of the enforcement of rights of senior citizens in line with Article 21 of the Constitution. It mentioned the case of *Ashwini Kumar v. Union of India (2019) 2 SCC 636*, wherein the Supreme Court examined the said scenario in the backdrop of social justice. The following is an excerpt of the judgement;

*Eventually age catches up with everybody and on occasion, it renders some people completely helpless and dependent on*

*others, either physically or mentally or both. Fortunately, our Constitution is organic and this court is forward looking. This combination has resulted in pathbreaking developments in law, particularly in the sphere of social justice which has been given tremendous importance and significance in a variety of decisions rendered by this court over the years. The present petition is one such opportunity presented before this court to recognize and enforce the rights of elderly persons-rights that are recognized by Article 21 of the Constitution as understood and interpreted by this court in a series of decisions over a period of several decades, and rights that have gained recognition over the years due to emerging situations.*

Following the discussion, the Court stated that the right to life cannot be limited to mere animal existence. It also declared unequivocally that the right to life, as enshrined as a basic right



under Article 21, encompasses the right to health, the right to shelter, and the right to live with dignity.

Apart from having an in-depth discussion, the Court also assumed an authoritative role in addressing the responsibility of the State Government in the care, maintenance, and protection of older residents. The function was assumed through the exercise of *parens patriae* jurisdiction, which grants the Court a paternal and protective duty over its citizens or others subject to its jurisdiction. This enabled the Court to carry on and resolve the case in such a way that the interests of senior citizens are protected, with the hope that Indian society will recognise its

moral obligations to senior citizens and that the State will play a proactive role in ensuring health, self-sufficiency, and dignity for all senior citizens.

**Case Law 2**

- **Case Title** - Mavila Sathi vs State of Kerala
- **Year of Judgement** – 2016
- **Court** – High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam
- **Presiding Judge** – Hon’ble Justice Mrs. Anuradha Sivaraman

Petitioner	Respondents
Mavila Sathi	1. State of Kerala 2. Presiding Officer, Maintenance Tribunal and Sub-Collector 3. Devaki Amma (mother of petitioner and 4 <sup>th</sup> respondent) 4. Govindan (brother of the petitioner)

**Observation**

The writ petition was brought to challenge a Maintenance Tribunal ruling on a dispute in which the 4<sup>th</sup> respondent said that a particular share of property was given to the petitioner on the condition that she look after the 3<sup>rd</sup> respondent. The 4<sup>th</sup> respondent claimed that the petitioner refused to look after the third respondent and evicted him from the house. The Tribunal issued an order directing the petitioner to pay maintenance and re-convey the assigned property.

The Court approached the case from a different angle. It switched the emphasis from the property dispute to the issue of maintenance.

It stated that the purpose of the Act is to ensure proper protection and maintenance of senior citizens. It cannot be applied as a tool to settle property disputes. The Act is intended to enforce the substantial right of the third respondent, which is to be maintained and protected by her children.

Earlier, many cases related to protection and maintenance of senior citizen was based on occupation and monetary benefits with relation to properties owned by the said senior citizens. The issues discussed during judgements traversed through the disputed property to decide on the maintenance of senior citizens.

This present judgement, clearly emphasises that the Act, in relation to protection and maintenance of senior citizens takes prominence over the property or ownership over it by the parties involved. This judgement demarcates and differentiates property dispute from the essence of this Act and emphasises only protection and maintenance of senior citizens without any consideration to relevance to property.

**CONCLUSION**

From the above discussed, it can be concluded that there has been a rising population of senior citizens, in an alarming tone.

The forewarning tone stems from the fact that the facilities and necessities provided to them are in a static position, leading to an imbalance.

Although there are provisions in the form of policies and legislations, and the judiciary lending a helping hand in implementation by providing judicial decisions and guidelines as needed, the aforementioned issue remains a cause for concern, as implementation appears to be moving slowly to close the existing gap between the rising population and their facilities and necessities.

Raising awareness of the situation and fostering a sense of personal morality and social responsibility in each person by supporting a positive social life are two approaches that can be used to effect change and preserve the integrity and dignity of senior citizens.

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- » **The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007**  
[https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/8865/1/200756senior\\_citizenact.pdf](https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/8865/1/200756senior_citizenact.pdf)
- » **The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019**  
[https://prsindia.org/files/bills\\_acts/bills\\_parliament/2019/Maintenance%20and%20Welfare%20of%20Parents%20and%20Senior%20Citizens%20\(Amendment\)%20Bill,%202019.pdf](https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/bills_parliament/2019/Maintenance%20and%20Welfare%20of%20Parents%20and%20Senior%20Citizens%20(Amendment)%20Bill,%202019.pdf)
- » **Constitution of India**  
<https://ddashboard.legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/COI...pdf>
- » **Case Law 1**  
<https://www.mhc.tn.gov.in/judis/index.php/casestatus/viewpdf/664878>
- » **Case Law 2**  
<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/99157733/>