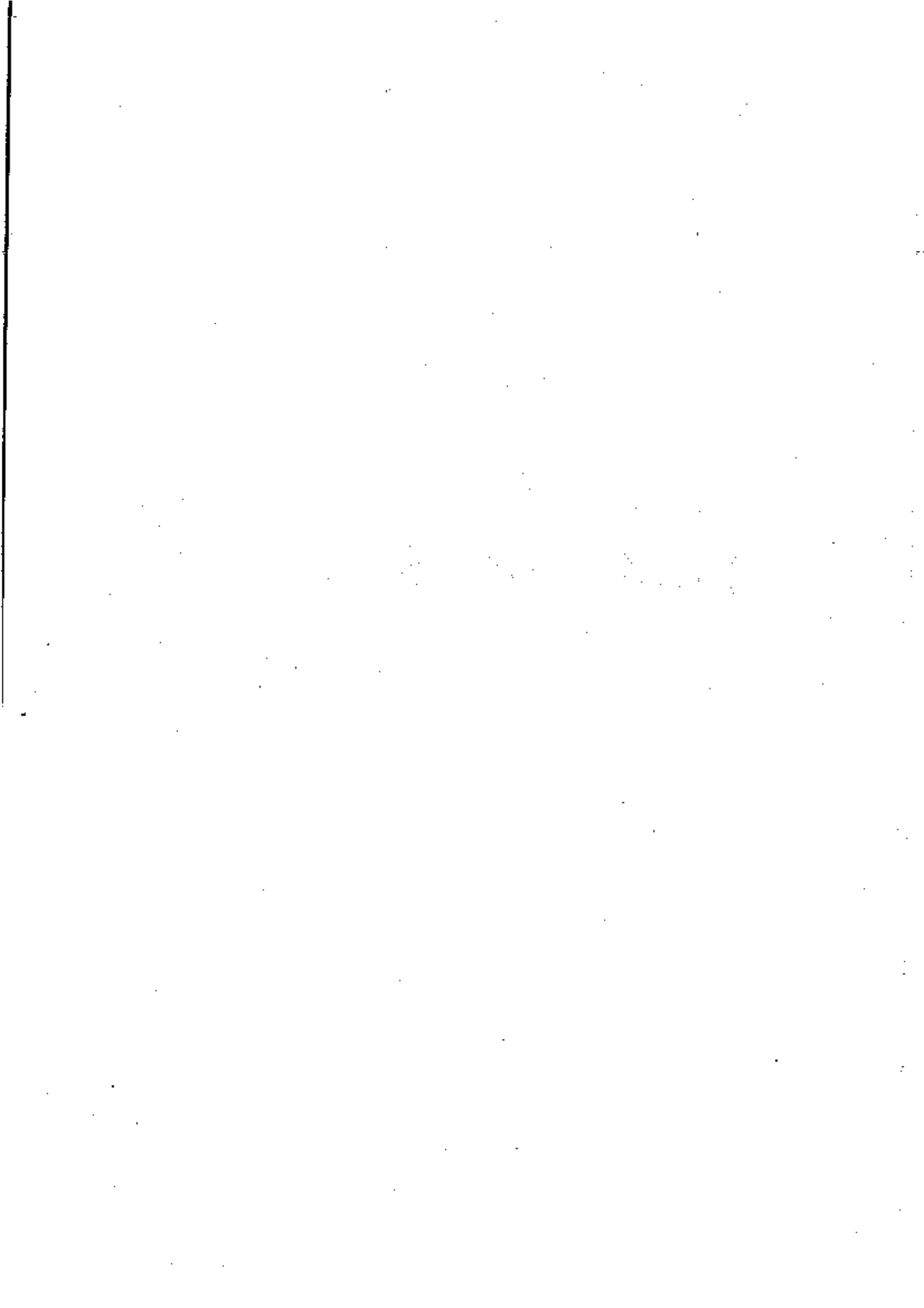


ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರೀಕರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿ



ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿ

ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು 1999-2000ನೇ ವರ್ಷವನ್ನು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವರ್ಷವೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರತವು 2020ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಒಳಗೆ 60 ವರ್ಷ ದಾಟಿದ 199 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೂಡಾ ಅದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಅನುಸಾರ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಶೇ. 7ರಷ್ಟು ಜನ 60 ವರ್ಷ ಮೀರಿದವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಜೀವಿತಾವಧಿಯು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನತೆಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಜೋಡಣೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಅನುಚ್ಛೇದ 41ರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಪಡಿಸಿದಂತೆ ತನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದೈಯದಿಂದ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗುವಿಕೆಯು ಜನಾಂಗ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಅತಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಜನಾಂಗೀಯ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವು ಸಮಾಜ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆ, ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಅಂತಸ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏರಿಕೆಯಾದುದರಿಂದ 60 ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

- ಅ. ವಯಸ್ಸಾದವರ ಒಳಿತನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಆ. ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆ, ಆಶ್ರಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿಂದಿಸುವವರ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಚಿತ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಇ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೃದ್ಧರಿಗೆ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದು.
- ಈ. ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ, ಸುಭಿಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು.
- ಉ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯನೀತಿಯು ವಯೋಮಾನ ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಊ. ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಋ. ಈ ನೀತಿಯು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ಬಡ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡಿದೆ.

I. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ

- ಎ) ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಖಾಸಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ದತ್ತಿಯಂತಹ ಲಾಭ ರಹಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಯುತವಾಗಿ ಬೆರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಬಿ) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆಯ ಮೂಲ ರಚನೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೃತೀಯ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವ ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧರ ಆರೈಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತಾರಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.
- ಸಿ) ಈ ನೀತಿಯು ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದ ಮಾನವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ತೃತೀಯ ಹಂತಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅರೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಆರೈಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧರ ಆರೈಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು. ದಾದಿಯರ (ನರ್ಸ್) ಮತ್ತು ಅರೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅವರ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧರ ಆರೈಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಡಿ) ಖಾಸಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೃತ್ತಿ ನಡೆಸುವವರಿಗೆ ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧರ ಆರೈಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಲು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಇ) ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ರೋಗಿಗಳು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ವಿವಿಧ ಕೌಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಕಾಯದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಎಫ್) ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರಿಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕಾಂಶಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಜಿ) ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಹೆಚ್) ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಜಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಜನರನ್ನು ತಲುಪುವಂಥ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಐ) ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಿ ವಿಸ್ತೃತಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಿಂದ ನೆರಳುವಂಥ ವೃದ್ಧರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ, ಸಲಹಾ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

II. ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

- ಎ) ವೃದ್ಧರ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದಂಥ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕವಲ್ಲದ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಜಾಲಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಬಿ) ಎಲ್ಲ ವಯೋಮಾನದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬದಲಾಗುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವಮಾನದ ವಿವಿಧ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

- ಸಿ) ವೃದ್ಧರ ನಡುವೆ ಅಸಹಾಯಕರಾದ ಅಂದರೆ ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದೇ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ತವಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು ಹದಗೆಟ್ಟಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ವೃದ್ಧಾಶ್ರಮಗಳು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಾಗ ಕೊನೆಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಗಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪಾಲನೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯನೀತಿಯು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಡಿ) ವೃದ್ಧಾಶ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುದಾನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೆರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಇ) ಹಗಲು ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಬಹುವಿಧ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಸೇವೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವುದು ಅಶಕ್ತರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಸಾಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಈ) ವೃದ್ಧರ ಕ್ಷೇಮಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು, ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ದತ್ತಿಗಳು, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ದಾನಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು.

III. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆ

- ಎ) ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ನೆರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಬಿ) ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ವೃದ್ಧರಿಗೆ ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯ ವೇತನ ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ತರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ನಿಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾಸಿಕ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನ ಪಾವತಿಯ ದರವನ್ನು ಕಾಲಾನುಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಯತವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಣದುಬ್ಬರವು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ ಇಳಿತವು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ 60 ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ತಲುಪಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
- ಸಿ) ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನ, ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿಧಿ, ಗ್ರಾಬ್ಯುಟಿ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ತೊಂದರೆಗೀಡು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ವಿಳಂಬವಾದ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ದೂರು ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯು ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾದ, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ದಯಾಪೂರ್ಣ ಉಪಚಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪತಿ ನಿಧನರಾದ ನಂತರ ವಿಧವೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಫಲಾನುಭವವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಡಿ) ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎರಡೂ ಕಡೆ ತಲುಪುವಂತೆ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಸಾಧನವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ವೃದ್ಧಾಪ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಭದ್ರತೆಗಾಗಿ ಗಳಿಕೆದಾರರು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರೇರಣೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಇ) ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯ ನಂತರ ಆದಾಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

- ಎಫ್) ಯಾವುದೇ ದ್ರವ್ಯಾನುಕೂಲತೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಗಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ದ್ರವ್ಯಾನುಕೂಲತೆಯಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಒತ್ತಾಸೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪರಾಧ ದಂಡ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದ 125ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೂ ದತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1956 ಕೂಡಾ ಒತ್ತಾಸೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಆಂದೋಲನಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

IV. ವಸತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಶ್ರಯ

- ಎ) ಆಶ್ರಯವು ಮಾನವನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ವಿವಿಧ ಆದಾಯದ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವಸತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆದಾಯದ ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವಸತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೇ. 3ರಷ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು/ ವಸತಿ ನಿವೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾದ ಆಶ್ರಯ, ಇಂದಿರಾ ಆವಾಸ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವರಮಾನವಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅವರು ಗಳಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಅವರ ವಸತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ನಂತರ ಆಶ್ರಯದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
- ಬಿ) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಾದ ಊಟ, ಲಾಂಡ್ರಿ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೋಣೆ, ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿ ಕೋಣೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಫ್ಲಾಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮೂಹ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇವುಗಳು ಸಾಮುದಾಯಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳು, ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೇವೆ, ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ, ಮನರಂಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಸಿ) ನಗರ ಯೋಜಕರು, ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ ತಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿಗಳು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದವರ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆರಾಮದಾಯಕ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
- ಡಿ) ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬ ವರ್ಗದವರ ದುರ್ಬಲ ದೇಹದಾರ್ಡ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗದ ಭೌತಿಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅಪಘಾತಗಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುವಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಇ) ಜನೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವಂಥ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ದೂರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಬಾಕಿ ಪಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಲಭ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಆಸ್ತಿ ಪರ್ಗಾವಣೆ, ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟು, ಆಸ್ತಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವಂಥ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ತೊಂದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೂಷಿಸುವಂತಹ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ತಡೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.

V. ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

- ಎ) ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಪಾತಕ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಸುಲಭದ ಶುಲ್ಕಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವದ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರೇರಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದಲೇ ಮೋಸದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೃಹಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೂಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಿತ್ತಾರ್ಜಿತ ಸೂತ್ತಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಕ್ಕು, ಅನುಭೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರಾಟಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಂದ ವಿಧವೆಯಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದುದು ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು.

- ಬಿ) ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ, ಕಾನೂನಿನ ನೆರವು ಮತ್ತಿತರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಯಂಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ನೆರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಸಿ) ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೃದ್ಧರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಸ್ನೇಹಮಯ ನಿಗಾ ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಸಂಘಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುವ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

VI. ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಇತರೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು

- ಎ) ಈ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ತುಮುಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಂಬಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗದ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿನ ಚೀಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು. ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು, ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾದಿರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಾಹನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿರಿಸುವುದು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.
- ಬಿ) ವಂಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಮೋಸದ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ವೃದ್ಧರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಿಗುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಮಯ ತಗಲುವುದರಿಂದ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ದೂರುಗಳನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
- ಸಿ) ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಅವರೇ ಸಂಘಟಿತರಾಗಲು ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ವೃತ್ತಿಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ವಕಾಲತು ವಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಾಗುವಿಕೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವುದು, ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದಾಯಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇತರೆ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಡಿ) ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವರದೇ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ದಾರಿ ತೋರಿಸುವಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ವೃದ್ಧರ ಮೇಲಿನ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ವಯಸ್ಸಾದವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಶೀಲತೆಯಿಂದಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ನಡುವೆ ವರಸ್ತರ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಇ) ಶಾಸನಿಕ, ನ್ಯಾಯಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಟ್ಟದವರು ವೃದ್ಧರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲು ನೆರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಎಫ್) ಕುಟುಂಬ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಯುವ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಅಂತರ್ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯಗಳ ಬೆಸುಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಋಣ ರೂಪದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳುವಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

VII. ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ

- ಎ) ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಮೇಲಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿ ಬಿತ್ತರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಶ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅದರ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಢವಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಯೂರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.
- ಬಿ) ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಗಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಅಗ್ರ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಕಾವಲು ಪಡೆಯಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು, ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಒತ್ತಡ ತರಬಹುದು.
- ಸಿ) ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ವಿವರವಾದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರೇತರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಾವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಡಿ) ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಅವರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಚಿವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಾಗರಿಕರ ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
- ಇ) ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದವರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಭೋದನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅವರು ವಯಸ್ಸಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಶ್ಯವಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಅಂತಹ ವೇದಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

**Government Order No. WCD/314/SJD/2003
Bangalore, Dated: 05.09.2003**

ANNEXURE

KARNATAKA STATE POLICY FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

PREAMBLE

The United Nations has declared the year 1999-2000 as "The International Year of Older Persons" and it has also indicated that India will have 199 million persons of over 60 years by the year 2020. In pursuance of this, Govt. of India has formulated the National Policy for Older Persons.

In Karnataka about 7% of the total population is over 60 years. The improved life span is due to the health care and other forward and backward linkages extended by the Govt. of Karnataka to the common man. The Karnataka State Policy for Senior Citizens has been evolved with the motto to ensure better quality of life to its Senior Citizens as enshrined under Article 41 of the Constitution of India. The Policy has been evolved considering the following covenants:

1. The demographic ageing of population has implications at the macro as well as micro level.
2. The demographic transaction has been accompanied by changes in society and economy.
3. A growing number persons 60+ is due to improvement in health care, economy and increase in degree of financial security.

OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY:

- a. The goal of the State Policy is to maintain the well being of the older persons.
- b. The State shall extend support for financial security, health care, shelter, welfare and other needs of older persons, provide protection against abuse and exploitation.
- c. Programmes should be drawn for older persons living in rural areas to ensure that they should be provided with equal opportunities, as prevailing in urban areas.
- d. The senior citizens shall be provided with the opportunities to run active, creative, productive and satisfying life.
- e. The Policy aims at having an age integrated Society.
- f. The State recognises that elderly persons are also resourceful and render useful services to the family and society.
- g. The Policy recognises the importance of proper budgetary allocation for the welfare of poor elderly persons.

I. Health

- a. Health care needs of older persons will be given high services priority. It will be necessary to have a judicious mix of public health services and health services provided by non profit organisations including trusts and charities and private medical care.
- b. The primary health care system will be the basic structure of public health care. It should be considerably expanded and strengthened and geriatric care facilities provided at secondary and tertiary levels.
- c. The Policy recognizes the importance of trained manpower. Medical and para-medical personnel in primary, secondary and tertiary health care facilities will be given training and orientation in health care of the elderly. Medical colleges will be asked to offer specialiaztion in geriatrics. Training institutions for nurses and for the paramedical personnel need to introduce a specific courses on geriatric care in their educational and training curriculum.
- d. Private general practitioners will be extended opportunities for orientation in geriatric care.
- e. Public hospitals will be directed to ensure that elderly patients are not subjected long waits and visits to different counters for medical tests and treatment.
- f. Older persons and their families will be given access to educational material on nutritional needs of old age.
- g. The concept of health ageing will be promoted.
- h. Health education programme will be strengthened by making use of mass media, folk media and other communication channels which reach out to different segments of the population.
- i. Mental health services will be expanded and strengthened. Families will be provided counseling facilities and information on the care and treatment of older persons having mental health problems.

II. Welfare

- a. Information and educational material specially relevant to the lives of older people will be developed and widely disseminated using mass media and non-formal communication channels.
- b. Individuals of all ages, families and communities will be provided with information about the ageing process and the changing roles, responsibilities and relationships at different stages of the life cycle.
- c. The main trust of welfare will be to identify the more vulnerable among the older persons such as the poor. The policy will be to consider institutional care as the last resort when personal circumstances are such that stay in old age homes becomes absolutely necessary.

- d. Assistance shall be provided to voluntary organizations by way of grants-in-aid for construction and maintenance of old age homes.
- e. Voluntary organizations will be encouraged and assisted to organize services such as day care, multi-service citizen's centers, reachout services, supply of disability related aids and appliances, so as to complement the efforts of the State.
- f. A Welfare Fund for older persons will be set up. It will obtain funding support from Government; corporate sector, trusts, charities, individual donors and other Contribution to the Fund will be given tax relief.

III. Financial Security

- a. Pre-retirement counseling programmes will be promoted and assisted.
- b. For elderly persons below the poverty line, old age pensions provide some relief. It will be necessary to prevent delays and check abuses in the matter of selection. Disbursement Rate of monthly pension will need to be revised at intervals so that inflation does not deflate its real purchasing power. Simultaneously, the public distribution system will reach out to cover all persons 60+ living below the poverty line.
- c. It will be ensured that settlement of pension, provident fund, gratuity and other retirement benefits is made promptly and superannuated persons are not put to hardship due to administrative lapses. Accountability for delays will be fixed. Redressal mechanisms for superannuated persons will ensure prompt, fair and humane treatment. Widows will be given special consideration in the matter of settlement of benefits accruing to them on the demise of husband.
- d. Long term savings instruments will be promoted to reach both rural and urban areas. Earners will be motivated to save in their active working years for financial security in old age. Schemes to be formulated in this direction.
- e. Employment in income generating activities after superannuation should be the choice of the individual. Non Govt. organisations for generating incomes of old persons will be encouraged.
- f. The right of parents without any means to be supported by their children having sufficient means has been recognised by Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Hindu adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, too secures this right to parents. Awareness campaigns will be launched in this direction.

IV. Housing & Shelter

- a. Shelter is a basic human need. The stock of housing for different income segments will be increased. Housing schemes for urban and rural lower income segments will earmark 3 percent of the houses/ house sites for allotment to older persons. This will include Ashraya,

Indira Awas Yojana and other schemes of the Government. Earning persons will be motivated to invest in their housing in their earning days so that they have no problems of shelter when they grow old.

- b. Group housing of older persons comprising flats with common service facilities for meals, laundry, common room and rest rooms will be encouraged. These would have easy access to community services, medicare, parks, recreation and cultural centres.
- c. Education, training and orientation of town planners, architects and housing administrators will include modules on needs of older persons for safe and comfortable living.
- d. Older persons and their families will be provided access to information on prevention of accidents and on measures, which enhance safety, taking cognizance of reduced physical capacity and infirmities.
- e. Civic authorities and bodies providing public utilities will be required to give top priority to attending complaints of older persons. Payment of civil dues will be facilitated. Older persons will be given special consideration in prompt dealing with matters relating to transfer or property, mutation, property tax and other matters. Harassment and abuses in such cases will be checked.

V. Protection of life and property

- a. Old age persons have become soft targets for criminal elements. They also become victims of fraudulent dealings and of physical and emotional abuse within the household by family members to force them to part with their ownership rights. Widow's rights of inheritance, occupancy and disposal are at times violated by their own children and relatives. It is important that protection is available to such older persons.
- b. Voluntary organization and association of older persons will be assisted to provide protective services and help to senior citizens through helpline services, legal aid and other measures.
- c. Police will keep a friendly vigil on older couples or old single persons living alone and promote mechanisms of interaction with neighbourhood associations information and advice will be made available to older persons.

VI. Other areas of action

- a. Need affirmative action of the State to ensure that policies and programmes reflect sensitivity to older persons. Among these are issue of identity cards by the administration, fare concessions in all modes of travel, preferences in reservation of seats and earmarking of seats in local public transport.
- b. Speedy disposal of complaints of older persons relating to fraudulent dealings, cheating and other matters will go a long way in providing relief to them.

- c. Older persons will be encouraged to organize themselves to provide services to fellow senior citizens thereby making use of their professional knowledge, expertise and contacts initiatives taken by them in advocacy, mobilization of public opinion, raising of resources and community work will be supported.
- d. It will be necessary to provide opportunities to media personnel to have access to information apart from their own independent sources of information and reporting of field situations. Their participation in orientation programmes on ageing will be facilitated. Opportunities will be extended for greater interaction between media personnel and persons active in the field of ageing.
- e. Assistance will be given for development and organization of sensitization programmes on ageing for legislative, judicial and executive wings at different levels.
- f. Programmes will be developed to promote family values young will be sensitised on necessity and desirability of inter generational bonding and continuity and the desirability of meeting filial obligations. Values of caring and sharing need to be reinforced.

VII. Implementation

- a. The State policy on older persons will be very widely disseminated for which an action plan will be prepared so that its features remain in constant public focus.
- b. While Govt. and its principal organs have some basic responsibilities in the matter, apex level organizations of older persons have special responsibilities in this regard so that they can function as a watchdog, energize continuing action, mobilize public opinion and generate pressure for implementation of the Policy.
- c. Every three years, a detailed review will be conducted by the Dept. on the implementation of the State Policy. There will be non-official participation in the review. It will be discussed in a State Convention.
- d. An autonomous State Co-ordination Committee for older persons headed by Minister for Women & Child Development will be set up to promote and co-ordinate the concerns of older persons.
- e. Panchayat Raj Institutions will be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the State Policy, address local level issues and needs of the aged and implement programmes for them. They will provide Forums for discussing concerns of older persons and activities that need to be taken. Such forums will be encouraged at Panchayat, Taluk and district levels.

P.D. Siddhanti

Under Secretary to Government,
Women and Child Development Department



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड I

PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में विन् पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007/Pausa 10, 1929 (Saka)

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

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

No. 56 of 2007

[29th December, 2007.]

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

Enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and it applies also to citizens of India outside India.

(3) It shall come into force in a State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "children" includes son, daughter, grandson and grand-daughter but does not include a minor;

Short title,
extent,
application
and commencement.

Definitions.

(b) "maintenance" includes provision for food, clothing, residence and medical attendance and treatment;

(c) "minor" means a person who, under the provisions of the Majority Act, 1875, is deemed not to have attained the age of majority;

(d) "parent" means father or mother whether biological, adoptive or step father or step mother, as the case may be, whether or not the father or the mother is a senior citizen;

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the State Government under this Act;

(f) "property" means property of any kind, whether movable or immovable, ancestral or self acquired, tangible or intangible and includes rights or interests in such property;

(g) "relative" means any legal heir of the childless senior citizen who is not a minor and is in possession of or would inherit his property after his death;

(h) "senior citizen" means any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above;

(i) "State Government", in relation to a Union territory, means the administrator thereof appointed under article 239 of the Constitution;

(j) "Tribunal" means the Maintenance Tribunal constituted under section 7;

(k) "welfare" means provision for food, health care, recreation centres and other amenities necessary for the senior citizens.

Act to have overriding effect.

3. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act, or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

CHAPTER II

MAINTENANCE OF PARENTS AND SENIOR CITIZENS

Maintenance of parents and senior citizens.

4. (1) A senior citizen including parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earning or out of the property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application under section 5 in case of—

(i) parent or grand-parent, against one or more of his children not being a minor;

(ii) a childless senior citizen, against such of his relative referred to in clause (g) of section 2.

(2) The obligation of the children or relative, as the case may be, to maintain a senior citizen extends to the needs of such citizen so that senior citizen may lead a normal life.

(3) The obligation of the children to maintain his or her parent extends to the needs of such parent either father or mother or both, as the case may be, so that such parent may lead a normal life.

(4) Any person being a relative of a senior citizen and having sufficient means shall maintain such senior citizen provided he is in possession of the property of such senior citizen or he would inherit the property of such senior citizen:

Provided that where more than one relatives are entitled to inherit the property of a senior citizen, the maintenance shall be payable by such relative in the proportion in which they would inherit his property.

Application for maintenance.

5. (1) An application for maintenance under section 4, may be made—

(a) by a senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be; or

(b) if he is incapable, by any other person or organisation authorised by him; or

P. 337-5

(c) the Tribunal may take cognizance *suo motu*:

21 of 1860.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section "organisation" means any voluntary association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The Tribunal may, during the pendency of the proceeding regarding monthly allowance for the maintenance under this section, order such children or relative to make a monthly allowance for the interim maintenance of such senior citizen including parent and to pay the same to such senior citizen including parent as the Tribunal may, from time to time direct.

(3) On receipt of an application for maintenance under sub-section (1), after giving notice of the application to the children or relative and after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, hold an inquiry for determining the amount of maintenance.

(4) An application filed under sub-section (2) for the monthly allowance for the maintenance and expenses for proceeding shall be disposed of within ninety days from the date of the service of notice of the application to such person:

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

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

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

(6) Where a maintenance order was made against more than one person, the death of one of them does not affect the liability of others to continue paying maintenance.

(7) Any such allowance for the maintenance and expenses for proceeding shall be payable from the date of the order, or, if so ordered, from the date of the application for maintenance or expenses of proceeding, as the case may be.

(8) If children or relative so ordered fail, without sufficient cause to comply with the order, any such Tribunal may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person for the whole, or any part of each month's allowance for the maintenance and expenses of proceeding, as the case may be, remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made whichever is earlier:

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

6. (1) The proceedings under section 5 may be taken against any children or relative in any district—

(a) where he resides or last resided; or

(b) where children or relative resides.

(2) On receipt of the application under section 5, the Tribunal shall issue a process for procuring the presence of children or relative against whom the application is filed.

(3) For securing the attendance of children or relative the Tribunal shall have the power of a Judicial Magistrate of first class as provided under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

2 of 1974.

(4) All evidence to such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the children or relative against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for summons cases:

Provided that if the Tribunal is satisfied that the children or relative against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made is wilfully avoiding service, or

Jurisdiction
and procedure.

willfully neglecting to attend the Tribunal, the Tribunal may proceed to hear and determine the case *ex parte*.

(5) Where the children or relative is residing out of India, the summons shall be served by the Tribunal through such authority, as the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

(6) The Tribunal before hearing an application under section 5 may, refer the same to a Conciliation Officer and such Conciliation Officer shall submit his findings within one month and if amicable settlement has been arrived at, the Tribunal shall pass an order to that effect.

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

Constitution of Maintenance Tribunal.

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

(2) The Tribunal shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer of a State.

(3) Where two or more Tribunals are constituted for any area, the State Government may, by general or special order, regulate the distribution of business among them.

Summary procedure in case of inquiry.

8. (1) In holding any inquiry under section 5, the Tribunal may, subject to any rules that may be prescribed by the State Government in this behalf, follow such summary procedure as it deems fit.

(2) The Tribunal shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of taking evidence on oath and of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and of compelling the discovery and production of documents and material objects and for such other purposes as may be prescribed; and the Tribunal shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

2 of 1974.

(3) Subject to any rule that may be made in this behalf, the Tribunal may, for the purpose of adjudicating and deciding upon any claim for maintenance, choose one or more persons possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the inquiry to assist it in holding the inquiry.

Order for maintenance.

9. (1) If children or relatives, as the case may be, neglect or refuse to maintain a senior citizen being unable to maintain himself, the Tribunal may, on being satisfied of such neglect or refusal, order such children or relatives to make a monthly allowance at such monthly rate for the maintenance of such senior citizen, as the Tribunal may deem fit and to pay the same to such senior citizen as the Tribunal may, from time to time, direct.

(2) The maximum maintenance allowance which may be ordered by such Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government which shall not exceed ten thousand rupees per month.

Alteration in allowance.

10. (1) On proof of misrepresentation or mistake of fact or a change in the circumstances of any person, receiving a monthly allowance under section 9, for the maintenance ordered under that section to pay a monthly allowance for the maintenance, the Tribunal may make such alteration, as it thinks fit, in the allowance for the maintenance.

(2) Where it appears to the Tribunal that, in consequence of any decision of a competent Civil Court, any order made under section 9 should be cancelled or varied, it shall cancel the order or, as the case may be, vary the same accordingly.

Enforcement of order of maintenance.

11. (1) A copy of the order of maintenance and including the order regarding expenses of proceedings, as the case may be, shall be given without payment of any fee to the senior

citizen or to parent, as the case may be, in whose favour it is made and such order may be enforced by any Tribunal in any place where the person against whom it is made, such Tribunal on being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance, or as the case may be, expenses, due.

2 of 1974 (2) A maintenance order made under this Act shall have the same force and effect as an order passed under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and shall be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of such order by that Code.

2 of 1974 12. Notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, where a senior citizen or a parent is entitled for maintenance under the said Chapter and also entitled for maintenance under this Act may, without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter IX of the said Code, claim such maintenance under either of those Acts but not under both.

Option regarding maintenance in certain cases.

13. When an order is made under this Chapter, the children or relative who is required to pay any amount in terms of such order shall, within thirty days of the date of announcing the order by the Tribunal, deposit the entire amount ordered in such manner as the Tribunal may direct.

Deposit of maintenance amount.

14. Where any Tribunal makes an order for maintenance made under this Act, such Tribunal may direct that in addition to the amount of maintenance, simple interest shall also be paid at such rate and from such date not earlier than the date of making the application as may be determined by the Tribunal which shall not be less than five per cent. and not more than eighteen per cent.:

Award of interest where any claim is allowed.

2 of 1974. Provided that where any application for maintenance under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is pending before a Court at the commencement of this Act, then the Court shall allow the withdrawal of such application on the request of the parent and such parent shall be entitled to file an application for maintenance before the Tribunal.

15. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute one Appellate Tribunal for each district to hear the appeal against the order of the Tribunal.

Constitution of Appellate Tribunal.

(2) The Appellate Tribunal shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of District Magistrate.

16. (1) Any senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be, aggrieved by an order of a Tribunal may, within sixty days from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal:

Appeals.

Provided that on appeal, the children or relative who is required to pay any amount in terms of such maintenance order shall continue to pay to such parent the amount so ordered, in the manner directed by the Appellate Tribunal:

Provided further that the Appellate Tribunal may, entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of sixty days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the appeal in time.

(2) On receipt of an appeal, the Appellate Tribunal shall, cause a notice to be served upon the respondent.

(3) The Appellate Tribunal may call for the record of proceedings from the Tribunal against whose order the appeal is preferred.

(4) The Appellate Tribunal may, after examining the appeal and the records called for either allow or reject the appeal.

(5) The Appellate Tribunal shall, adjudicate and decide upon the appeal filed against the order of the Tribunal and the order of the Appellate Tribunal shall be final:

Provided that no appeal shall be rejected unless an opportunity has been given to both the parties of being heard in person or through a duly authorised representative.

(6) The Appellate Tribunal shall make an endeavour to pronounce its order in writing within one month of the receipt of an appeal.

(7) A copy of every order made under sub-section (3) shall be sent to both the parties free of cost.

Right to legal representation.

17. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, no party to a proceeding before a Tribunal or Appellate Tribunal shall be represented by a legal practitioner.

Maintenance Officer.

18. (1) The State Government shall designate the District Social Welfare Officer or an officer not below the rank of a District Social Welfare Officer, by whatever name called as Maintenance Officer.

(2) The Maintenance Officer referred to in sub-section (1), shall represent a parent if he so desires, during the proceedings of the Tribunal, or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be.

CHAPTER III

ESTABLISHMENT OF OLDAGE HOMES

Establishment of oldage homes.

19. (1) The State Government may establish and maintain such number of oldage homes at accessible places, as it may deem necessary, in a phased manner, beginning with at least one in each district to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent.

(2) The State Government may, prescribe a scheme for management of oldage homes, including the standards and various types of services to be provided by them which are necessary for medical care and means of entertainment to the inhabitants of such homes.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "indigent" means any senior citizen who is not having sufficient means, as determined by the State Government, from time to time, to maintain himself.

CHAPTER IV

PROVISIONS FOR MEDICAL CARE OF SENIOR CITIZEN

Medical support for senior citizens.

20. The State Government shall ensure that,—

(i) the Government hospitals or hospitals funded fully or partially by the Government shall provide beds for all senior citizens as far as possible;

(ii) separate queues be arranged for senior citizens;

(iii) facility for treatment of chronic, terminal and degenerative diseases is expanded for senior citizens;

(iv) research activities for chronic elderly diseases and ageing is expanded;

(v) there are earmarked facilities for geriatric patients in every district hospital duly headed by a medical officer with experience in geriatric care.

CHAPTER V

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY OF SENIOR CITIZEN

Measures for publicity, awareness, etc. for welfare of senior citizens.

21. The State Government shall, take all measures to ensure that—

(i) the provisions of this Act are given wide publicity through public media including the television, radio and the print, at regular intervals;

(ii) the Central Government and State Government Officers, including the police officers and the members of the judicial service, are given periodic sensitization and awareness training on the issues relating to this Act;

(iii) effective co-ordination between the 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.

22. (1) The State Government may, confer such powers and impose such duties on a District Magistrate as may be necessary, to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly carried out and the District Magistrate may specify the officer, subordinate to him, who shall exercise all or any of the powers, and perform all or any of the duties, so conferred or imposed and the local limits within which such powers or duties shall be carried out by the officer as may be prescribed.

Authorities who may be specified for implementing the provisions of this Act.

(2) The State Government shall prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens.

23. (1) Where any senior citizen who, after the commencement of this Act, has transferred by way of gift or otherwise, his property, subject to the condition that the transferee shall provide the basic amenities and basic physical needs to the transferor and such transferee refuses or fails to provide such amenities and physical needs, the said transfer of property shall be deemed to have been made by fraud or coercion or under undue influence and shall at the option of the transferor be declared void by the Tribunal.

Transfer of property to be void in certain circumstances.

(2) Where any senior citizen has a right to receive maintenance out of an estate and such estate or part thereof is transferred, the right to receive maintenance may be enforced against the transferee if the transferee has notice of the right, or if the transfer is gratuitous; but not against the transferee for consideration and without notice of right.

(3) If, any senior citizen is incapable of enforcing the rights under sub-sections (1) and (2), action may be taken on his behalf by any of the organisation referred to in Explanation to sub-section (1) of section 5.

CHAPTER VI

OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE FOR TRIAL

24. Whoever, having the care or protection of senior citizen leaves, such senior citizen in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such senior citizen, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

Expulsion and abandonment of senior citizen.

1 of 1974:

25. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, every offence under this Act shall be cognizable and bailable.

Cognizance of offences.

(2) An offence under this Act shall be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

45 of 1960.

26. Every officer or staff appointed to exercise functions under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Officers to be public servants.

27. No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter to which any provision of this Act applies and no injunction shall be granted by any Civil Court in respect of anything which is done or intended to be done by or under this Act.

Jurisdiction of civil courts barred.

28. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, the State Governments or the local authority or any officers of the Government in respect of anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act and any rules or orders made thereunder.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

29. If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

Power to remove difficulties.

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of the commencement of this Act.

Power of Central Government to give directions.

30. The Central Government may give directions to State Governments as to the carrying into execution of the provisions of this Act.

Power of Central Government to review.

31. The Central Government may make periodic review and monitor the progress of the implementation of the provisions of this Act by the State Governments.

Power of State Government to make rules.

32. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the manner of holding inquiry under section 5 subject to such rules as may be prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 8;

(b) the power and procedure of the Tribunal for other purposes under sub-section (2) of section 8;

(c) the maximum maintenance allowance which may be ordered by the Tribunal under sub-section (2) of section 9;

(d) the scheme for management of oldage homes, including the standards and various types of services to be provided by them which are necessary for medical care and means of entertainment to the inhabitants of such homes under sub-section (2) of section 19;

(e) the powers and duties of the authorities for implementing the provisions of this Act, under sub-section (1) of section 22;

(f) a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens under sub-section (2) of section 22;

(g) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of State Legislature, where it consists of two Houses or where such legislature consists of one House, before that House.

K.N. CHATURVEDI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

NOTIFICATION

No: WCD 479 PHP 2007, Bangalore, Dated: 19th November, 2009

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (Central Act 56 of 2007), the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Title and commencement:-

(1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Rules, 2009.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.- In these rules unless the context otherwise requires:-

- a) 'Act' means Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (Central Act 56 of 2007);
- b) 'Appellate Authority' means Appellate Tribunal constituted by the State Government under section 14 of the Act;
- c) 'Application' means an application made to a Tribunal under section 5 of the Act;
- d) 'Department' means the Department for Welfare of Disabled and Senior Citizens;
- e) 'Forms' means forms annexed to these rules;
- f) 'Presiding Officer' means an officer appointed to preside over a Maintenance Tribunal referred to under sub-section (2) of section 7 or an Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (2) of section 15;
- g) 'Respondent' means the party against whom an application for maintenance has been filed;
- h) 'Schedule' means Schedule-2- appended to these rules;
- i) 'Section' means section of the Act;
- j) 'State Government' means the Government of Karnataka;

3. Procedure for filing an application for maintenance and its registration:-

(1) An application for maintenance under section 5 shall be made in Form 'A', in the manner laid down in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-rule (1), the Presiding Officer shall cause,-

- (a) its essential details to be entered in a Register of Maintenance Claim Cases, to be maintained in such form as the State Government may direct; and
- (b) its acknowledgement in Form 'B' to be given, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 5, to the applicant or his authorized representative in case of hand delivery, and its dispatch by post in other cases and the acknowledgement shall specify, inter alia, the registration number of the application.

(3) Where a Tribunal takes cognizance of a maintenance claim, suo motu, the Presiding Officer shall, after ascertaining facts, get Form 'A' completed as accurately as possible, through the staff of the Tribunal and shall, as far as possible, get it authenticated by the concerned senior citizen or parent, or any person or organization authorized by him and shall cause the same to be registered in accordance with clause (a) of sub-rule (2) above.

4. Preliminary scrutiny of the application:-

(1) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1) of section 5, the Tribunal shall satisfy itself that:-

- (a) the application is complete; and
- (b) the respondent has prima facie an obligation to maintain the applicant in terms of section 4.

(2) In case where the Tribunal finds any lacunae in the application, it may direct the applicant to rectify such lacunae within a reasonable time limit.

5. Notice to the respondent:-

(1) Once the Tribunal is satisfied on the points mentioned in sub-rule (1) of rule 4, it shall cause to be issued to each person against whom an application for maintenance has been filed, a notice in Form 'C' directing them to show cause why the application should not be granted, along with a copy of the application and its enclosures, in the following manner:-

- (a) by hand delivery (Dasti) through the applicant if he so desires, else through a process server; or
- (b) by registered post with acknowledgement due.

(2) The notice shall require the opposite party to appear in person, on the date to be specified in the notice and to show cause, in writing, as to why the applicant should not be granted and shall also inform that, in case he fails to respond to it, the Tribunal shall proceed ex-parte.

(3) Simultaneously with the issue of notice under sub-rules (1) and (2), the applicant(s) shall also be informed of the date mentioned in sub-rule (2) by a notice issued in Form 'C'.

(4) The provisions of Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall apply mutatis mutandis, for the purpose of service of notice under sub-rules (2) and (3).

6. Procedure in case of non-appearance by the respondent:- In case, despite service of notice, the respondent fails to show cause in response to a notice, the Tribunal shall proceed ex-parte, by taking evidence of the applicant and making such other inquiry as it deems fit, and shall pass an order disposing of the application.

7. Procedure in case of admission of claim:- In case, on the date fixed in the notice issued under rule 5, the opposite party appears and accepts his liability to maintain the applicant, and the two parties arrive at a mutually agreed settlement, the Tribunal shall pass an Order accordingly.

8. Procedure for Impleading children or relatives:-

(1) An application by the opposite party, under the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 5, to implead any other person or relative of the applicant shall be filed on the first date of hearing as specified in the notice issued under sub-rule (1) of rule 5:

Provided that no such application shall be entertained after such first hearing, unless the opposite party shows sufficient cause for filing it at a later stage.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-rule (1), the Tribunal shall, if it is prima facie satisfied, after hearing the parties, about the reasonableness of such application, issue notice to such other person or relative to show cause why they should not be impleaded as a party and shall after giving them an opportunity of being heard, pass an order regarding their impleadment or otherwise.

(3) In case the Tribunal passes an order of impleadment under sub-rule (2), it shall cause a notice to be issued to such impleaded party in form 'C' in accordance with rule 5.

9. Procedure to be followed by the maintenance tribunal:-

(1) Every order passed on any application shall be communicated within 7 days to the applicant and the respondent(s) either in person or by registered post free of cost.

(2) Where the children or relative is residing out of India, the summons shall be served by the Tribunal through such authority, as the Central Government may by notification, specify in this behalf.

(3) All evidence to such proceedings shall be taken in the presence of the children or relative against whom an order for payment of maintenance is proposed to be made and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed for summons cases:

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

(4) Language of the Tribunal shall be either in Kannada or in English.

10. Appointment of Conciliation Officer:-

(1) Every Tribunal shall prepare a panel of persons nominated as Conciliation Officer under explanation to sub-section (6) of section 6, which shall include the Maintenance Officer designated under section 18. The Tribunal shall publish the panel atleast twice in a year on 1st January and 1st July respectively with charges, if any.

(2) The persons nominated as Conciliation Officer shall have the knowledge of the law and be associated with an organization which is working for the welfare of senior citizens or weaker sections, or in the area of education, health, poverty-alleviation, social welfare, rural development or related fields for atleast two years with an unblemished record of service as senior officer of the organization.

11. Reference to Conciliation Officer:-

(1) In case, on the date fixed in the notice issued under rule 5, the opposite party appears and shows cause against the maintenance claim, the Tribunal shall seek the opinion of both the parties as to

whether they would like the matter to be referred to Conciliation Officer and if they express their willingness in this behalf, the Tribunal shall ask them whether they would like the matter to be referred to a person included in the panel prepared under rule 10 or to any other person acceptable to both parties.

(2) If both the parties agree on any person, whether included in the panel under rule 10 or otherwise, the Tribunal shall appoint such person as the Conciliation Officer in the case and shall refer the matter to him, through a letter, requesting the Conciliation Officer to try and work out a settlement acceptable to both parties, within a period not exceeding one month from the date of receipt of the reference.

(3) The reference shall be accompanied with copies of the application and replies of the opposite party thereto.

12. Proceedings by Conciliation Officer:-

(1) Upon receipt of a reference under rule 11, the Conciliation Officer shall hold meetings with the two parties as necessary and shall try to work out a settlement acceptable to both the parties, within a period of one month from the date of receipt of the reference.

(2) If the Conciliation Officer succeeds in working out a settlement acceptable to both the parties, he shall draw up a memorandum of settlement, get it signed by both parties and forward it, with a report, along with all records of the case received from the Tribunal, back to the Tribunal within a month from the receipt of the reference.

(3) If the Conciliation Officer is unable to arrive at a settlement within one month of receipt of a reference under rule 11, he shall return the papers received from the Tribunal along with a report, showing efforts made to bring about a settlement and the points of difference between the two parties which could not be reconciled.

13. Action by the Tribunal in case of settlement before a Conciliation Officer:-

(1) In case, the Tribunal receives a report from the Conciliation Officer under sub-rule (2) of rule 12, along with a memorandum of settlement, it shall give notice to both parties to appear before it on a date to be specified in the notice and confirm the settlement.

(2) In case on the date specified in the notice as above, the parties appear before the Tribunal and confirm the settlement arrived at before the Conciliation Officer, the Tribunal shall pass a final order as agreed in such settlement.

14. Action by the Tribunal in other cases:- In case,

- (i) the applicant(s) and the respondents do not agree for reference of their dispute to a Conciliation Officer as per rule 11; or
- (ii) the Conciliation Officer appointed under rule 10 sends a report under sub-rule (3) of rule 12, conveying inability to work out a settlement acceptable to both the parties; or
- (iii) no report is received from a Conciliation Officer within the stipulated time-limit of one month; or

- (iv) in response to the notice issued under sub-rule (1) of rule 13, one or both the parties decline to confirm the settlement worked out by the Conciliation Officer;

the Tribunal shall give to both the parties an opportunity of leading evidence in support of their respective claims, and shall, after a summary inquiry as provided in section 7, pass such order as it deems fit.

(2) An order passed under rule 13 or under sub-rule (1) above, shall be a speaking one, spelling out the facts of the case as ascertained by the Tribunal, and the reasons for the order.

(3) While passing an order under sub-rule (1), directing the opposite party to pay maintenance to an applicant, the Tribunal shall take the following into consideration:-

- (a) amount needed by the applicant to meet his basic needs, especially food, clothing, accommodation and healthcare;
- (b) income of the opposite party; and
- (c) value of, and actual and potential income from the property, if any, of the applicant which the opposite party would inherit and/or is in possession of.

(4) A copy of every order passed, whether final or interim, on an application, shall be given to the applicant(s) and the opposite party or their representatives, in person, or shall be sent to them through a process server or by registered post.

15. Summary procedure in case of inquiry:-

(1) In holding an inquiry under section 5, the officer conducting such enquiry shall himself record the proceedings of such enquiry on his own handwriting either in Kannada or in English.

(2) The Tribunal may follow such summary procedures as prescribed under section 125 of Cr.P.C.1973

16. Maintenance amount:-

(1) The maintenance awarded by the Tribunal shall be paid to the applicant either in cash under proper receipt or through Bank or Post Office as the case may be. In case of appeal against such order the Appellant shall deposit the amount awarded by the tribunal in the Appellate Tribunal

(2) The maximum maintenance allowance which a Tribunal may order the opposite party to pay shall, subject to a maximum of rupees ten thousand per month, be fixed in such a manner that it does not exceed the monthly income from all sources of the opposite party, divided by the number of persons in his family, counting the applicant or applicants also among the opposite party's family members.

17. Procedure to be followed for appeals:-

(1) Any senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be, aggrieved by an order of a Tribunal may, prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal in Form D.

(2) On receipt of an appeal, the Appellate Tribunal shall register it in a register to be maintained for the purpose in such form as the State Government may direct, and shall, after registering such appeal, issue an acknowledgement to the appellant, specifying the appeal number and the next date of hearing, in Form 'E'.

18. Notice of hearing to the respondent:-

(1) On receipt of an appeal, the Appellate Tribunal shall, after registering the case and assigning an appeal number, cause notice to be served upon the respondent under its seal and signature in Form-E.

(2) The notice under sub-rule (1) shall be issued through registered post with acknowledgement due, or through a process server.

(3) The provisions of Order V of the Civil Procedure Code shall apply mutatis mutandis for the purposes of service of notice issued under sub-rule (1).

19. Establishment of old age homes:- Scheme for management of old age homes for indigent senior citizens. The old age homes established under section 19 shall be run in accordance with the following norms and standards:-

(1) The old age home shall have physical facilities and shall be run in accordance with the operational norms as laid down in the Schedule-I.

(2) Inmates of the old age home shall be selected in accordance with the following procedure, namely:-

(i) Application shall be invited at appropriate intervals, but at least once in every year from indigent senior citizens as defined in section 19 of the Act, desirous of living in the home;

(ii) In case the number of eligible applicants on any occasion is more than the number of places available in a old age home for admission, selection of inmates shall be made in the following manner:-

(a) the more indigent and needy shall be given preference over the less indigent applicants,

(b) other things being equal, older senior citizens shall be given preference over the younger senior citizen and

(c) other things being equal, female applicants shall be given preference over male applicants.

20. Duties and powers of the district magistrate:-

(1) The District Magistrate shall perform the duties and exercise the powers mentioned under section 22 of the Act as to ensure that the provisions of the Act are properly carried out.

(2) It shall be the duty of the District Magistrate to:-

(i) ensure that life and property of senior citizens of the District are protected and they are able to live with security and dignity;

(ii) oversee and monitor the work of Maintenance Tribunals and Maintenance Officers of the District with a view to ensuring timely and fair disposal of applications for maintenance, and execution of Tribunal orders;

(iii) oversee and monitor the working of old age homes in the district so as to ensure that they conform to the standards laid down in these rules, and any other guidelines and orders of the State Government;

(iv) ensure regular and wide publicity of the provisions of the Act, and Central and State Governments' programmes for the welfare of senior citizens;

(v) Encourage and coordinate with panchayats, municipalities, Nehru Yuwa Kendras, educational institutions etc. working in the district so that their resources and efforts are effectively pooled for the welfare of senior citizens of the district;

(vi) ensure timely assistance and relief to senior citizens in the event of natural calamities and other emergencies;

(vii) ensure periodic sensitization of officers of various departments and Local Bodies concerned with welfare of senior citizens, towards the needs of such citizens, and duty of the officers towards the latter;

(viii) review the progress of investigation and trial of cases relating to senior citizens in the district, except in cities having a Police Commissioner;

(ix) ensure that adequate number of prescribed application forms are available in offices of Panchayats, Post Offices, Tahasildar's offices, Police Stations etc., and any other places notified by Tribunal; and

(x) promote establishment of dedicated help line for senior citizens at district and taluk head quarter, to begin with.

(3) With a view to performing the duties mentioned in sub-rule (2), the District Magistrate shall be competent to issue such directions, not inconsistent with the Act, these rules, and general guidelines of the State Government, as may be necessary, to any concerned government or statutory agency or body working in the district, and especially to the following:-

(a) Officers of the State Government in the Department of Police, Health and Family Welfare Department, Information Department and other departments dealing with welfare of senior citizens;

(b) Maintenance Tribunals and Conciliation Officers;

(c) Panchayats and Municipalities; and

(d) Educational Institutions.

21. Action Plan for the protection of life and property of senior citizens:-

(1) The District Superintendent of Police, and in the case of cities having a Police Commissioner, such Police Commissioner shall take all necessary steps, subject to such guidelines as the State Government may issue from time to time, for the protection of life and property of parents/senior citizens.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1),-

(i) each police station shall maintain an up-to-date list of senior citizens living within their jurisdiction, especially those who are staying single;

(ii) a representative of police station together, as far as possible, with a social worker or volunteer, shall visit such senior citizens at regular intervals of at least once a month, and shall, in addition, visit them as quickly as possible on receipt of a request for assistance from them;

- (iii) complaints/problems of senior citizens shall be given top priority by the local police;
- (iv) committee shall be formed at each police station area, constituting senior citizen, parents and meet at regular intervals;
- (v) the District Superintendent of Police or, as the case may be, the Police Commissioner shall cause to be published widely in the media and through the Police Stations, at regular intervals, the steps being taken for the protection of life and property of senior citizens and parents;
- (vi) antecedents of domestic servants and others working for senior citizens shall be promptly verified, on the request of such citizens;
- (vii) the District Superintendent of Police shall submit to the Director General of Police and to the District Magistrate, a monthly report by the 20th of every month, about the status of crime against senior citizens during the previous month, including progress of investigation and prosecution of registered offences and preventive steps taken during the month.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

Dr. D.S.ASWATH

Secretary to Government,

Women and Child Development Department

FORM-A

(See Rule -3)

APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE

Under Section 4 of the Act

PART-A

BEFORE THE _____ TRIBUNAL

AT _____

CASE No. _____

1. Name of Applicant :
2. Address of Applicant :
3. Telephone No. :
4. If represented by Organisation/person :
5. Against Whom
Maintenance is claimed :
6. Name, Age, Address of Respondent
(Child/Children/Relative) against
whom maintenance is claimed :

7. Amount of maintenance Claimed :
8. Details of all sources of Income :
- (a) By applicant
- (b) By Respondent
9. Details Property
Movable and Immovable
Owned by applicant and Respondent :
10. Details of transfer of any property
made by the applicant 3 years
prior to date of filing this application :
11. Details of maintenance or other
amount being received by applicant
from child/children/relative, if any :
12. Details of earlier application, if any
Filed by Applicant in this Tribunal for
Maintenance and result :
13. Any other information the applicant
Wishes to furnish :
14. Details of cases if any :
15. Documents if any :

Place:

SIGNATURE:

Applicant or Authorised Person
Authorised Organisation.

Date:

(With seal)

In case where the tribunal finds any lacuna in the application it may direct applicant to reply such lacuna within a reasonable time limit.

Verification /

I _____ the applicant do hereby declare that what is stated above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the Applicant or
Authorized person or organization.

PART - B

FORM OF AUTHORISATION

(SEE SECTION 5)

BEFORE THE _____ TRIBUNAL:

AT _____

CASE NO. _____ / _____

I, _____, the Applicant in the above case authorise

Mr. _____, son of

Mr. _____, residing

at _____

to represent me in and conduct the case. His/her signature is identified below.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE

APPLICANT

PLACE :

DATE :

OR

I, _____, the Applicant in the above case authorise Mr/
Mrs _____ S/o Mr/Mrs _____ (name and details of organization) or any of
its representative to represent me in and conduct the above case.

SIGNATURE & SEAL OF AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE

APPLICANT

PLACE :

DATE :

PART-C

BEFORE THE _____ TRIBUNAL AT _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR APPLICATION FILED

Received

from _____ (details) _____ on Application for maintenance. The application is registered as case No. _____ of _____ the case is posted to _____ for hearing.

SIGNATURE

Date:

Place:

FORM - B

(see rule 3(2))

BEFORE THE _____ TRIBUNAL AT _____

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR APPLICATION FILED.

Received from _____ (details) _____ an application for maintenance. The application is registered as case No. _____ of _____. The case is posted to _____ for hearing.

PLACE :

DATE :

SIGNATURE

FORM - C

FORM OF NOTICE/SUMMONS TO RESPONDENT/S

(see rules 5(2))

BEFORE THE _____ TRIBUNAL

AT _____

(Address)

CASE NO. _____

APPLICANT

VS.

RESPONDENT/s

I

To:

TAKE NOTICE that the Applicant has filed an application under section 4 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents & Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (central Act 56 of 2007) claiming maintenance of Rs. _____ per month from you.

The case is posted to _____ at _____ at the office of the Tribunal at the address stated above. You are required to be personally present on the said date and time, together with your statement of objections and documents you wish to rely upon. If you fail to appear the case would be decided ex-parte.

Given under my hand and seal on this the _____ day of _____ 2009.

REGISTRAR

(SEAL OF THE TRIBUNAL)

FORM - D

FORM OF APPEAL TO THE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

(see rule 17(1))

BEFORE THE _____ APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

AT _____

APPEAL NO. _____ / _____

Appellant:

Name & Address

Respondent/s:

Names/s & address/es

Case No. and date of order Appealed

Against.

Copy to be enclosed.

GROUNDS

APPELLANT

VERIFICATION

I, _____, the Appellant above named do hereby declare that what is stated above are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

PLACE:

DATE :

APPELLANT

FORM - E

(see rule 18(1))

FORM OF NOTICE OF APPEAL UNDER SECTION 16(2)

BEFORE THE _____ APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

AT _____

APPEAL No. _____ / _____

APPELLANT _____

RESPONDENT/S _____

Take notice that the above Appeal has been filed by the Appellant against the order dated _____ in Case No. _____ / _____. The Appeal has been posted to _____ at _____ for final hearing. You are required to appear in person or an authorised representative (not an Advocate) on such date, failing which the Appeal would be heard and disposed off exparte.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court on this the _____ day of _____ 2009.

SIGNATURE

REGISTRAR

SCHEDULE-I

(Rule 12)

NORMS OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATIONAL STANDARDS FOR AN OLD AGE HOME FOR INDIGENT SENIOR CITIZENS ESTABLISHED U/S 19 OF THE ACT.I. Physical Facilities.

1. Land : There is adequate land for recreation, gardening, further expansion, etc.
2. Living Space : The old age home shall, as far as possible, have minimum area per inmate as per the following norms:-
 - (i) Area of bedroom/dormitory per inmate : 7.5 sq. meters.
 - (ii) Living area or carpet area per inmate i.e. including (i) above plus ancillary areas like kitchen, dining hall, recreation room, medical room, etc. but excluding verandahs, corridors, etc. 12 sq. meters.

3. Facilities :
1. The Old age home shall have the following facilities:-
 - (i) Residential area comprising rooms/dormitories separately for men and women;
 - (ii) Adequate water for drinking and ancillary purpose;
 - (iii) Electricity, fans and heating arrangements for inmates(as necessary);
 - (iv) Kitchen-cum-store and office;
 - (v) Dining hall;
 - (vi) Adequate number of toilets and baths, including toilets suitable for disabled persons;
 - (vii) Recreation facilities, television, newspaper and an adequate collection of books and
 - (viii) First aid, sick bay and primary healthcare facilities.
 2. The old age home shall be barrier-free with provision of ramps and handrails, and where necessary, lifts etc.

ii. Operational Standards.

1. Supply of nutritious and wholesome diet as per scale to be fixed by the State Government.
2. Adequate clothing and linen for the inmates, including for the winter season.
3. Adequate arrangements for sanitation, hygiene and watch and ward/security.
4. Arrangements with the nearest hospital for emergency medical care, and with the nearest Police Station for security requirements.

* * * * *

