



*From the Director's Desk...*

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

In the Mahabharata, Bhishma tells Yudhisthira, "The worship of mother, father and teacher is most important according to me..." (Shanti Parva CVIII).

Indeed, India has a great tradition of caring and respecting the elderly. The organic social networks provided an appropriate environment in which the elderly spent their lives with support and dignity. But as we enter in the era of modernization characterized by industrialization and urbanization the traditional societal structure have begun wilting. Modern education, occupational differentiation and growth of individual philosophy are fast eroding the traditional values that vested authority and ensured dignified ageing for the elderly.

The builders of modern Indian nation had obviously a far sighted vision. Thus, the Constitution of India stipulates in Article 41 as one of the Directive Principles, "The state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want." However, cases of defiance and decline of respect for elders among members of younger generation are more common now. This could also be because the media is being more sensitive to the issue of elderly abuse. Nevertheless, with their limited financial resources and weakening health, parents are often being perceived as burden and even living within the family may be subject to violence or neglect.

In a nutshell, the proportion of ageing population is vastly expanding but their status and security are on the decline. In this context, providing for legal safeguard ensuring the best interest of the elderly population has become the need of the day. Of late, there has been an apparent need to impress upon the progeny to perform the responsibilities, which they have towards their parents in their old age.

It is in this context that the Government has brought about the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, this month which aims "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."

The thrust areas of the Act are mainly related to maintenance, care and protection and setting up of Tribunals for every district which will take care of claiming payments of maintenance from the grand children. It also focuses on complaints of neglect, physical injury, mental cruelty, separation from family and its restoration and other enquiries requiring redressal. The interventions of various Departments concerned play a significant role in speedy judicial redressal and taking action against the guilty.

The Act places the obligation of maintaining a senior citizen on his or her children, grandchildren or any legal heirs. The Act provides that the children have the obligation to maintain their parents to the extent that he "may lead a normal life". In case of a childless senior citizen, the obligation is on a relative who is in possession of the senior citizen's property or who would inherit his property.

However, what needs to be kept in mind is the fact that this is a social law. The procedure for redressal of grievances under Section 125 (1d) of Cr. P. C. is not only time consuming but also involves more cumbersome legal formalities. The new Act, therefore, has a provision to set up a Tribunal under Sub Divisional Magistrate where no Lawyer would be needed to file an application.

Legal measures, no doubt, may not be the final solution to a complex social problem. Nevertheless, it will be a definite step to instill a sense of security for the elderly population and a sense of responsibility for the younger generation. As a complex social issue it needs to be stressed that sufficient ownership and awareness by the common people can ensure its implementation. With this view in mind we reproduce the Act for wider appreciation and awareness.

We must remember that safeguarding the best interest of the senior citizens is to safeguard the best interest of the entire social order and the Act marks a watershed in the efforts to ensure elderly friendly environment in the country.

*Satyendra Prakash*

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रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एन—(एन)04/0007/2003—07 REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—07



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इस भाग में भिन्न 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**

**( 29 December 2007)**

**An Act**

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

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

## CHAPTER-I

### PRELIMINARY

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;
  - (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 citizens” 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.
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.

Short title, extent, Application and commencement.

Definitions

9 of 1875.

Act to have overriding effect.

## 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) 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
- (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 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.

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

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

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

Jurisdiction  
and  
procedure.

(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.

(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.

2 of 1974.

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 or ordered under that section to pay a monthly allowance for the maintenance, the Tribunal may make such alteration, as it thinks fit, in the allowance for the maintenance.

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

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 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 (5) shall be sent to both the parties free of cost.

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

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

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.

Right to legal  
Representation.

Maintenance  
Officer.

Establishment  
of oldage  
homes.

(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 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 service 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

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

imposed and the local limits within which such powers or duties shall be carried out by the officer as may be prescribed.

(2) The State Government shall prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing 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 thousands rupees or with both.

Exposure and abandoanment of senior citizen.

2 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 1860

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 officer of the Government in respect of anything which is done in good faith or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act and any rules or orders made 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 make 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 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.

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

## वृद्धावस्था पेंशन की उम्र घटाने का प्रस्ताव

उर्मिलेश

नई दिल्ली : छत्तीसगढ़ की बुजुर्ग सुंदरिया बाई, उत्तर प्रदेश की ओमवती और झारखंड के माधव डोम सहित देश के विभिन्न सूबों से संसद भवन पहुंचे बुजुर्गों की लंबी कतार में भारत का एक और चेहरा झांक रहा था। अरबपतियों की बढ़ती तादात और उछाल मारती विकास-दर में 'दमकते (शाइनिंग) इंडिया' के चेहरे से यह बिल्कुल अलग था। मौका था, सोमवार शाम चार से पांच बजे के बीच संसद भवन परिसर में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना के शुभारंभ का। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी के नाम पर शुरू की गई इस योजना से लाभान्वित कुछ बुजुर्गों को केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की तरफ से यहां बुलाया गया था। यह अपने-अपने सूबे से सरकारी खर्च पर यहां लाए गए आए थे। कइयों के बिवाय-फटे पैरों में रबड़ की चप्पल थी। अनेक हांफते-खांसते बुजुर्ग चेहरे पर उदासी और थकान थी। लेकिन वे यह आशा लेकर यहां आए कि 400 रुपये की मासिक-पेंशन उन्हें कुछ तो राहत देगी। इस रकम में केंद्र और राज्यों का अंशदान आधा-आधा होता है।



**हाफंते-खांसते सैकड़ों लाचार लोगों से रू-ब-रू हुए प्रधानमंत्री**

**संसद भवन में दिखा अरबपतियों से चमकते भारत का एक और चेहरा**

अपने संबोधन में प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह ने कहा कि सरकार वृद्धावस्था पेंशन की शुरूआती उम्र 65 की बजाय 60 करेगी। अभी इस योजना का लाभ 87 लाख लोगों को मिलेगा। लेकिन जल्दी ही इसके दायरे में डेढ़ करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को लाया जाएगा। योजना के मुख्य सूत्रधार केंद्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री डा. रधुवंश प्रसाद सिंह के कामकाज की प्रधानमंत्री ने जमकर तारीफ की।

संभवतः यह पहला मौका था, जब संसद भवन परिसर में गरीब-बुजुर्गों का इतना बड़ा हुजूम सरकार के न्यौते पर दाखिल हुआ। देश के प्रधानमंत्री और वित्त मंत्री सहित अन्य गणमान्य लोगों के सामने वे कुर्सियों पर बैठे। इनमें कुछेक से प्रधानमंत्री ने हाथ भी मिलाया और पेंशन-आदेशपत्र का वितरण किया। मंच पर पहुंचते ही उ.प्र. की बुजुर्ग ओमवती अपनी बदहाली पर रोने लगी। चमकते-बदलते भारत की एक तस्वीर यह भी थी। कार्यक्रम के दौरान पृष्ठभूमि में न तो कोई हल्का संगीत बज रहा था और न ही किसी तरह की मोहक-छिड़काव की सुगंध थी। पूरा सभागार दूर-दराज से आए गरीब-बुजुर्गों के हांफने-खांसने की आवाजों से भरा रहा। इसीलिए चैनलों के कैमरों की चमक भी यहां उतनी नहीं थी।

स्रोत : हिन्दुस्तान, दिनांक 20.12.07

## जब उनके स्नेहम ने बदल दिया समाज

अरुण कुमार त्रिपाठी

अनंतपुर (आंध्र प्रदेश)। 'हमारे जिला कलेक्टर ने हाल में पाँच ऐसे लोगों को निःशुल्क प्लॉट आवंटित किए हैं जो समलैंगिक हैं और एचआईवी पॉजिटिव हैं। जब डीसी को बताया कि उनके पास मकान बनाने के लिए धन नहीं है तो उन्होंने उसकी भी व्यवस्था की। इस तरह समलैंगिक के प्रति राज्य की संस्थाओं का व्यवहार बदल रहा है और समाज का भी देर-सबेर बदलेगा-ऐसा मानना है आंध्र प्रदेश के इस सीमाई जिले के युवक शंकर (26, बदला हुआ नाम) का।

रायलसीमा परिक्षेत्र का यह जिला पुट्टपार्थी से 40, हैदराबाद से 500 और बेंगलूरु से करीब 200 किलोमीटर दूर है। यह आमतौर पर सूखे और अकाल के लिए जाना जाता रहा है। लेकिन दलितों के सशक्तिकरण के बाद अब यहां

समाज के उन तबकों के साथ भेदभाव खत्म करने पर जोर है, उन्हें हिंकारत की नजर से देखा जाता है और गालियों से संबोधित किया जाता है। यह काम छोटे-छोटे संगठनों के माध्यम से परवान चढ़ रहा है।



शंकर, सेरा नाम के एक गैरसरकारी संगठन में क्लीनिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर है। वह शादीशुदा युवक है और उसकी एक बेटी भी है। पर उन्हें उसकी अन्य गतिविधियों की जानकारी नहीं है। अपनी यौन प्राथमिकताओं और ऐसे लोगों की दिक्कतों को देखते हुए उसने सीबीओ (कम्युनिटी बेस्ड आर्गनाइजेशन) का गठन किया। इस तरह के सैकड़ों शब्द उसकी बातचीत में तैरते हैं। एमएसएम, कोट्टी, डबल डेकर, पैंटी, टीजी। यह भिन्न यौनिकताओं को व्यक्त करने वाले शब्द हैं जो वह गालियों से अलग सम्मान के लिए चला रहा है। 'मैंने अपने संगठन में 685 लोगों को जोड़ा है। मैंने स्नेहम नाम से एक संगठन बनाया। उससे उन तमाम लोगों की मदद करनी शुरू की जिन्हें समाज और सरकार ने उपेक्षित कर रखा है। एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को पाँच हजार रुपये देकर सब्जी की दुकान खुलवाई जो आत्महत्या करने के लिए रेलवे लाइन पर लेट चुका था।' 'स्नेहम की गतिविधियाँ अब बहुत आगे बढ़ चुकी हैं। वह प्याऊ लगवा रहा है। पल्स पोलियो के कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर रहा है। उसके मिलने-जुलने के स्थल हालाँकि अभी भी गोपनीय हैं पर हाल में उसने खुलेआम जीबीएम का आयोजन किया जिसमें जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, जिला परिषद के चेयरमैन और कई पुलिस अधिकारी अतिथि के तौर पर मौजूद थे। सभा में स्नेहम के सदस्य और समर्थकों सहित करीब एक हजार लोगों ने भाग लिया।' यह कहते हुए शंकर बेहद आश्वस्त दिखता है। स्नेहम में 30 प्रतिशत लोग एचआईवी पॉजिटिव हैं जबकि 300 लोग सेक्स वर्कर हैं।

स्रोत : हिन्दुस्तान, दिनांक 12.12.07

Editor  
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Editorial Board  
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**National Institute of Social Defence**

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

West Block 1, Wing 7, Ground Floor, R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110066

Telefax:011-26104145

E-mail: tomedia@nisd.gov.in