

# Crime Against Ageing Person

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**Abstract:** The ratio of ageing person population is increasing in all over the world. Due to better health system. Due to this the world community institution faces many problems related their safety and security. So many government of the world and many institution has been work for ageing person safety & security and human right also, large number of ageing person. living alone and without their near and dear relatives this is the main reason crime against ageing person due to loneliness, ageing person soft targeted of criminals. In many metro city of India and the world the rate of crime against ageing person is so high due to their loneliness. The globalization and urbanization is the main reason of breaking of collative family concept, and it increased the concept of single family, due to this the loneliness of ageing person increased, Present main stream media and News-paper full of crimes again ageing person. government policy should be how to stop crime against ageing person and how to protect them from crime. Which is spread very quick all around the world. It is duty of the government and the society to protect the elderly from crime, and give them phycological physical, social and economic assurance and avoid the circumstances of crime.

**Keywords:** Crime, Safety, Security, Loneliness.

## 1. Introduction

The growth rate of elderly in India is high instead of national growth rate by the report of census 2001 the elderly population increase rate was 3.09% in 2001 while the growth rate of national population is 1.9. when the rate of elderly person is so High than the other Problem related to elderly coming in front of us. There is so high crime rate against elderly, instead of other social crime Metter, In India, people aged 60 or above are considered are elderly or senior citizens. The united nation also treats person aged 60 sixty years or more as elderly. Those who person is between 60 and 74 years old are referred to as younger-old and those who person are 75 or more years are referred to as old age (GESS, 2009,10) according to census 2001 the population of India was 1.02 billion. The number of elderly population number was 7.7 crore in which population of men and women are 3.8 crore and 3.9 crore respectively. Day by day the population is growing due to better health system, and life expectancy has increased in 40 In 1951 to 68 years.

The population of elder person is study rise in India, instead of all over world population from 19.8 million in 1951 to 76 million in 2011, in the era of consumerism, as a human being are aspiring to ougmedtion their social status and material wealth. To achieve this many of them resort to the path of crime as an instant way to accomplish the goal, it is an important

reason for alarming speed at which crime rate is increasing in Indian society as well it has certainly effected the human life and sense of well-being the fear of crime against the elderly is being recognized as an emerging social problem.

1. Help age, India research & development research
2. Aranish Bhai Patal & Dr. A.J. Mishra (J.I. roorkue)

It is very same full and pain full that many of elders victimize and abuse for crime by their own relatives, near and dear help age India felt the need to understand the issues of elder's victimization and abuse. Its nature and extent of prevalence across cities. Perception of the elderly and other stakeholders. The present study having both Quantitative and qualitative components was carried out by sigma research. Based on which the report has been prepared. The field work for the study was carried out 19-26, 2011 across India spicily 9 cities viz. Delhi, NCR, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bhopal, Chennai, Patna, Hyderabad and Bangalore in the sample size of 100 per city, 1 to know about and identifying the nature and extent of elder abuse and finding out its existence and reasons for the same, this year the study also focused on crime against the elderly.

For the Qualitative part, In depth interview (IDI) among legal expert, members of senior citizen's association, police officer, medical expert, social welfare officer community based organization (CBO'S) and psychologists were carried out by sigma. In all, 50 (IDIs) with various target group were carried out.

It is finding of the study are presented below The mean age of the elderly across the cities 1567 years nearly half (49%) of the elderly in Kolkata are of 70 years.

- More than 60% elderly are currently married while more than 38% are widow and widower or dirorey.
- More than two third (72%) of the elderly stay with son, while one fourth 23% stay with spouse more than one tenth (13%) are living with daughter.
- More than (69%) of the elderly are living in their own house while (30%) are living in a rented place.
- More than one fifth (22%) of the elderly have experienced any type of abuse with this being reported highest in benglore (44%) followed by Hyderabad (38%) and Bhopal (30%).
- It is observed that higher cases of elder abuse occur among elderly after 70% years. This trend was also observed among the higher socio economies strata last year.
- Against the elder verbal abuse is reported more in

Delhi NCR, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bangalore while emotional abuse seems to be more in Bangalore.

- Mainly its reported more from the family members, with daughter in law and son emerging as the major abusers.
- Abuse by daughter in law was reported most in Delhi (100%) followed by Hyderabad 89% and Bhopal (87%).
- The most common context for abuse is the property issues.
- More than two third (68%) of the elderly from the lower socio economics strata did not take any action when they faced abuse.
- Among the major types of crime faced by the elderly, as reported are burglary. Molestations and criminal act with less than one tenth 8% reporting intimation.
- Only one third (37%) are willing to take any action for crime.
- Un willingness to take any concrete action stems from being scared of facing further crime and or concrete action

Help as India research and development research.

By the report on crime in India 2018 released by the national crime records bureau on 11 JAN Tuesday 2020 H.T Chandigarh has emerged as the city among all status and UTS with the highest rate of crimes against senior citizen.

As per the report, the rate of crimes is calculated as number of crimes per one lakh population. As per the 2011 census, the population of Chandigarh is 11.7 lakh out of which 0.7 lakh are senior citizens (60 years or older) number-wise, 64 crimes were registered in the city in 2018 going up from 48 in 2016 and 53 in 2017 as a result, the rate of crimes against the elderly is 94.5 in Chandigarh, the city is followed by Madhya Pradesh (69.4) and Delhi (68)

The crime against elderly is reported a long with the 64 cases reported in 2018, 32 cases were also opened from prince's year. Out of this 3 cases were found to be mistake of fact or came under law civil dispute; 24 cases were found to be true but had insufficient evidence. Total 36 case were char sheeted and 62 cases were disposed off by the police.

Of the 64 cases reported almost 50% of the case were registered under section 379 of the IPC(theft) the rate of theft case involving the elderly is also highest among all UTS and state, at 49.2 second only to Delhi 26.9 other crimes include criminal trespass, cheating forgery, kidnapping and assault.

How and why the circumstances create crime against the elderly in the era of consumerism, human beings are aspiring to augment their social status and material wealth. To achieve this many of them resort to the path of crime as an instant way to accomplish the good, it is an important reason for alarming speed at which crime rate is increasing in India society as well, it has.

Hindustan times 11 Jan 2020 by ragandir sing Chandigarh.

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being the fear of crime against the elderly is being recognized as an emerging social problem.

So many reason crimes against elderly: There are so many reason crime against elderly a closer examination of the Indian social system being forth the for virtues such as wisdom and experience. The attributed higher social status of elderly. The ethos has been deeply rooted in the religious, cultural and ethical dimensions of Indian society the elderly has always enjoyed the decision making power in the context of family and community at large. They have traditionally provided the younger generation with care and guidance which has played a nurturing role in Indian society.

Due to the effect of globalization industrialization, urbanization the traditional status of elderly has change it has not only affected the decision making power of the elderly, but has also been a catalyst in bringing a number of problem before them.

In present time the elderly has facing many problem such as fear of crime, abuse maltreatment, mental and physical future and head less ignominy from the family and society. Sometime elderly line in fear of crime due to their loneliness, which can be as harmful as crime itself. Among the aforesaid problem rising crime in different form against the elderly have become an urgent issues across the country.

As per present time calculation India is one of the falsest growing economy in the world, this economic growth has also bought problem inherent to rapid urbanization and modernization, These problem include migration from rural to urban areas, high level of poverty, inner city neighborhood as a result of prior victimization the fear of crime due to migration has been seen not only in middle class but in higher and lower class also- it found that demographic factor such as gender physical vulnerability and neighborhood factor played an important role in the genesis of fear of crime among the elderly. According to national crime record bureau report near about forty thousand seniors were murdered in India during 2010 to 2019 murdered of elderly, reason not only the circumstances but the main reason was the isolation of elder, when there care taker just as there son their daughter and other person go to their service place, at that time the elderly are live alone at the house or flat than the accuse made him victim due to their age or weakness

According to a recent study few cases of crime against the elderly were reported in the newspapers. Those case related to murder robbery and cheating in the last few months so many elderly women were murdered after robbery and cheating in their home all over India specially in Lucknow After investigating. It is found that these elderly women were living alone in their home,2 similarly in the month of October 2019 the ex. retired colonel cheated by insurance agent.

Mostly crime reported against the elderly: The crimes which are mostly committed against the elderly are theft, burglary, cheating physical assaults and murders more over the owing to the decline in the joint family system many elderly people have

to live alone or with younger members of the family who are out during the day. This the elderly is soft target for the criminals. Most of abuse emanates from our family.

3. Nalla, Joseph and smith 2011: 145, 141

4. Times of India March 20, 2012

## 2. Criminological Approach and Crime Against the Elderly

By the help of study of crime and its treatment crime against the elderly is studied through criminological approach. There are three principal of criminology namely. Sociology of law, criminal etiology and penology (Suthers land and Cressey 2011:3), sociology of the law is the study of crime as a social phenomenon. It is the scientific and reasoning analysis of social condition which are the responsible for the criminal behavior

Criminology sees that crime or abuse against the elderly is the criminal behavior which violates the human rights of elders and break criminal law. No matter what the degree of immorality and indecency of an act any criminal and or abusive activity is not a crime, unless it is prohibited by the criminal law

The cause of crime analysis is by criminal etology, sees that living alone, lack of social and family support, migration vulnerability inner city neighbor-hood lack of communication and breaking of joint family system are major causes of crime

and fear of crime among the elderly. Penology is the study of penal code and crime control and explores remedies which may help in the protection of victims.

## 3. Conclusion

At last we can say that the crime against the elderly is not the social problem its also the problem of state and this is the problem of an individual also. Who love their elders so much. Gupta and Chaudhry researcher say according to national center on elder abuse 2008” elder abuse and crime against

The elderly is a term referring to any knowing, intentional or negligent act by a care given or any other person such as family members or relatives that causes harms or serious risk of harm to a vulnerable adult. The crime against elderly not only physical its psychological and economics also for the crimes against elderly stop. The government made a senior citizen act 2016 also. At last be can say that to stop crime against elderly it is our duty we all younger generation should take care of elderly or this thought basis that one day we all younger would reach on thus age group.

## References

- [1] Help age India-Research & Development journal.