



# **CRIME AGAINST SENIOR CITIZENS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA: TREND, EFFECTS AND GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES**

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## **Abstract**

*The paper discussed the incidences of crime against senior citizen in metropolitan cities in India. It has found that there are more incidences of crime against senior citizens in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Bengaluru. There are also incidences of crimes against senior citizen's in Ahmedabad, Indore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Coimbatore, Lucknow, and Kolkata, but comparatively low. There is no crime against senior citizens reported in Patna, Ghaziabad and Kanpur. The incidences of crimes are counted on the basis of Crime in India, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 reports published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Crimes against the senior citizens have been on the rise in India over the years. While the fear of crime is stronger in the middle class, the main source of fear is lack of social inclusion for old people. Theft, burglary and fraud are the most common crimes against senior citizens. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 has provisions for food, clothing, shelter, medical care, health care, entertainment etc. for senior citizens. Government has implemented schemes, such as Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, National Pension Scheme, tax benefits, bank interest rate advantages etc. for socially empowerment of the senior citizens.*

**Keywords:** *Crime, Employment, Metropolitan Cities, Senior citizen, and Welfare.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Ageing is an integral part of our life. It is continuous process which continues till death of any person. It is a natural process and nobody on this earth is immortal. In India, a senior citizen is described as a citizen aged 60 or above. Globally older population is increasing rapidly, particularly the developed countries. Populations in urban and suburban areas are increasing quickly. Seniors are facing multiple threats, for example the threat of scams and frauds. International Day of Older is celebrated every year on August 21 to understand the contributions of aged population and their contribution in the society. Globally, Japan has the highest growth of older population. Growing older populations in Asia and Europe are changing the demographic patterns. Japan has 28 percent aged population, accompanied by Italy with 23 percent. Finland, Portugal and Greece round out the top five with simply below 22 percentages of aged people in their population. Southern Europe, which includes Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia and Spain with 21 percent of the population aged sixty-five and over. China has 12 percent of its population aged sixty-five and over, in comparison to sixteen percent inside the United States, six percent in India and three percent in Nigeria.

Seniors in India face many challenges, e.g. fitness, monetary insecurity, loneliness, lack of resources, and protection. Many seniors are afflicted by chronic ache and a few suffer from multiple illnesses. They also have difficulty in access to healthcare, and maintaining dignify life. Many seniors in India do not have retirement plans and their financial savings are dwindling. This will cause economic instability and dependence on relative's or family participants for monetary assistance. Elderly humans, specifically if they live alone, can feel isolated and lonely. This could be due to changing our social structure in society. They won't have access to the sources they need to live a healthful life. There are income tax exemptions and different assistance to senior citizens.

The Global Organized Crime Index is a measurement for assessment of crime rate in countries. It is measured by the scale 1 to 10. Criminality scores of countries measure by average four criminal actor types and ten criminal markets. The index shows the crime rate in 193 countries. It has used five new indicators, such as counterfeit goods, illicit trade in excise goods, cyber-dependent crimes, financial crimes, and extortion plus protection racketeering, to measure criminal activity. Among countries in South Asia, Bhutan has the lowest (3.90) criminality scores as per 2023 report. It is 42th of 46 countries in Asia. On the other hand, Afghanistan has the highest (7.10) score. It is 3rd of 46 Asian countries. The criminality score of India is 5.75. It is the 21st of 46 countries in Asia. The criminality score of Pakistan is 6.03. It is the 20th of 46 countries in Asia. The criminality scores of Bangladesh and Nepal are respectively 5.02 and 6.57. The criminality scores of Sri Lanka and Maldives



are respectively 4.92. and 4.27. Therefore, the criminality scores of Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal and Bangladesh are better than India.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Sarmah and Choudhury (2011) identified the problems of the aged people in Assam, specially the Guwahati city. The living arrangements, financial stability, happenings, life style and satisfaction of them were investigated. Sathya (2013) concluded that the aged people often faces problems such as loneliness, health and financial problems. These problems are especially prevalent among aged women. The health sector has changed in last few years. Sarfaraz and SakinaRiaz (2015) found that many aged people suffer from depression due to their sedentary lifestyle, which leads to poverty in later ages. It is time to solve the existing problems and provide good results to people. Masillamani (2015) stated that modernization, urbanization, concepts of work, education and personal development have destroyed traditional values, leading to the breakdown of family unity and the emergence of nuclear families, thus neglecting the aged people. This is true for almost all cultures. Muragod and Prashantha (2018) discussed problems such as heart disease and stroke, as well as financial problems that arise after retirement and their impact on family health of the aged people.

Khwaja (2018) in his report suggested policies of government and social groups to alleviate the problems of the aged people that will increase their security and protection. Amiri (2018) discussed the challenges of ageing people in cities. It is a growing problem in modern civilised society, where we are neglecting the role of the aged people in society. Siew et. al. (2018) found that senior citizens has cognitive, physical and memory disabilities in many places. It becomes a social problem. Accordingly, Akhtar (2018), many aged people are satisfied with the services of the institution and institution provides them shelter when their children leave them all alone. Paudel (2019) focused on the experiences of senior citizens of retired life. Older people have negative feelings such as emptiness, sadness, resignation, frustration, loneliness and regret because of being alone. They have limited activities to cope with ageing. They feel discouraged and helpless. Ranjitkar et. al. (2019) concluded that senior citizens suffered from multiple physical problems. Many of them have depression problems.

Abdi et. al. (2019) highlighted the challenges of aged people. Older people living with chronic conditions need care for their physical and psychological health, social life, as well as the environment in which they live and interact. Jalaraddi (2020) found the problems and negative attitude of old age people towards life. All these affects life of old age people and created a negative attitude towards life. Aly et. al. (2021) concluded that there was significant difference between elderly people residency and the types of health care challenges. There was also a highly significant difference between the level of satisfaction among elderly people and the types of healthcare challenges they faced. Toring et. al. (2021) assessed the health conditions of the senior citizen's in Cebu City. They found that senior citizens are a part of the society and many of them are in pathetic conditions. Mishra (2021) found that the older population has grown significantly due to the growth of life expectancy in recent years and low fertility rate. These problems intensified in society due to socio-economic changes that was caused by urbanisation, industrialisation and disintegration of the joint family system.

Akbar (2021) found that senior citizens has multiple challenges. They have psychological, physical, lack of facilities, and health challenges in an old age. There is a need to manage the problems in time that may support their later life. Nagaraju (2021) concluded that families and communities may be encouraged to support the senior citizens living with them through counselling and local self-governance. Bhargava (2022) examined the financial condition of the elders and the challenges faced by them. They feel loneliness and isolation. Zaidi et. al. (2023) explained needs for rehabilitation of elderly population of India. Elderly people residing in rural regions are more vulnerable to health facilities then the urban areas. Maresova (2023) concluded that physical, psychosocial, and technological determinants can often be perceived as the cause or motivation for mobility. There are many policies of government for socio-economic and legal empowerment of the senior citizens. Dana et. al. (2023) in their report argues that the Ministry of Social Welfare should recognise the well-being of the elderly population. Singh et. al. (2024) suggests senior citizens living with family members are happier than living alone in an old age home. Senior citizens essentially require support with human touch.

From the above analysis it concluded that senior citizens are facing multiple challenges in society. Loneliness, financial and health issues are the major concerns for them. Majority of reviews deal with the conditions and challenges before senior citizens. Few reviews are concerned about the crime against senior citizens in urban areas. Therefore, we have chosen the issue for our study purpose.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the paper are: (a) to study the trend of crime against senior citizens in metropolitan cities in India, and (b) to identify various challenges before the senior citizens in India, and policies of the Government for mitigating such challenges.

## METHODS AND MATERIALS

This study is descriptive in design. Secondary data for the study has been collected from the Crime in India Reports, published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. To reveal crime against senior citizens in metropolitan cities in India in general and challenges perspectives in particular, descriptive analysis, content text analysis, and tabulation have been performed. Tabulation of information in the article is based on Crime in India, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 reports, published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India (<https://www.ncrb.gov.in>).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Crimes against the senior citizens have been on the rise in India over the years. The number of crimes against the senior citizens has decreasing trend during 2019-2022. The most common form of abuse in senior citizens are verbal abuse, neglect, emotional abuse, financial abuse, and physical abuse. Family members are now the worst perpetrators of elder abuse. Theft, burglary and fraud are the most common crimes against senior citizens. Older people in the long-term may be abused by staff or cheated out of their property. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 has provisions for food, clothing, shelter, medical care, health care, entertainment etc. for senior citizens. It is legally obligated to provide financial support, healthcare services, and safeguards the property rights of senior citizens.

**Table 1: Crime against Senior Citizen (60 Years & Above) in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	State	2019	2020	2021	2022	Charge sheeting Rate
Patna	Bihar	0	0	0	0	-
Delhi City	Delhi	1076	906	1166	1313	34.6
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	794	709	244	238	87.7
Surat	Gujrat	232	69	66	33	97.0
Bengaluru	Karnataka	209	210	237	458	64.2
Kochi	Kerala	11	67	28	74	93.9
Kozhikode	Kerala	27	113	53	52	71.2
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	100	95	124	207	97.4
Mumbai	Maharashtra	1231	844	987	572	45.9
Nagpur	Maharashtra	106	147	250	167	73.9
Pune	Maharashtra	224	123	150	69	70.0
Jaipur	Rajasthan	24	157	123	83	30.8
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	552	321	423	391	94.5
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	66	32	45	6	100.0
Hyderabad	Telangana	193	170	314	331	66.7
Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	-
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	-
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	8	46	52	0	-
Kolkata	West Bengal	14	20	2	2	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4867</b>	<b>4029</b>	<b>4264</b>	<b>3996</b>	<b>55.1</b>

Source: Crime in India Reports, published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India, Volume II, p.507, National Crime Records Bureau, Govt. of India.

Table 1 discussed the crime against senior citizens (60 years & above) in metropolitan cities. It has found that crime against senior citizens are comparatively higher in Delhi and Mumbai, then the other metropolitan cities. On the other hand, there are low incidences in Coimbatore, Surat, Kozhikode, Kochi, and Pune. There are no incidences of crimes in Patna, Ghaziabad, Kanpur and Lucknow. Coimbatore has highest charge sheeting rate for crime against senior citizens followed by Chennai, Indore, Kochi and Ahmedabad. On the other hand, lowest charge sheeting rate for crime against senior citizens are registered in Jaipur, preceded by Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad. The average charge sheeting rate for crime against senior citizens in metropolitan cities is 55.1.

**Table 2: Incidences of Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder and Attempt to Commit Murder Crime against Senior Citizen in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	Murder*				Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder ^				Attempt to Commit Murder#			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Delhi City	22	16	7	11	0	1	2	3	7	0	1	3
Ahmedabad	8	13	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2
Surat	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Bengaluru	17	13	10	7	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	3
Kochi	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kozhikode	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1
Indore	6	3	4	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	1
Mumbai	5	4	12	8	0	2	0	0	3	3	2	4
Nagpur	3	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Pune	7	5	2	7	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2
Jaipur	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chennai	11	15	15	10	1	2	1	0	8	8	8	7
Coimbatore	6	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hyderabad	2	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	9	7	0	7
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kolkata	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	90	98	79	66	3	8	6	7	38	35	22	32

Source: Composed by author from Crime in India- 2019 (p.480), 2020 (p.480), 2021 (p.508), 2022 (p.508) reports, Volume II, Published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Note: \*Sec.302 IPC, ^ Sec. 304 IPC, # Sec.307 IPC.

Table 2 depicted murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and attempt to commit murder against senior citizen in metropolitan cities. It has found that incidences of murder crime against senior citizen are higher in Chennai, Bengaluru, Delhi City, Pune, and Mumbai. There are also incidents of murder of senior citizens in Kolkata, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Jaipur, Nagpur, Indore, Kozhikode, Kochi, and Surat. Ghaziabad, Kanpur and Patna city do not have any such incidence against senior citizens. There were 66 incidents in murder of senior citizens in 2019, and 98 incidents in 2021 and 90 incidents in 2022. There are incidences of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder in Delhi, Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, and Hyderabad. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bengaluru, Nagpur, Jaipur, Coimbatore, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Kolkata. There are more incidents of attempted murder crime in Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai, and Bengaluru. Cities like, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore, Nagpur, Pune, Jaipur, Coimbatore, and Lucknow also incidences of such crime. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Ghaziabad and Kolkata during the 2019-2022.

**Table 3: Incidences of Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide, Simple Hurt and Grievous Hurt Crime against Senior Citizen in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide*				Simple Hurt^				Grievous Hurt#			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	9	6	5	6	57	51	37	36	7	9	6	10
Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	33	21	38	40	12	11	16	9
Surat	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	5	1	4	5	3
Bengaluru	0	0	0	0	70	23	31	28	1	2	2	2
Kochi	5	1	0	0	19	11	3	0	2	2	1	1
Kozhikode	2	0	2	1	23	14	14	10	2	3	1	0
Indore	0	0	1	0	149	90	71	67	8	3	5	3
Mumbai	0	0	0	0	60	45	35	53	24	27	21	22
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	7	21	8	7	3	10	2	4
Pune	0	0	0	0	6	3	5	10	1	1	3	3
Jaipur	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chennai	0	0	0	0	118	136	64	90	4	6	4	3
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	17	0	0	0	2
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	48	53	42	34	5	2	3	5
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Lucknow	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	16	7	8	8	594	480	354	394	70	80	69	73

Source: Composed by author from Crime in India- 2019 (p.481), 2020 (p.481), 2021 (p.509), 2022 (p.509) reports, Volume II, Published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Note: \*Sec.308 IPC, ^Sec.323 & 324 IPC, # Sec.325,326,326A & 326B IPC.

Table 3 represented attempts to commit culpable homicide, simple hurt and grievous hurt crimes against senior citizens in metropolitan cities. It has found that Delhi has relatively higher incidences of attempt to commit culpable homicide then the other cities. Such crime is also reported in Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore, and Lucknow. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Jaipur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Kanpur, and Kolkata. There are more incidents of simple hurt crime against senior citizens in Indore, Chennai, Kozhikode, Mumbai, Kochi, Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Ahmedabad. There are less incidences of such crime in Surat, Nagpur, Pune, Jaipur, and Coimbatore. There is no report of such incidence in Kolkata, Patna, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Kolkata. There are more incidences of grievous hurt of senior citizens in Ahmedabad, and Mumbai. There is also incidence of such crime in Delhi, Surat, Bengaluru, Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore, Nagpur, Pune, Chennai, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, and Kolkata. There is no incidence of such crime in Lucknow, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Jaipur, and Patna.

**Table 4: Incidences of Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, Kidnapping and Abduction, and Rape Crime against Senior Citizen in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty*				Kidnapping and Abduction^				Rape #			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	14	18	8	8	1	1	1	3	5	1	4	1
Ahmedabad	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Surat	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	16	3	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
Kochi	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kozhikode	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Indore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	11	7	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pune	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chennai	0	4	2	0	2	5	0	3	0	1	0	1
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	2	1	0	0
TOTAL	43	37	27	25	8	13	4	8	9	5	4	6

Source: Composed by author from Crime in India- 2019 (p.482), 2020 (p.482), 2021 (p.510), 2022 (p.510) reports, Volume II, Published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Note: \* Sec.354 IPC, ^Sec.363,364,364A,365, 367 & 368 IPC, #Sec.376 IPC.

Table 4 discussed the incidence of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty against senior citizen's in metropolitan cities in India. It has found that Delhi, Bengaluru, and Mumbai have the higher incidences of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty against senior citizen's. Such crime is also reported in Chennai, Jaipur, Pune, Nagpur, Indore, and Lucknow. There is no incidence of such crime in Kolkata, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, and Patna. There are incidences of kidnapping and abduction in Delhi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bengaluru, Indore, Nagpur, Kozhikode, Mumbai, Pune, and Chennai. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Kochi, Jaipur, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, and Lucknow. There are incidences of rape against senior citizen's in Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Kochi, Kozhikode, Nagpur, Chennai, and Kolkata. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Surat, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, and Lucknow.



**Table 5: Incidences of Theft, Extortion and Robbery Crime against Senior Citizen in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	Theft*				Extortion^				Robbery#			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	627	659	405	557	10	4	1	5	35	28	31	40
Ahmedabad	37	54	140	173	4	3	1	2	10	8	6	23
Surat	0	19	38	79	2	0	1	0	2	2	3	7
Bengaluru	66	35	23	36	2	1	1	3	39	36	28	41
Kochi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	5	0
Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	4	3
Indore	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	4	3	4
Mumbai	149	181	176	287	6	9	6	10	33	33	29	39
Nagpur	37	67	34	29	2	2	3	0	17	6	4	5
Pune	15	39	38	57	0	4	1	1	8	16	7	21
Jaipur	1	0	6	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Chennai	32	55	62	217	3	12	0	6	43	42	58	86
Coimbatore	0	10	7	25	0	0	0	1	0	9	11	10
Hyderabad	92	82	6	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1056</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1482</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>280</b>

Source: Composed by author from Crime in India- 2019 (p.483), 2020 (p.483), 2021 (p.511), 2022 (p.511) reports, Volume II, Published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Note: \*Sec.379 IPC, ^Sec.384, 385 – 389 IPC, #Sec. 392 to 394, 397 & 398 IPC.

Table 5 depicted the incidences of theft, extortion and robbery crime against senior citizens in metropolitan cities in India. It has found that there are more incidences of theft in Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Nagpur, Bengaluru, and Ahmedabad. There are also incidences of theft against senior citizens in Surat, Kochi, Pune, Jaipur, Coimbatore, and Lucknow. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Kozhikode, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, and Kolkata. There are incidents of extortion of senior citizens in Delhi, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bengaluru, Indore, Nagpur, Pune, and Hyderabad. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Kochi, Kozhikode, Jaipur, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Ghaziabad. There is more incidence of robbery in Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Mumbai, and Chennai. There are also incidents of such crime in Kolkata, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Pune, Nagpur, Indore, Kozhikode, Kochi and Surat. There is no incidence of such crime in Kanpur, Ghaziabad, and Patna.

**Table 6: Dacoity and Dacoity with Murder Crime against Senior Citizen in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	Dacoity (Total)				A) Dacoity^				B) Dacoity with Murder #			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ahmedabad	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Surat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kochi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Indore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pune	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chennai	0	4	2	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	8	5	9	5	7	5	9	0	1	0	0

Source: Source: Composed by author from Crime in India- 2019 (p.484), 2020 (p.492), 2021 (p.512), 2022 (p.512) reports, Volume II, Published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Note: ^ Sec.395, 397, 398 IPC. #Sec.396 IPC.

Table 6 discussed the Dacoity and Dacoity with Murder crime against senior citizens in Metropolitan Cities. It has found that there are incidents of Dacoity against senior citizens in Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Kozhikode, Nagpur, Pune, Chennai, and Coimbatore. There is no incident of such crime against senior citizens in Kolkata, Lucknow, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Indore, Surat, and Patna. Only Nagpur city has the incidence of Dacoity with murder or crime against senior citizens.

**Table 7: Criminal Trespass and Forgery, Cheating & Fraud Crime against Senior Citizen in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	Criminal Trespass*				Forgery, Cheating & Fraud							
					Forgery, Cheating & Fraud (Total)				Fraud#			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	15	7	5	2	184	153	108	119	42	8	28	12
Ahmedabad	4	2	5	9	39	39	93	100	0	0	7	0
Surat	0	1	1	1	25	22	13	34	0	0	0	0
Bengaluru	19	5	11	13	174	90	52	60	12	9	3	6
Kochi	1	0	0	0	22	5	47	8	0	0	0	0
Kozhikode	1	6	1	1	5	21	83	1	1	8	35	0
Indore	5	10	4	8	10	4	1	7	1	3	0	2
Mumbai	5	3	3	1	187	434	388	488	45	38	22	46
Nagpur	2	9	3	0	55	44	34	11	5	1	1	1
Pune	2	1	2	3	18	30	27	63	3	2	7	16
Jaipur	0	0	0	0	16	32	44	0	14	21	27	0
Chennai	14	0	9	8	123	133	79	97	15	6	16	23
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	6	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	52	42	36	40	98	97	67	92	0	0	0	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	5	5	1	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0
Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	120	91	85	87	956	1124	1063	1100	138	96	146	106

Source: Composed by author from Crime in India- 2019 (p.485), 2020 (p.493), 2021 (p.513), 2022 (p.513) reports, Volume II, Published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Note: \*Sec.447 to 452 IPC. #Sec.420 r/w Sec.465,468-471 IPC.

Table 7 discussed the criminal trespass and forgery, cheating & fraud crime against senior citizens in metropolitan cities in India. It has found that there are more incidences of criminal trespass in Hyderabad, Indore, Chennai, Bengaluru, and Delhi. There are also incidents of such crime in Ahmedabad, Surat, Kochi, Kozhikode, Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, and Lucknow. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Jaipur, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, and Kolkata. There are more incidences of forgery, cheating & fraud in Ahmedabad, Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Nagpur. There are also incidents of such crime in Surat, Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore, Pune, Jaipur, Coimbatore, and Kolkata. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Ghaziabad, and Kanpur.

**Table 8: Forgery, Cheating & Fraud and Criminal Intimidation Crime against Senior Citizen in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud								Criminal Intimidation#			
	Cheating*				Forgery ^							
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	136	144	80	105	6	1	0	2	0	1	0	2



Ahmedabad	29	28	86	94	10	11	0	6	69	78	157	120
Surat	20	13	13	34	5	9	0	0	0	4	1	0
Bengaluru	158	79	49	52	4	2	0	2	12	6	12	5
Kochi	22	5	47	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kozhikode	4	13	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indore	9	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Mumbai	120	376	352	406	22	20	14	38	3	3	2	5
Nagpur	48	41	28	10	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
Pune	15	27	20	46	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Jaipur	2	11	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Chennai	74	91	39	72	34	36	24	2	13	0	0	8
Coimbatore	0	11	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyderabad	86	78	58	72	12	19	9	20	3	3	1	0
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	0
Kolkata	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	723	932	865	925	95	101	52	71	104	108	181	143

Source: Composed by author from Crime in India- 2019 (p.486), 2020 (p.494), 2021 (p.514), 2022 (p.514) reports, Volume II, Published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India. Note: \*Sec.420 IPC. ^Sec.467, 468, 469, 471 & 474 IPC. #Sec.506 IPC.

Table 8 depicted the incidences of forgery, cheating & fraud and criminal intimidation crime against senior citizens in metropolitan cities in India. It has found that there are more incidences of cheating cases in Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Hyderabad, and Chennai. Such crime is also reported in Surat, Lucknow, Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore, Pune, Jaipur, Coimbatore, and Kolkata. There is no incidence of such crime in Patna, Ghaziabad and Kanpur. There are more incidences of forgery cases in Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad. There is also incidence of such crime in Delhi, Surat, Nagpur, and Pune. There is no report of such crime in Patna, Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Ghaziabad. There are more incidences of criminal intimidation in Ahmedabad and Bengaluru. There are also incidents of such crime in Delhi, Surat, Kochi, Indore, Mumbai, Pune, Jaipur, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Lucknow. There is no report of such crime in Patna, Kozhikode, Nagpur, Pune, Coimbatore, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, and Kolkata.

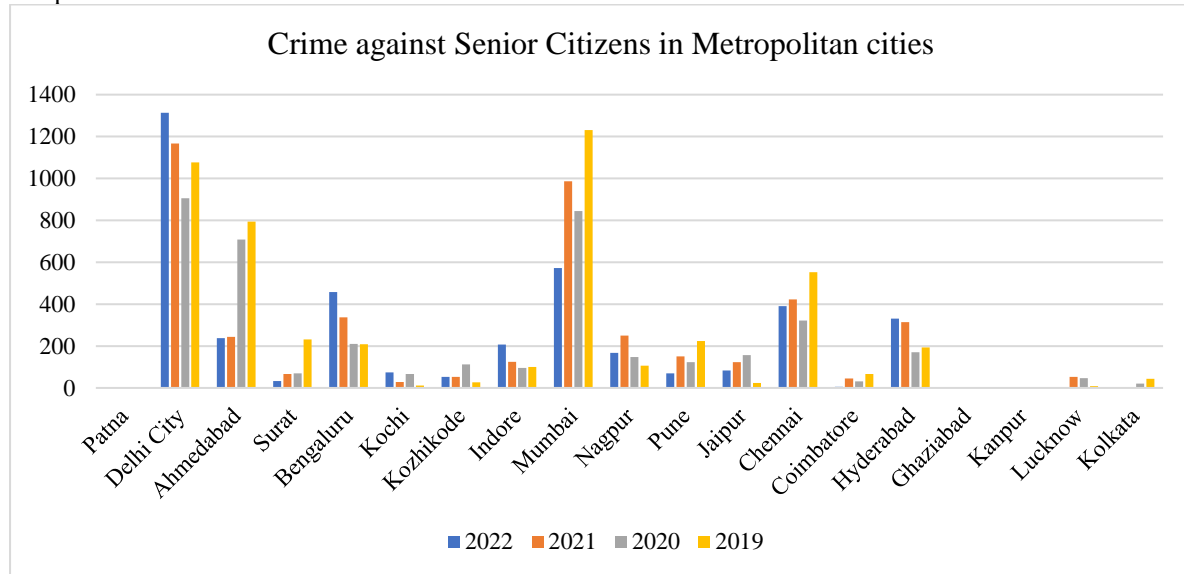
**Table 9: Total Crime against Senior Citizen in Metropolitan Cities in India**

City	Other IPC Crimes				Total Crimes against Senior Citizen			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Patna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi City	319	211	285	270	1313	1166	906	1076
Ahmedabad	19	10	241	309	238	244	709	794
Surat	0	0	2	101	33	66	69	232
Bengaluru	34	14	32	6	458	337	210	209
Kochi	7	1	6	0	74	28	67	11
Kozhikode	7	3	6	2	52	53	113	27
Indore	22	8	0	5	207	124	95	100
Mumbai	85	235	163	307	572	987	844	1231
Nagpur	39	77	54	44	167	250	147	106
Pune	11	51	37	48	69	150	123	224
Jaipur	61	90	105	5	83	123	157	24
Chennai	19	0	17	14	391	423	321	552
Coimbatore	0	0	0	0	6	45	32	66
Hyderabad	19	23	11	12	331	314	170	193
Ghaziabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lucknow	0	7	11	0	0	52	46	8
Kolkata	0	0	0	17	2	2	20	44
TOTAL	642	730	970	1140	3996	4264	4029	4897

Source: Composed by author from Crime in India- 2019 (p.487), 2020 (p.495), 2021 (p.515), 2022 (p.515) reports, Volume II, Published by National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India.



Table 9 discussed the other IPC crimes and total crimes against senior citizens in metropolitan cities in India. It has found that there are more incidents of other IPC crimes in Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chennai and Bengaluru. There are also incidents of such crimes in Kochi, Kozhikode, Indore, and Lucknow. There is no reported incidence of such crime in Patna, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, and Coimbatore. There is more crime against senior citizens reported in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Bengaluru. There are also reported crimes against senior citizen's in Ahmedabad, Indore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Coimbatore, Lucknow, and Kolkata, but comparatively low. There is no crime against senior citizens reported in Patna, Ghaziabad and Kanpur.



Financial insecurity is a major concern for many Indian senior citizens. In many cases, lack of adequate retirement planning, and less personal savings leaves them financially dependent on family members. Health-related issues are common among them, with many diseases including diabetes, arthritis, and heart disease. Access to affordable, quality healthcare continues to be a challenge, especially for people living in rural areas. High costs of medicines and treatments will further deteriorate their lives. There is a need for improved healthcare policies to provide better insurance and access to the senior citizens. Loneliness is a significant problem affecting the mental health of them. The joint family structure is rapidly being replaced by the nuclear family and the elderly are often forced to separate from family. This separation can lead to loneliness that harms the body and mind. Community centers and social groups are important in providing the necessary relationships and support to reduce such mental stress. Many senior citizens are facing housing shortages. Number of old age homes is increasing. This is a social problem. Proper planning needs to be done in the city to solve this problem. The state and civil society organizations will have important role. These projects will enhance their participation in society. The Ministry of Social Justice has implemented Acts to empower Indian authorities to provide care and better health to parents and elderly persons. The Act protects the rights of the aged people and ensures their dignity and health. It provides a framework for financial security, health and housing security. There are many rules and schemes in India that provide benefits to senior citizens, including Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Pension Scheme, tax and housing complex.

## CONCLUSION

There are more incidences of crime against senior citizens in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Bengaluru. But considering the population of those metropolitan cities, ratio of crimes is low. There are comparatively low incidences of crimes against senior citizen's in Ahmedabad, Indore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Coimbatore, Lucknow, and Kolkata. There are no incidences of such crimes against senior citizens in Patna, Ghaziabad and Kanpur during 2019-2022. Incidences of murder against senior citizen are higher in Chennai, Bengaluru, Delhi City, Pune, and Mumbai. There are more incidences of grievous hurt against senior citizens in Ahmedabad, and Mumbai. Delhi, Bengaluru, and Mumbai have the higher incidences of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty against senior citizen's. Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Nagpur, Bengaluru, and Ahmedabad. has more incidences of theft. There are more incidences of criminal trespass in Hyderabad, Indore, Chennai, Bengaluru, and Delhi. Incidences of cheating cases are more reported in Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Hyderabad, and Chennai. There are more incidences of forgery cases in Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad. Incidences of criminal intimidation are higher against senior citizen in Ahmedabad and Bengaluru.



Senior citizens are facing many problems, for example loneliness, health and economic problems. Many senior citizens have depression in their life that increases distress in old age. Development of institutions is required that provide quality service in terms of treatment and psychosocial conditions. Families and communities may be encouraged to support the senior citizens living with them through counselling, cooperation, and local self-governance. Chronic and degenerative diseases are identified among senior citizens in many places. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implemented projects for better infrastructure, including specialised services like geriatric care units for the senior citizens. Government implemented policies such as tax and housing advantages, health schemes, for empowerment of senior citizens. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was implemented for empowerment of the senior citizens in India.

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