

The Study of Crime Against for aged Person State of Uttarakhnad in India: A Brief View

Divya Goswami¹, Dr. Abhimanyu kumar²

¹Researcher, Sociology, Govt. P.G. College, Ranikhet, Almora

²Head of Department Sociology, Govt. P.G. College, Ranikhet, Almora

*Corresponding author

Dr. Abhimanyu Kumar, Head of Department Sociology, Govt. P.G. College, Ranikhet, Almora

Submitted: 23 Jun 2022; Accepted: 05 Jul 2022; Published: 20 Sep 2022

Citation: Divya Goswami, Dr. Abhimanyu kumar (2022). The Study of Crime Against for aged Person State of Uttarakhnad in India: A Brief View. In J Fore Res, 3(2), 126-128.

Background

This paper is related to primary and secondary data collected from Almora district, Uttarakhand. Misconduct, delinquency and criminality are some of the terms which we frequently see in the newspapers, televisions and other media sources against aged person. Despite all the development around, old person are still victims of horrendous crimes across the world. In India the rate of such crimes are increasing day by day. The methodology used in this research paper is of descriptive and exploratory types. The objective of this paper is conducted through To collect information on the reasons for the separate and lonely life of the aged person. Data was collected from primary sources (based on Questioner, interviews interactions and observations).

Keywords: Aged Person, misconduct, newspaper, and criminality

Introduction

The number of older persons in population of India is expected to increase more than double from 71 million in 2001 to 173 million by 2026. Normally, males out-number females in total population. But among population of elderly, the reverse is true. Population of metros is large. They have huge floating population. A large fraction of their population resides in ramshackle housing (slums) that surrounds high-rise prosperous clusters. These factors promote violence and crime. As per the data, 906 such crimes against elderly persons were recorded last year, of which 405 cases were of theft, 108 cases of forgery, cheating and fraud, 37 cases of simple injury, eight cases of assault on women to outrage their modesty, seven cases of murder, and five cases of criminal trespass. "Aging is the process of growing older, a process that includes physical changes and, sometimes, mental changes. "The aged" refers to elderly people, those who have reached an advanced age". The concept of aging and the aged has changed, as record numbers of people around the world are living longer, a trend expected to continue throughout the twenty-first century and beyond.

The word "elderly" used to refer to an older person, generally someone age 65 or older. At the beginning of the twentieth century, 65 was considered an advanced age. The life expectancy for a baby born in 1900 was 51 years for a girl and 48 years for a boy. That year, approximately one in 25 Americans was over 65.

The study was conducted by Help Age India, 2011 in twelve major cities to reveal about the type of abuse which states that around 60% verbally abuse, 48% physically abuse, 37% emotionally abuse, 35% financially abuse and 20% of them feel self-neglect in the family as well as in society, while some studies suggested the severe effects of such abuse like isolation and neglect, lack of social support, loss of dignity and respect, insecurity; still not marked as abuse (Shubha Soneji, 2011). While 50% of elder experienced abuse surveys conducted by Help Age India, 2014. The National Crime Records Bureau, 2010 stated that around 3,833 cases of crime against the elderly reported from 2001 to 2010 in which about 84.77% reported for murder and 15.22% for molestation, ill-treatment, and abduction. Today the cases reported a crime against the elderly is increasing across the globe. Moreover, the Group for Economic & Social Studies, 2009 surveyed metropolitan cities to report the type of crime committed against the elderly. Many studies reported the types of crime to be like burglary, harassment, torture, kidnapping, cheating, economic crime, murder, theft; also with this increases of crime the fear of crime among elderly can be easily visible (Help Age India, A report on Elder Abuse and Crime in India, 2011)⁴. Although there are little comprehensive research and lack of published data on the elder abuse (Desai K.G. et al., 1993; Indira Jai Prakash, 2001; Sujatha, 2007), some recent studies have focused on the elder abuse on their human rights violations, restlessness, critical conditions and other related crisis in family, community and institution settings. As this is a known

fact that elder abuse prevailing in society but it remains the tip of the iceberg. It is hard to identifying the form of abuse because most of them are inter-connected (Gita Shah et al., 1995). So, a critical appraisal of the available studies is much needed to find out the gap.

Objectives under study

1. To study socio-economic status of old aged person.
2. To collect information on the reasons for the separate and lonely life of the aged person.

3. The study crime for against old age person by people

Research Methodology

Data was collected from primary sources (based on questionnaires, interviews interactions and observations) as well as secondary sources. Statistics relating to crime are obtained from the state of Uttara hand, District of Dheradoon. The 50 respondent randomly selected in districts Dheradoon.

Table 1: Family wise Distribution of Respondents Related to old age person

Family	Number of Hindu Respondents(25)		Number of Muslims Respondents(25)		Total	
Nuclear	17	68%	13	52%	30	60%
Joint	8	32%	12	48%	20	40%
Total	25		25		50	

This table has been divided the family respondents into the two-part nuclear family as well as joint family, Hindu respondent's as well Muslim respondents. The number of nuclear families related to the Hindu is 17 (68%) but it is 13 (52%), in case of Muslim respondents leading to its total value as well as 25(50%)

at the another hand the number of Hindu respondent in case of joint family is 8 (32%) while it is 12 (48%), in case of Muslim respondents leading to 25(50), the total value of both is same either in a column or in a row but the number as well as related with Muslim respondents is more than joint family.

Table 2: Living status of Respondents Related to old age person

Living status	Number of Hindu Respondents(25)		Number of Muslims Respondents(25)		Total	
With family	15	60%	19	76%	34	68%
Spouse	02	8%	---	--	02	4%
Alone	05	20%	---	--	05	10%
Relatives	03	12%	06	24%	09	18%
Total	25		25		50	

The table shows that living status of 60% Hindu respondent living with family, 8% living spouse, 20% alone and 12% respondent living with relatives. When 76% Muslims respondent living with family and 24% respondent living with relative, therefore Muslim respondent highly percentage living with family.

The collect information on the reasons for the separate and lonely life of the aged person

Disability, Living alone, Limited finances, impaired mobility, No family close, never having married, Transportation challenges, divorced, separated or widowed.

Table 3: Crime for against old age person by people

Crimes of violence	Relatives	Family	Spouse	Others
Under 65 & 65 older	12%	60%	8%	20%
Robbery Under 65& 65 older	17%	35%	5%	43%
Total	29%	95%	13%	63%
Source: Primary data collected for field work				

Among the elderly, the victimization rates for assault and robbery are not significantly different. For the 65 age groups, however, assault rates are much higher than robbery rates almost 43%, against all aged persons under age 65.

Conclusion

They have huge floating population. A large fraction of their population resides in ramshackle housing (slums) that surrounds

high-rise prosperous clusters. A large number of elderly (12 percent) live alone. Their number is increasing day by day. They live alone for a variety of reasons including lack of support from children. These elderly present soft targets to criminals. The living status of 60% Hindu respondent living with family, 8% living spouse, 20% alone and 12% respondent living with relatives. When 76% Muslims respondent living with family and 24% respondent living with relative, therefore Muslim respondent highly percentage

living with family. The victimization rates for assault and robbery are not significantly different

References

1. Bennett, D. Schneider, J (2012) "Overview and finding from the Rush Memory and Aging Project", *Current Alzheimer Research*, 9(6), 646-663.
2. Williams, K.R. & Flewelling, R (1989) "The social production of criminal homicide": A comparative study of disaggregate so rates in American cities," *American Sociological Review*, 53:421-431
3. Rafi, S., & Saif, S. (2020) "Dissociative phenomenology", stressful life events and subjective mental health among young adults in Haryana, India. *Journal of Psychosocial Wellbeing*, 1(2), 35-44.
4. Anku Moni Saikia, N. M. (2015) "Prevalence and Risk Factors of Abuse among Community", *Dwelling Elderly of Guwahati City, Assam. Indian Journal of Community Medicine*, 40(4): 279–281.
5. Ashraf, A. (2005) "Legal protection for women in old age". *Social Welfare*, Vol. 52, 7-9.
6. Gita Shah et al., R. V. (1995) "Elder Abuse in India". *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 6(3-4), 101-118.
7. Ran jay Verdean. (2018) "Elder Abuse and Elder Victimization": A Sociological Analysis. Cambridge University Press, 99-113.

Copyright: ©2022 Dr. Abhimanyu Kumar. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.