



SOCIO-LEGAL CONTOURS OF AGEING AND GERONTOLOGY: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

APRIL | 20-21ST | 2024

Organised By

FACULTY OF LAW
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

<u>ABOUT JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA</u>

More than a century ago, germinating from the idea of a national university, Jamia Millia Islamia was established in the year 1920. The genesis of Jamia can be found in its founders' desire to express solidarity towards Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi's clarion call for the boycott of colonial products, including education meant to serve the interests of the colonial rulers. The underlying principle was to develop and implement a new educational system called the 'Nai Taleem', a pedagogical experiment aimed at fostering a bridge between modernity and tradition, through university education. This model of education was to remain committed to the larger goals of social conscience, fraternity, and nation building. With its rich and endearing legacy, Jamia has outperformed all national and international rankings. In the second cycle of NAAC assessment in 2021, Jamia received the coveted A++ grade. The University has retained 3rd position in the 'Universities Category' in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) India Rankings 2023 for the second consecutive year. In international rankings, JMI achieved a major milestone by securing a position among the top 10 institutions in India in the Times Higher Education, The Asia University Rankings-2023. With 11 faculties of learning, 44 teaching and research departments, over 30 centres of research and teaching, offering 190 courses to over 20,000 students, JMI today attracts the brightest young minds from all over the country and globally. The university with its 800 faculty members provides an extraordinary blend of high-quality intellectual training and mentorship, on the one hand, and an inclusive and engaging learning environment, on the other, to help students realize their potential.

ABOUT THE FACULTY OF LAW JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

The Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia was established in 1989. At the outset a three-year LL.B. programme was introduced. The Faculty has made significant progress in the past three decades by restructuring its courses and syllabuses and developing new courses. In 2002 the faculty has introduced a five-year integrated B.A.LL.B. (Hons) Programme to the three-year LL.B. Course; a two-year Post-graduate Programme (LL.M.) in three specialized streams of Personal Laws, Corporate Laws and Criminal Laws and a Ph.D. programme. With a range of legal aid programmes on the agenda, the Faculty of Law established a Legal Services Clinic as well. Students are regularly engaged in Moot Courts and various other programme offered by the Faculty of Law. Our alumni have achieved success in different horizons of law professions, including legal practice, judicial service, public service, academics, social work, and research. The contributions they make to nation building are significant. The faculty students participate in a variety of internships with lawyers, law firms, and non-profit organizations during the winter and summer breaks. NIRF Ranking continues to recognize the Faculty of Law's success; in 2023, it was ranked 5th. Throughout the Faculty of Law's history, our graduates have made great strides in various legal professions and are helping to advance the nation.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

In India, the elderly population is growing rapidly. With an incremental growth in the number of people older than 60 and India's normal life expectancy which is expected to rise to 73.3 years it is expected that by 2050 it will account to a substantial 19% of the total population. There are biological, psychological, and social factors that make the elderly more vulnerable. Ageing predisposes the older persons to weakness, infirmity, and dependency, making them different from the rest of the population. While improved life expectancy and evolved healthcare have proved to be a boon for humanity at large, as a by-product it has exposed the elderly population to several concerns in the wake of the addressing vacuum in their specific necessities. Companionship problems, mental health issues, and financial exclusion are among the challenges they face. It becomes paramount that elderly issues and challenges must be addressed and attempt is made to provide them necessary help and holistic assistance. It is an essential prerequisite for ensuring a dignified life for the senior population.

The framers of the Constitution have inserted certain provisions in Part IV as the Directive Principles of State Policy and it places an obligation upon the State to provide opportunities and help to the elderly so that they can earn and live a respectful and dignified life. Article 41 of the Constitution provides that, "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." There are many other Directives that, though not expressly, but can be interpreted to address the interests of the elderly people. And the Government enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 to assist senior citizens with financial security, welfare, and protection.

Furthermore, although not explicitly stated as a Fundamental Right but the judiciary reads the rights of the elderly as a facet of Article 21 of the Constitution.

In India, the field of gerontology is gaining recognition as the population continues to age and ageing is a natural phenomenon. Efforts are being made to identify and strengthen existing policies and laws that protect and support elderly citizens. Additionally, caregivers and community involvement play crucial roles in ensuring the rejuvenation and rehabilitation of older adults, allowing them to lead fulfilling lives in their later years. The major challenge is to ensure that elderly citizens not only live longer but also live a dignified and productive life. In regards to an age-related issue that has historically been associated with a wide range of unmet needs; the use of a human-rights-based approach has marked a paradigm shift. This has been facilitated by an extremely valuable contribution from the international and national legal framework.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CONFERENCE

- To address impending issues concerning ageing and the subsequent vulnerabilities and to devise logical and holistic solutions for the problems faced by the elderly people in the legal, economic, and social spheres;
- To discuss and ponder over the specific hardships encountered by senior citizens in different domains of their lives.
- To identify the existing policies and laws intended to protect and support elderly citizens while exploring the existing gaps.
- To discuss the roles of caregivers and community to ensure rejuvenation and rehabilitation which they deserve after contributing immensely to society for all their lives.
- To study and suggest the best methods to exploit the productivity of this excellent human resource for the overall betterment of society.

THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

- Challenges faced by Senior Citizens in India
- Societal Reflection and Perception towards Ageing
- Gerontology and the Concept of Ageing
- Critical Aspects of Gerontology
- Gerontology and Human Rights
- Ageing and Workforce Challenges
- Ageing and health insurance
- Impact of Modernization and Globalization on Aged People and Loneliness
- Deterioration of the Values and Difficulty of Elderly People
- Ageing, Rehabilitation and Rejuvenation
- Financial Abuse, social aspects and Ageing
- Effectiveness of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
- Welfare Schemes and Policies for Elderly Citizens
- Social Security for Elderly People
- Legal Assistance and Speedy Disposal of Cases of Senior Citizens
- Physical Exploitation, Sexual and Mental Harassment of Senior Citizens
- Technological Advancement and Ageing
- Role of National and State Legal Service Authorities in Enhancing Access to Justice for Senior Citizens

WHO MAY PARTICIPATE

Articles from students, scholars, academicians, professionals pertaining to the field of law and legal research are invited to participate.

GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACT SUBMISSIONS

- An abstract should be of 300-500 words.
- The abstract must be in Times New Roman, Font Size-12 with 1" margin on all sides with 1.5 line spacing in MS Word file only.
- The abstract must also indicate the specific research issues and the Scheme of Presentation.
- The abstract must also have 3-5 key words.
- At the end of the abstract, the author should send his or her details (Name of the Author/Co Author if any, Name of the Institutions, Contact details)
- Maximum of one co-author is permitted.
- Intimation of acceptance or rejection of abstract will be subject to reviewing by the committee.
- In case of acceptance of the abstract the participants have to pay the registration fees of conference within the stipulated time.
- The abstract will be sent to the events.law@jmi.ac.in

GUIDELINES FOR FULL PAPER SUBMISSION

- Full paper submission must be strictly in MS Word format only. Submission made in any other format shall not be considered.
- The MS Word file must be named in the manner which is as follows:
- a) Name of the Author and Co-author (if any) followed by title of the work. (example: Author, co-author, if any- Title)
 - All submissions must be made in the English language only.
 - Paper should be original and unpublished work of the author(s) and any form of plagiarism is strictly prohibited.
 - Plagiarism criteria: 10 percent, excluding footnotes.
 - The word limit of the final full submitted paper should be from 4000 6000 words.
 - The author(s) must give a declaration of the originality of the work.
 - The UGC Anti-plagiarism guidelines shall be adhered.
 - Author(s) shall solely be responsible for the accuracy of statements, opinion and view presented in the paper.
 - Full paper must be accompanied by a Cover page which must include following details:
- a) Title of the Paper
- b) Name of the Author and Co-author (if any)
- c) Designation
- d) Affiliation
- e) Contact details of Author and Co-author (if any) (E-mail ID, Contact number etc.,).
 - Format for Main Body: All submissions must be in Times New Roman, Font Size 12, justified and with 1.5 line spacing, Paper size: A4 Sheet with margin of 1 inch.

• Full paper shall be submitted via email (email-id will be provided to those participants whose paper is accepted and will register themselves after paying the registration fee).

HEADINGS GUIDELINES

- Level 1 Heading: All Capital and Bold.
- Level 2 Sub Heading: First Letter Capital & Bold
- Level 3 Sub-Sub-Heading: First Letter Capital, Bold & Italic
- Level 4 Sub-Sub-Heading: Normal

IMPORTANT DATES

| Last date for submission of Abstracts | 25 th March, 2024 |
|--|------------------------------|
| Intimation of acceptance of Abstracts | 28 th March, 2024 |
| Last date for payment of Registration fees | 3 rd April, 2024 |
| Submission of Full Paper | 10 th April, 2024 |

MODE OF CONFERENCE

HYBRID MODE

REGISTRATION FEES:

- ·For Single Author: Rs. 1000/- For Co-Authors: Rs. 1500/- [Physical Mode]
- For Single Author: Rs.700/- For Co-Authors: Rs. 1000/- [Virtual Mode]

Note:

- a) Fees to be paid only after the intimation of acceptance of the abstract.
- b) All participants, including co-authors, must sent the details of payment to the events.law@jmi.ac.in
- c) There shall be "No refund of registration fees" at any stage of the conference.
- d) No certificate will be issued in absentia.

Bank Account Details for payment of Registration Fees

| Institute Name | Jamia Millia Islamia |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Beneficiary Name, Account Name | JMI-Seminar and Symposium |
| Name of the Bank | Indian Bank |
| Branch | Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi |
| Branch Code | 01622 |
| Saving Bank Account Number | 6767690486 |
| IFSC Code | IDIB000J029 |

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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Please Note:

- a) The organizers will not provide any accommodation or allowances to any participant in physical mode.
- b)In case of any ambiguity, final decision rests with the organizing team.

For any further communication,

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