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W.A.No.3178 of 2024

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

RESERVED ON : 21.03.2025

PRONOUNCED ON : 01.04.2025

CORAM

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE S.M.SUBRAMANIAM

AND

THE HONOURABLE MR.JUSTICE K.RAJASEKAR

**WA No. 3178 of 2024
and
CMP.No.24480 of 2024**

1. S.Rajan
No.18, Periya Palayathamman Koil
Street,
Maduma Nagar, Perambur,
Chennai – 600 011.

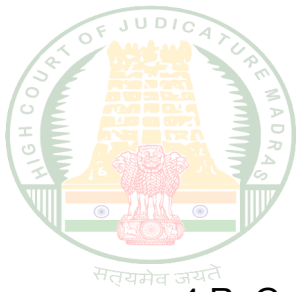
Appellant(s)

Vs

1. R. Srinivasan
S/o. K. Raju,
No.23/13, Madhavaram High road,
2nd Lane, Perambur,
Chennai – 600 011.

2.The District Collector
Office of the Chennai Collectorate,
Chennai – 600 001.

3.The District Revenue Officer
Office of Chennai Collectorate,
Chennai – 600 001.



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4.R. Geetha

D/o. Srinivasan, W/o. P. Rajakumar,
No.45, Baaba Nagar, 10th Street,
Villivakkam, Chennai – 600 049.

5.Sumathi Dcruz

D/o. Srinivasan,
W/o. John Dcruz,
No.15/20, Mathiazhagan Street,
Periyar Nagar, Vyasarpai,
Chennai – 600 039.

6.P. Rekha

D/o. Srinivasan,
W/o. Pallavarajan, No.18, Kaviam Street,
Sivam Nagar, Periya Kuppam,
Tiruvallur – 602 001.

7.S. Sathish Kumar

S/o. Srinivasan, Res. at No.7, Sri Ram
Nagar, First Street, Vyasarpadi, Chennai
- 039.

8.S. Mohanraj

S/o. Srinivasan, Res. at No.7, Sri Ram
Nagar, First Street, Vyasarpadi, Chennai
– 039.

(R4 to R8 are impleaded as per order
dated 25.06.2024 in WMP No.16585 of
2024 in WP No.9414 of 2024)

Respondent(s)

PRAYER

Writ Appeal filed under Clause 15 of Letters Patent to set aside the order
dated 14.08.2024 made in WP No.9414 of 2024.



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For Appellant(s): Mr.A. Palaniappan

For Respondent(s): Mr.S.Vasudevan

for Mr.V.Manisekaran for R1
Mr.Vadivelu Deenadayalan for

Additional Government Pleader R2&3

M/s. S. Lakshmi for R4-7

Mr.R.Singaravelan, Senior Counsel
for Mr.Arvindathithan for R8



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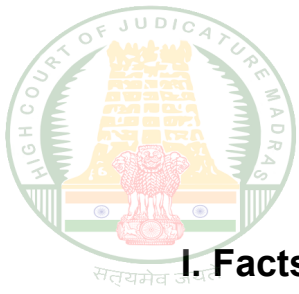
JUDGMENT

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S.M.SUBRAMANIAM J.

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I. Facts in Brief:

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Under assail is the order dated 14.08.2024 passed in W.P.No.9414 of 2024.

2. The 3rd respondent in the Writ Petition, Mr.S.Rajan, is the appellant before this Court. The 1st respondent/Mr.R.Srinivasan is the senior citizen, and the respondents 1, 4 to 8 are the sons and daughters of the 1st respondent. The marriage between the 1st respondent and S.Baby was solemnized, and out of their wedlock, three daughters and one son were born. Subsequently, he married one Shantha as his 2nd wife and gave birth to two sons. The senior citizen was engaged in a wholesale paper business, earned properties, educated all his children, and all of them are married. Out of the self-earned money, the senior citizen purchased several properties in his name, as well as in the names of his two wives.

3. The senior citizen settled three properties in favour of the appellant, Mr.S. Rajan, by executing three settlement deeds. On the date of execution, the appellant executed an undertaking affidavit and agreed to collect all the rents from the properties and handover the same to the senior citizen for his livelihood. However, the appellant refused to honour his commitment and not paid the rental income to the 1st respondent and his



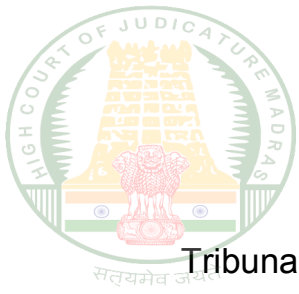
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wives, as per his promise and harassed the senior citizen both mentally and physically. Consequently, a complaint was instituted under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as Senior Citizens Act) .

(A). Complaint of Senior Citizen and Reply by Appellant:

4. The complaint given by the 1st respondent/senior citizen before the Revenue Divisional Officer, North Chennai is that, from and out of his business earnings, he purchased several properties. On account of old age, the senior citizen settled his properties in favour of his sons and daughters. As far as the appellant is concerned, he had settled three properties in Document No.841 of 2015, dated 09.03.2015, Document No.840 of 2015, dated 09.03.2015 and Document No.2273/2019, dated 12.07.2019. Apart from settling three properties, the senior citizen handed over his entire business to the appellant for the benefit of his future. However, after getting all the properties and business from the senior citizen, the senior citizen and his wife were driven out from their house. The rental income received were not paid to the senior citizen, as agreed by the appellant. Therefore, the senior citizen filed a complaint for annulling the settlement deeds.

5. The appellant, Mr.S.Rajan appeared before the Senior Citizens



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Tribunal and gave a statement. The appellant has taken a stand that the senior citizen is having sufficient income to maintain himself and his wife, and he is receiving rent from other properties. Therefore, the petition under the Senior Citizens Act is not maintainable. He states that he has paid substantial amount to redeem the mortgage of the property from the Indian Bank. At the time of marriage of one Sathish, son of the 2nd wife, he has given 10 lakhs. Additionally, he gave 10 lakhs for the construction of a temple. Since he has given substantial amounts to the senior citizen, he claims that he is not obligated to provide any further financial support. The Revenue Divisional Officer made a finding that the senior citizen has executed settlements in favour of his sons and daughters, but he filed a complaint only against the appellant, to cancel the three settlement deeds executed in his favour. Therefore, the complaint was rejected.

(B). Appeal filed before the Appellate Authority:

6. The senior citizen preferred an appeal before the District Collector and gave a statement before him. However, the District Collector confirmed the order passed by the Revenue Divisional Officer.

7. Challenging the orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer and the appellate authority/ the District Collector, the Writ Petition came to be



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instituted.

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(C). Writ Court's Findings:

8. The Writ Court with reference to the facts, considered whether the complaint is entertainable under Section 4 of the Senior Citizens Act. When a senior citizen executed his properties in favour of his sons and daughters, and filing a complaint against one son, whether it can be entertained or not is also an issue considered. The Writ Court further elaborately considered the scope of Section 23 of the Act. The Writ Court categorically found that the transferee or ownee shall not only provide basic amenities but also basic physical needs to the transferor under Section 23 of the Act. In the absence of taking care and maintaining the senior citizen, the settlement or gift deed would be deemed that the transfer was made under fraud, coercion, or undue influence, and the transferor would have the option of obtaining a declaration that such transfer was void.

9. The Writ Court held that love and affection being the consideration for settling the properties, the condition to maintain the senior citizen is an implied condition under Section 23(1) of the Act. The complaint was filed against the son, who agreed to give the rental income of the properties to the senior citizen. Thus, the complaint ought not to have been



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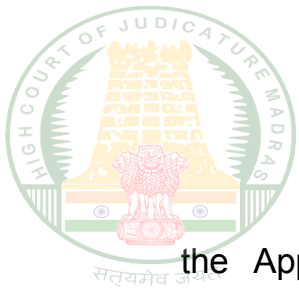
rejected by the competent authority and the Appellate Authority.

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10. The Writ Court considering the facts and circumstances and the scope and objectives of the Senior Citizens Act, set aside the orders passed by the Senior Citizens Tribunal and the Appellate Authority, and allowed the Writ Petition by annulling the settlement deeds executed by the Senior citizen in favour of the appellant. Therefore, the present Writ Appeal came to be instituted.

II. Arguments Made on Behalf of the Appellant:

11. The main contention of the appellant is that, the appellant has been providing funds to the Senior citizen. However, the Senior citizen has not placed all the facts before the competent Authority and the Writ Court. Despite the fact that the 1st respondent settled other properties in favour of other sons and daughters, the complaint has been lodged by the 1st respondent against appellant alone. Thus, the appellant has been singled out and therefore, the very proceedings under the Senior Citizens Act is abuse of process. The appellant has paid substantial amounts on various occasions to the 1st respondent, and these aspects were not considered by the Writ Court. The rental income was shared by the appellant with the 1st respondent. Therefore, the decision of the Revenue Divisional Officer and



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the Appellate Authority/District Collector is to be affirmed. When the appellant has sufficiently provided funds to the 1st respondent and the senior citizen is capable of maintaining himself and his wife, and receiving rent from other properties, the Maintenance Petition under the Senior Citizens Act itself is not entertainable.

12. The Senior Citizen handed over his business, which was running at loss. Thereafter, the appellant has built his business in a different field and earned money. Therefore, it is not as if the appellant earned money from the business handed over by the 1st respondent. The allegations set out in the Writ Petition by the Senior citizen are false, and the Writ Court has failed to appreciate the incorrectness of the statement made before the Court.

13. The Writ Court proceeded on the footing that the 1st respondent is residing in rental premises and struggling to meet his day-to-day expenses. However, the rental income for his maintenance is being paid by the appellant. The judgment relied on by the Writ Court is factually distinguishable. Therefore, the Writ order is liable to be set aside.

14. It is mainly contended that there is no express condition in the



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settlement deed. Therefore, the complaint for annulling the settlement deed under Section 23(1) of the Act is not maintainable. Section 23(1) of the Act specifically stipulates that the condition must be mentioned in the settlement deed. In the absence of any express condition, the complaint filed for canceling the settlement deeds is not entertainable.

III. Submissions Made on Behalf of the 8th Respondent:

15. Learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of the 8th respondent would mainly contend that when love and affection is lost in the family, and in the absence of any express condition in the settlement or gift deed, the complaint filed for annulling the settlement deeds are not entertainable. In the present case, on account of strained relationship between the appellant and the 1st respondent, the complaint was lodged under the Senior Citizens Act. The complaint itself is motivated. The complaint has been filed only against one son, while other sons and daughters, are also beneficiaries of settlement deeds. Thus the very complaint itself is untenable and the original authority and the appellate authority under the Act rightly rejected the complaint.

16. The Writ Court proceeded on the ground that love and affection being the consideration for executing the settlement deed, the condition to

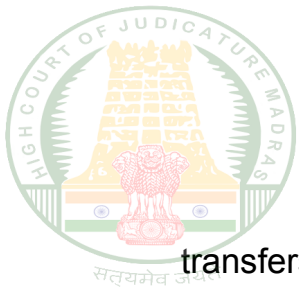


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maintain the senior citizen is implied and need not be explicitly stated in the document. Such a view taken is impracticable, since Section 23(1) of the Act expressly states that the condition must be stipulated in the document. Therefore, the interpretation of the Writ Court that the condition may be implied, deserves to be assailed.

17. It is contended that Section 23 of the Senior Citizens Act is an exception to the general law governing the transfer of property under the Transfer of Property Act. It contemplates that the transfer of property by senior citizen is void only in certain circumstances. Therefore, in the absence of any specific condition that basic amenities and basic physical needs are to be provided by the transferor to the transferee, the settlement deed cannot be annulled by invoking Section 23 of the Senior Citizens Act. Thus, two conditions stipulated under Section 23 is to be satisfied for securing the relief of declaration. However, in the present case, three settlement deeds were executed unconditionally. Therefore, the Writ Court has committed an error in annulling the settlement deeds. The scope of Section 23 cannot be expanded beyond the conditions stipulated under the provision.

18. Section 23 cannot be pressed into service to upset the genuine



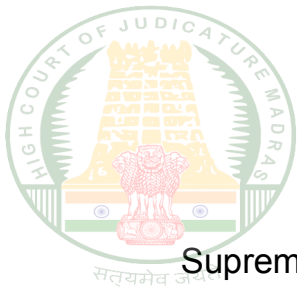
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transfers effected by the settlor after the limitation period of three years under the Limitation Act.

19. The applicability of the Limitation Act cannot be waived, since there is no specific bar for the application of Limitation Act. Thus, the property cannot be declared null and void beyond the period of three years. Principle of estoppel is to be applied in the present case and therefore, the complaint itself in the present case is not entertainable. The Writ Court has appreciated the facts which may not be correct, since the facts are disputed. Therefore, Section 23 of the Act cannot be interpreted to defeat the principle of approbate and reprobate, and allow the senior citizen to enjoy the fruit of transfer and deny the same to other parties. At the outset, the 8th respondent supported the case of the appellant herein.

IV. Submissions Made on Behalf of the 1st Respondent/Senior Citizen:

20. Learned counsel for the 1st respondent/senior citizen would submit that Senior Citizens Act must be interpreted pragmatically and practically, so as to suit the Indian society which is intended by the legislature. A duty to maintain parents can be traced to Section 20 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. In this context the Hon'ble



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Supreme Court of India in the judgment in the case of **Dr. (Mrs.) Vijaya**

Manohar Arbat Vs .Kashi Rao Rajaram Sawai And Another¹ held that

“Indian Society casts a duty on the children of a person to maintain their parents if they are not in a position to maintain themselves. It is also their duty to look after their parents when they become old and infirm”. The

Senior Citizen Act has been held to be a beneficial legislation by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, requiring a liberal construction. Therefore, the Courts have interpreted the scope of Sections 4, 20 and 23(1) of the Act to reach the objectives of the Act and to protect the livelihood of the senior citizen. Therefore, the Writ Court is right in interpreting the scope of the Senior Citizens Act and thus, the Writ Appeal is to be rejected.

21. The interpretation of Section 23(1) of the Act is intended to protect the property of the Senior citizens. Section 23(1) of the Senior Citizens Act must be read long with Section 126 of the Transfer of Property Act. Section 126 of the Transfer of Properties Act provides for revocation of a gift deed on happening of a specific events among other grounds. This Section would apply to Senior citizen, but these Sections require an expressed condition or event to be established before the Civil Court. However, the Senior Citizens Act contains effective provision for

¹ 1987 2 SCC 278



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maintenance and welfare of the Senior citizens.

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22. The parliament did not want to repeat the provisions of Section 31 and 126 of Transfer of Property Act. However, an exclusive and better remedy has been provided to the senior citizens. It is not only the basic amenities, which is assured but basic physical needs which is also to be taken care of. Therefore, mere grant of maintenance in terms of money is not the only object under the Senior Citizens Act, but the love and care is contemplated under various provisions of the Senior Citizens Act.

V. Legal Position:

(A). Indian Constitution and Senior Citizens Act:

23. The essence of law is to serve and secure social solidarity, ensuring that individuals fulfill their obligations as members of society. Social welfare legislations emerge as instruments of justice, designed to safeguard vulnerable groups and maintain societal balance. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is a significant enactment that embodies this philosophy by protecting the rights and dignity of elderly citizens of our great nation.

24. Welfare systems differ across countries, but they commonly



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provide support to the poor, unemployed, disabled individuals, the elderly and those with dependent children. In a broader sense, welfare refers to the overall well-being of individuals or groups, encompassing health, happiness, safety, economic prosperity, and social security. A truly welfare-oriented state ensures not just basic needs but also a dignified and fulfilling life for its citizens. Providing for the welfare of the general public is a fundamental responsibility of the Government.

25. The Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is a direct reflection of these constitutional philosophy and ethos, ensuring that the elderly, who have contributed to society throughout their lives, are not abandoned or deprived of their basic necessities and physical needs. The vision of Article 41 of the Constitution of India is to protect the rights and interest of senior citizens and enable them to lead a life with dignity and respect. Thus, the Act provide a comprehensive framework for ensuring the well-being of senior citizens of our great nation.

26. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, recognizes human dignity as a fundamental aspect of human rights. Ensuring a dignified life for all individuals is a primary duty of the State. Addressing concerns about the treatment of older persons, the Open-Ended



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Group on Ageing, in its first session, observed that: *"Another central challenge for older persons is living with dignity. The very process of ageing could threaten older people's dignity as they were perceived by others to be inherently less valuable to society. Independence, participation, and autonomy were critical components of dignity. In particular, older persons should be perceived as active members of their societies and not only as recipients of social protection²"*

27. Despite the constitutional assurances, ensuring a dignified life for senior citizens remains a challenge in contemporary society. While Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, the meaning of a dignified life in old age depends on the legitimate needs of senior citizens.

28. The Supreme Court, in ***F.Francis Coralie Mullin v. Administrator, Union Territory of Delhi***³ expanded the scope of Article 21 of the Constitution of India, recognizing that:

"We think that the right to life includes the right to live with human dignity and all that goes along with

²These observations were noted by the Chair, while submitting the report of the First Open Ended Working Group on Aging.

³ A.I.R. 1981 746.



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it, namely, the bare necessities of life such as adequate nutrition, clothing and shelter and facilities for reading, writing and expressing oneself in diverse forms, freely moving about and mixing and commingling with fellow human beings. Of course, the magnitude and content of the components of this right would depend upon the extent of the economic development of the country, but it must, in any view of the matter, include the right to the basic necessities of life and also the right to carry on such functions and activities as constitute the bare minimum expression of the human-self."

29. This interpretation of Article 21 reinforces the right of senior citizens to a dignified life in their old age. As individuals grow older, they often become financially, physically, and emotionally dependent on their families or society. However, neglect, abandonment, and lack of proper care have become serious issues affecting the elderly.

(B). The Scheme Under the Senior Citizens Act:

30. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill which was introduced in the Parliament declares as follows:



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“Traditional norms and values of the Indian society laid stress on providing care for the elderly. However, due to withering of the joint family system, a large number of elderly are not being looked after by their family. Consequently, many older persons, particularly widowed women are now forced to spend their twilight years all alone and are exposed to emotional neglect and to lack of physical and financial support. This clearly reveals that ageing has become a major social challenge and there is a need to give more attention to the care and protection for the older persons. Though the parents can claim maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the procedure is both time-consuming as well as expensive. Hence there is a need to have simple, inexpensive and speedy provisions to claim maintenance for parents. The Bill proposes to cast an obligation on the persons who inherit the property of their aged relatives to maintain such aged relatives and also proposes to make provisions for setting-up oldage homes for providing maintenance to the indigent older persons. The Bill further proposes to provide better medical facilities to the senior citizens and provisions for protection of their life and property.”

31. The law has been made in order to cast an obligation on



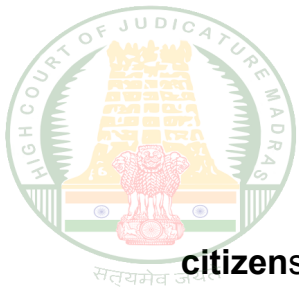
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the persons, who inherit the property of their aged relatives to maintain such aged relatives and also proposes to make provisions for setting-up oldage homes for providing maintenance to the indigent older persons and also to provide better medical facilities to the senior citizens and provisions for protection of their life and property, etc.

32. The objectives of the Act are summarised as follows:

- a) To provide for appropriate mechanism to be set-up to provide need-based maintenance to the parents and senior citizens from their children, grandchildren or relatives as the case may be,
- b) To provide for adequate medical facilities to senior citizens,
- c) To provide for a suitable mechanism for protection of life and property of senior citizens,
- d) To provide for penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens,
- e) To provide facilities for poor and destitute senior citizens,
- f) To provide for setting up of old age homes in every district.

33. The Senior Citizen Act is principally welfare legislation. However, as it deals with two class of people; First, **parent [Section 2(h)]** 'Senior citizen' means "any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above."], **who may or may not be senior**



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citizens, and second, **senior citizens**. There is a possibility of the two groups of people aligning congruently.

34. The Act refers to two terms, which can be read in conjunction, **'maintenance'** and **'welfare'**. Section 2(b) of the Act states Maintenance 'includes provision for food, clothing, residence and medical attendance and treatment' and 'Welfare' 'means provisions for food, health care, recreation centres and other amenities necessary for the senior citizens.'

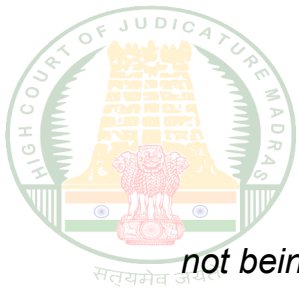
35. For entitlement of maintenance under the Act, it is not necessary that parents must be senior citizens, meaning thereby parents need not have attained the threshold age of 60 years or more. Parents and senior citizens are two classes complete and exclusive in themselves. This is the reason section 4 of the Act provides entitlement to both to get maintenance.

36. Section 4 reads as

'Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens:

1. A senior citizen including parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earning or 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



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not being a minor

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ii. a childless senior citizen, against such of his relative referred to in clause (g) of section 2.

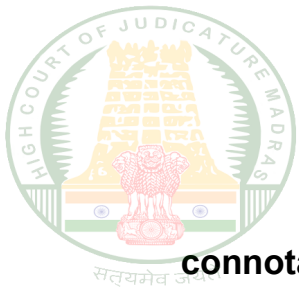
2. The obligation of the children or relative, as the case may be, to maintain a senior citizen extends to the needs of such citizen so that senior citizen may lead a normal life.

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.'

37. The scope of 'maintenance' includes within its ambit food, clothing residence, medical attendance and treatment. The same shall be considered while deciding maintenance allowance irrespective of gender of parent. But if, an application is filed by senior citizens against relative who would probably inherit that property the maintenance order shall be considered from the point of view of 'welfare' which 'means provisions for food, health care, recreation centres, and other amenities necessary for the senior citizens'. **Defining the two terms distinctively may have two**



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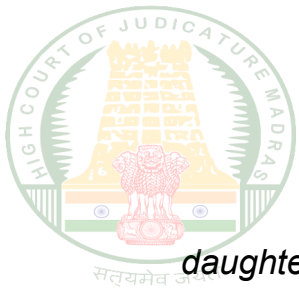
connotations but whenever there is question of maintenance or welfare of life and survival of parents and senior citizens, both definitions must be seen from a cumulative perspective whereby life includes conducive conditions for a normal life inclusive of dignity.

38. The term normal life should be considered as containing within its scope dignified life while deciding maintenance or passing order for welfare measures. In case of **Dr. Ashwani Kumar v. Union of India**⁴ Supreme Court opines:

'We accept that the right to life provided for in Article 21 of the Constitution must be given an expansive meaning. The right to life, we acknowledge, encompasses several rights but for the time being we are concerned with three important constitutional rights, each one of them being basic and fundamental. These rights articulated by the petitioner are the right to live with dignity, the right to shelter and the right to health. The State is obligated to ensure that these fundamental rights are not only protected but are enforced and made available to all citizens.'

39. Children includes son, daughter, grandson and grand-

⁴ (2019) 2 SCC 636



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daughter but does not include a minor.' [Section 2(a).] '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.' [Section 2(g).]

Both words should be seen together to decipher the exact position of maintenance of parents and senior citizens. The purpose of providing definition of 'children' is basically to cover the matters of maintenance of parents. Children are primarily the respondents in cases of application for maintenance before the Tribunal under **section 4**. 'Parents' and 'senior citizens' both are eligible to file an application for maintenance in case of their inability to maintain themselves. **Senior citizens, who do not have any child, have also been extended protection but the process and measures differ.**

40. In order to meet the objective of the statute, there have been instances where sons and daughters in law have been called for maintaining the parents and senior citizens. However, the definition of children and relatives should include the sons or daughters in law and therefore, changes in the provisions of the law is needed. [***Balbir Kaur v. Presiding officer Cum SDM***]⁵. **This change is exacerbated by the fact that there are parents and senior citizens who do not have any child**

5 2015 SCC OnLine P&H 260



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within the statutory sense of the term but require maintenance and welfare.

Furthermore, an expansive meaning of the term would help ensure that no parent or senior citizen is left out of the umbrella of the welfare.

41. Application for maintenance mentioned under **section 4** may be filed by a senior citizen or a parent as the case may be : or if he or she is incapable, by any other person or organization authorized by him or her; or if the facts come to the knowledge of the tribunal it may take *suo motu* cognizance of the fact. In respect of the jurisdiction where such an application may be filed, **section 6** provides that the application may be filed where he or she resides or last resided or where the defendant i.e. children or relative as the case may be, reside. The term 'organization' has been explained in **section 5** which means any voluntary association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or any other law for the time being in force. This is the duty of State Government to constitute the tribunal for each sub-division, which shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of Sub-divisional officer of a state.

(C). Interpretation and Scope of Section 23 of the Senior Citizens Act:

42. The preamble as well as the statement of objects and reasons clearly shows that the intention of the Parliament in enacting the law and the



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purpose of the law has to be gathered in interpretative process. Sec. 23(1) provides that any senior citizen who, after the commencement of the abovesaid 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 etc.

43. Clause (1) of section 23 lays down following conditions for transfer of property by senior citizens:

(a) **transferee shall provide the basic amenities and basic physical needs to the transferor** and

(b) such **transferee refuses or fails to provide such amenities and physical needs.**

44. Many a times, senior citizens either to fulfill the demands of their children or out of love and affection transfer their properties in favour of the latter. Section 23(1) of the Act comes to the rescue of the former if they are ill-treated or neglected by their children/relative after such transfer. Under Section 23(1), such transfer is revocable at the option of the senior citizen. It provides that where a senior citizen has transferred his property by



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way of a gift deed or otherwise, subject to the condition that the transferee shall provide basic amenities and physical needs to the transferor and such transferee refuses or fails to provide such amenities and physical needs, the transfer of such property shall be deemed to have been made by fraud or coercion, or under undue influence⁶

45. In the case of **Promil Tomar and Ors v. State of Haryana and Ors**⁷ it was held that the word “otherwise” used under Section 23(1) of the Act would include transfer of ownership, possession by way of a lease deed, mortgage, licence, gift or sale deed.

“The word “otherwise” cannot be ignored for the objective of Section 23 (1) of the Maintenance Act. In context to the objectives of the Act, “transfer” would mean that transfer of property by senior citizen need not be a gift only but it could be any transfer within the meaning of Transfer of Property Act or would even include transferring of any right of the nature of title or possession... A senior citizen who had transferred his right, title or interest to any other person by gift or otherwise (which would include transfer of possession by lease, mortgage or licence) would become void in

⁶ Shabeen Martin v. Muriel, (2016) 4 KLJ 699

⁷ 2013 SCC OnLine P&H 26819



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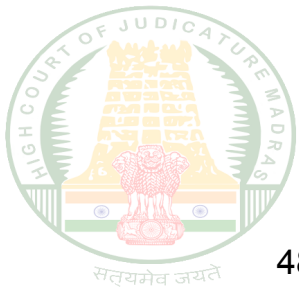


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the event of transferee refusing to provide amenities and physical needs. The said transfer in such circumstances would be termed as fraud and would be void.”

46. The plain language of Section 23 does not require the condition referred to therein namely the condition that the transferee shall provide the basic amenities and basic physical needs to the transferor, to be stated in writing in the document that transfers the property or in any other document”. **The “condition” can be either express or implied and should be understood based on the conduct of the transferee before and after the execution of gift/ settlement deed.**

47. In ***Smt. Sunita Bhasin v. State of NCT of Delhi***⁸ held that, it is implicit in any gift of property, that is executed out of natural love and affection, that the transferee would reciprocate the love and affection and, at the very least, provide the basic amenities and meet the physical needs of the donor and express stipulation that the gift deed has been made on an understanding that the transferee would look after the basic needs of the donor is not necessary.



48. As per **Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872**, “**fraud**”

includes any promise made without an intention of performing it. The third proviso to **Section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872** provides that the existence of any separate oral agreement, constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under such contract, grant or disposition of property may be proved. Thus, it is evident that there is no requirement even under law that the “condition” should form part of the written document .

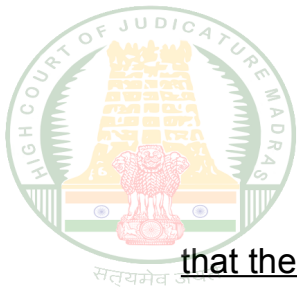
49. **Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882** (herein “TP Act”) defines a gift as any transfer of certain existing movable and immovable properties made voluntarily without any consideration. **Section 126** of the TP Act provides for the suspension or revocation of a gift on happening of any specified event upon which the donor and donee have agreed upon. Condition for maintenance during old age cannot be assumed as a consideration for gift. More so, consideration specified under **Section 122** refers to monetary consideration and natural love and affection. The gift/settlement deed on a promise that the donee will look after the donor at the old age is a transaction without consideration. It is, therefore, clear that there is no inconsistency between the provisions of the TP Act and Section 23(1) of the Act.



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50. Moreover, Section 23(1) is only an addition to the provisions of the TP Act as it provides additional safeguards to the senior citizens. Even if there is any inconsistency between Section 23(1) and provisions of the TP Act, the former will prevail not because it has an overriding effect over the other laws for the time being in force but, based on the legal maxim **“Generaliaspecialibus non derogant”**, i.e., **special enactment (the Act) prevails over the general enactment** (TP Act – a general law relating to transfer of property).

51. Thus, while construing the provisions of Sec. 23 it is to be borne in mind that in common law, a person could get a justiciable cause of action so as to seek setting aside of a transfer deed like gift deed, settlement deed, etc. only on limited grounds of actual fraud, misrepresentation, coercion and undue influence, incompetency, etc. But with the legislative intervention through the special provision in Sec. 23, a senior citizen is enabled to seek setting aside of a transfer deed like settlement deed, gift deed, etc. if he has so transferred the property with the **explicit or implicit condition** that the transferee shall provide the basic amenities and necessities to him and in case of violation of such condition, then a legal fiction is created that due to such violation, it shall be deemed



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that the transfer of property shall be deemed to have been made by fraud or coercion or misrepresentation.

52. So at the option of the transferor-senior citizen, he could seek the voiding of such transfer by the Tribunal in those contingencies. **So it creates an extra-ordinary remedy by such legislative intervention to aid the senior citizen.** The creation of such legal fiction of “deemed fraud/coercion/undue influence” by the above enactment is indeed a serious inroad into the common law position of having to plead and prove actual fraud/coercion/undue influence, etc. **So the said provision in Sec. 23 has to be interpreted and construed not only as a welfare legislation, but also strictly, due to such serious substantial inroads made to the common law scenario.**

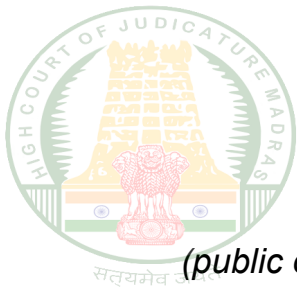
53. It is not provided in explicit and clear terms in Sec. 23 as to whether the transferee against whom the relief under Sec. 23 is sought for by the transferor senior citizen should necessarily be confined to transferees who are relatives or children of the senior citizen/parent. Sec. 2(g) of the abovesaid Act defines a “relative” and Sec. 2(a) thereof defines the term, “children” to include son, daughter, grandson and grand-daughter but does not include a minor.



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54. The definitions' clause as per Sec. 2 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act clearly insists for a contextual understanding of the various sub clauses therein, as it stipulates that the various definitions are to be so understood, “unless the context otherwise require”. The relevance and necessity for adherence to contextual interpretation in appropriate cases has been underscored by the Apex Court and various High Courts in a catena of rulings.

55. It would also be pertinent to refer to the canons of interpretative construction based on the **principle of purposive interpretation or purposive construction**. It will be relevant in that regard to refer to the views of **Aharon Barak**, the eminent jurist and former President of the Supreme Court of Israel, who in his illuminating treatise “Purposive Interpretation in Law” has pithily put it as follows: *“Purposive interpretation is based on three components : language, purpose, and discretion. Language shapes the range of semantic possibilities within which the interpreter acts as a linguist. Once the interpreter defines the range, he or she chooses the legal meaning of the text from among the (express or implied) semantic possibilities. The semantic component thus sets the limits of interpretation by restricting the interpreter to a legal meaning that the text can bear in its*



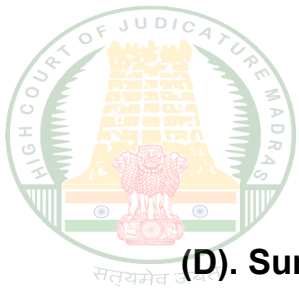
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(public or private) language.”

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56. As held by the Apex Court in the judgement in **Shailesh Dhairyaman v. Mohan Balakrishna Lulla**, reported in (2016) 3 SCC 619 p.641 para 31, that the principle of “purposive interpretation” or “purposive construction” is based on the understanding that the court is supposed to attach that meaning to the provisions which serve the “purpose” behind such a provision. The basic approach is to ascertain what is it designed to accomplish? And to put it otherwise **to interpretative process the court is supposed to realise the goal that the legal test is designed to realise, etc.**

57. Thus, the provisions of the Act, including Section 23, must be read liberally and in a purposive manner. The principal object of the Act is to enable the senior citizens and parents to secure their basic physical needs and amenities and to void any transfers made with the understanding that their needs would be looked after by the transferee, if the transferee fails to live-up to the said commitment.



(D). Summary Procedure for Speedy Relief:

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58. While Section 23 of the Act provides a legal remedy for senior citizens to reclaim their property transferred under coercion, undue influence, or fraud, Section 8 plays a crucial role in ensuring that such relief is granted in an expeditious manner.

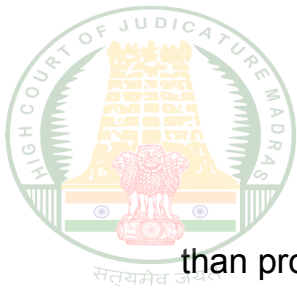
59. Section 8 of the Act mandates that the Maintenance Tribunal shall adopt a summary procedure while conducting inquiries. This provision ensures that senior citizens do not have to go through lengthy litigation to secure their rights, thereby making the remedies under the Act more accessible and effective.

60. The key features of Section 8 include:

1. Expedited Proceedings – The Tribunal is empowered to conduct an inquiry in a summary manner, meaning that cases are resolved without unnecessary procedural delays.

2. Quasi-Judicial Powers – The Tribunal possesses the powers of a Civil Court for summoning evidence, enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and compelling the production of documents.

3. No Full Adjudication of Title Required – Senior citizens seeking eviction of abusive children/legal heirs or reclaiming transferred property need only demonstrate some right, title, or interest in the property, rather



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than proving absolute ownership.

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61. The summary nature of proceedings under Section 8 aligns with the spirit of the Act, which is to provide swift and effective justice to senior citizens facing neglect, harassment, or financial exploitation.

62. Additionally, Maintenance Tribunals, while adjudicating claims under Section 23, must take into consideration the need for prompt intervention. They have the discretion to call for relevant documents, including encumbrance certificates, to assess property claims. However, requiring a full title adjudication would go against the very objective of the Act, which is designed to provide immediate relief to senior citizens.

63. Thus, Section 8 complements Section 23 by ensuring that the rights conferred under the Act are enforced without procedural hurdles.

64. The relevant portion of the judgment of this Court in the case of ***S.Mala Vs. The District Arbitrator***, is extracted as follows,

“....

(D) Case Laws on Senior Citizens Act:

36. The Three Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of S.Vanitha



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vs. Deputy Commissioner, Bengaluru Urban District and Others⁴, elaborately considered the legislative scheme, rights of residence, safeguarding against domestic violence etc. In Paragraph No.24 of the judgment, the Apex Court considered the distinction between sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 23. The conditions stipulated expressly have been considered by the Court, but the scope of interpretation, the beneficial construction and the need for the protection needs to be extended impliedly under the Senior Citizens Act, have not been examined into by the Apex Court in **S.Vanitha's case** cited supra. Therefore, the expressed provision made under Section 23(1) of the Act is one aspect of the matter and the scope of certain implied benefits conferred under Section 23 to the Senior Citizens is another aspect of the matter, which is to be considered by this Court in the context of the facts of each case.

37. In the case of **Sudesh Chhikara vs. Ramti Devi and Others⁵** in paragraph No.13, the Hon'ble Supreme Court made an observation as under;

“

13. When a senior citizen parts with

4 2021 15 SCC 730

5 MANU/SC/1581/2022



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*his or her property by executing a gift or a release or otherwise in favour of his or her near and dear ones, **a condition of looking after the senior citizen is not necessarily attached to it. On the contrary, very often, such transfers are made out of love and affection without any expectation in return.** Therefore, when it is alleged that the conditions mentioned in sub-section (1) of [Section 23](#) are attached to a transfer, existence of such conditions must be established before the Tribunal.”*

38. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above case regarding the scope of Section 23(1) of the Act, made an observation that “On the contrary, very often, such transfers are made out of love and affection without any expectation in return”. It would be sufficient to form an opinion that the Apex Court considered the implied conditions in the said case. However, the Apex Court further observed by stating that, if it is alleged that the conditions mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 23 are attached to a transfer, the existence of such conditions must be established. Therefore, the Apex Court considered that, very often transfers are made out of love and



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affection, and in the event of any conditions expressly made in the document, it must be established.

39. Importantly, in **Urmila Dixit's** case cited *supra*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court further clarified the scope of Senior Citizens Act in Paragraph Nos.23, 24 and 25, which reads as under,

“

23. The Appellant has submitted before us that such an undertaking stands grossly unfulfilled, and in her petition under Section 23, it has been averred that there is a breakdown of peaceful relations inter se the parties. In such a situation, the two conditions mentioned in Sudesh (supra) must be appropriately interpreted to further the beneficial nature of the legislation and not strictly which would render otiose the intent of the legislature. Therefore, the Single Judge of the High Court and the tribunals below had rightly held the Gift Deed to be cancelled since the conditions for the well-being of the senior citizens were not complied with. We are unable to agree with the view taken by the Division Bench, because it



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takes a strict view of a beneficial legislation.

24. Before parting with the case at hand, we must clarify the observations made vide the impugned order qua the competency of the Tribunal to hand over possession of the property. In *S. Vanitha (supra)*, this Court observed that Tribunals under the Act may order eviction if it is necessary and expedient to ensure the protection of the senior citizen. Therefore, it cannot be said that the Tribunals constituted under the Act, while exercising jurisdiction under Section 23, cannot order possession to be transferred. This would defeat the purpose and object of the Act, which is to provide speedy, simple and inexpensive remedies for the elderly.

25. Another observation of the High Court that must be clarified, is Section 23 being a standalone provision of the Act. In our considered view, the relief available to senior citizens under Section 23 is intrinsically linked with the statement of objects and reasons of the Act, that elderly citizens



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of our country, in some cases, are not being looked after. It is directly in furtherance of the objectives of the Act and empowers senior citizens to secure their rights promptly when they transfer a property subject to the condition of being maintained by the transferee.”

40. The Apex Court in the above judgment has considered the case of **S.Vanitha** cited supra. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Urmila Dixit** cited supra culled out the legal proposition that, even an implied condition i.e., love and affection for execution of gift or settlement deed would be sufficient enough for nullifying the documents. The intent of the legislature has been considered by the Apex Court.

41. In the case of **Mohamed Dayan vs. The District Collector, Tiruppur District and Others**⁶, the Single Judge of this Court (SMSJ) considered the scope of the Senior Citizens Act and the judgment of the Kerala High Court was also taken into consideration. The relevant paragraphs are extracted herein under,

“

6 MANU/TN/5114/2023



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34. *In the context of the adoption of the phrase “lead a normal life” Rule 20(2)(i) of the Maintenance of Senior Citizen Rules, enumerates that “it shall be the duty of the District Collector to ensure that life and property of senior citizens of the District are protected and they are able to live with security and dignity”. Therefore, normal life includes security and dignity. Thus the normal life as indicated under [Section 4\(2\)](#) of the Act, is not mere life, but a life with security and dignity. In the context of [Article 21](#) of the Constitution of India, life includes decent medical facility, food, shelter with dignity and security. All such combined necessities of human life is falling under the term “Normal Life” emboldened under Section 4(2) of the Senior Citizen Act. Therefore, simply providing food and shelter would be insufficient. But life includes providing of decent medical facilities, food, shelter and other requirements with dignity in commensuration with the status of the family and taking into consideration of the living style of the senior citizen throughout.*



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.....

.....

38. *The Kerala High Court observed in the case of Radhamani and Others (cited supra), Section 23(1) of the Senior Citizen Act, cannot be interpreted to the disadvantage of the senior citizen. Section 23(1) of the Act contemplates that “Where any senior citizen who, after the commencement of this Act, has 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”. The phrase “subject to the condition that the transferee shall provide the basic amenities” does not mean that the Gift or Settlement Deed should contain any such condition expressly. “Subject to the condition” as employed in Section 23(1),*



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is to be holistically understood with reference to the subsequent phrase i.e., “deemed to have been made by fraud or coercion or undue influence”. Both the phrases would amplify that the deeming clause should be considered so as to form an opinion that the phrase “subject to condition” amounts to an implied condition to maintain the senior citizen and any violation would be sufficient for the purpose of invoking [Section 23\(1\)](#) of the Act, to cancel the Gift or Settlement Deed executed by the senior citizen.

.....

.....

41. The entire purpose and object of the [Senior Citizens Act](#), is to consider the human conduct towards them. When the human conduct is indifferent towards senior citizen and their security and dignity are not protected, then the provisions of the Act, is to be pressed into service to safeguard the security and dignity of senior citizen. Therefore, the purposive interpretation of the provisions are of paramount importance and [Section 23](#) of the Act, cannot be mis-utilised for the purpose of rejecting



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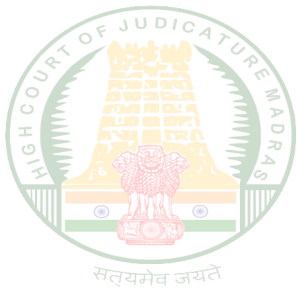


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the complaint filed by the senior citizen on the ground that there is no express condition for maintaining the senior citizen. Even in the absence of any express condition in the document, “Love and Affection” being the consideration for execution of Gift or Settlement Deed, such love and affection becomes a deeming consideration and any violation is a ground to invoke [Section 23\(1\)](#) of the Act. Thus there is no infirmity in respect of the order passed by the second respondent in the present case.”

42. In the case of **Radhamani and Others vs. State of Kerala**⁷, the learned Single Judge of the Kerala High Court considered Section 122 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882. In paragraph No.11 of the judgment, it is observed that, “Section 23 of the Senior Citizens Act, 2007 does not contemplate that the condition should form part as recital in the deed of transfer. It only refers that there should be a condition for such transfer. **This condition can be either express or implied.** If there is no express recital in the deed, the Tribunal has to look around

7 2015 SCC OnLine Ker 33530



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circumstances to find out whether conduct otherwise dispel the intention of donor to revoke. The consideration for executing a gift deed or settlement deed is based on human conduct, caring and conscientious. Transfer admittedly is out of love and affection. Any donor in a gift deed would expect in a natural course of human conduct that donee continues to behave in same manner as behaved before execution of the deed. The love and affection influenced for execution of the deed certainly must be enduring and without any barrier.” It is further stated that,

“.....

11. It is to be noted that the special scheme in terms of Senior Citizens Act, 2007 could declare certain transfer as void, taking note of the fact that by taking advantage of the emotionally dependent senior citizens, relatives grab the property on the pretext of providing emotional support. Therefore, legislature thought such transaction could be declared as void as the conduct leading to transaction was based on malice or fraud. Therefore, condition referred in Section 23 has to be understood based on the conduct of the transferee and not with



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reference to the specific stipulation in the deed of transfer. Thus, this Court is of the view that it is not necessary that there should be a specific recital or stipulation as a condition in the transfer of deed itself. This condition mentioned in Section 23 is only referable as a conduct of the transferee, prior to and after execution of the deed of transfer. Thus, challenge based on the ground that there is no reference in the recital of deed that transferee will provide basic amenities and physical needs to the transferor is of no consequence.”

43. In the case of **Subhashini vs. District Collector and Others**⁸, the legal proposition laid down by the learned Single Judge in the **Radhamni's case** cited supra has been approved by the Division Bench of the Kerala High Court.

44. In the case of **Palanimuthu vs. The Principal Officer, Maintenance Tribunal/Revenue Divisional Officer, Namakkal and Others**⁹, the learned Single Judge of this

8 2020 SCC Online Ker 4080

9 MANU/TN/2011/2024



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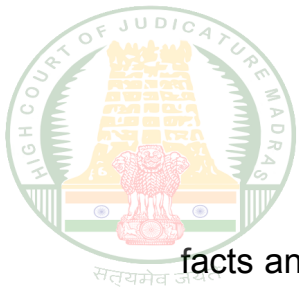
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Court (SMSJ), considered the very same issues.

45. *The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the recent case of **Urmila Dixit** cited supra interpreted Section 23(1) of the Act to hold that express condition in the deed may not be required and non-maintenance of a senior citizen per se would result in invoking the implied condition for which such gift or settlement deed has been executed by the senior citizen out of love and affection, which is relatable to human conduct. Thus, all other judgments of the High Courts running counter to the principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Urmila Dixit's** case denuded to lose its status as precedent."*

VI. Discussions:

65. The Revenue Divisional Officer has recorded the statement of the Senior citizen and the appellant, and formed an opinion that various transactions occurred in the family and the Senior citizen has executed settlement deeds in favour of other sons and daughters. However, the complaint has been filed only against the appellant and therefore, the complaint was rejected. The District Collector also concurred with the view taken by the Revenue Divisional Officer. But the Writ Court considered the



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facts and circumstances in the context and the spirit of the provisions under the Senior Citizens Act. The interpretation adopted by the Writ Court is in consonance with the provisions under the Senior Citizens Act. The condition under Section 23(1) of the Act need not be expressed, if it is implied. It is not as if the Senior citizen is receiving money for his maintenance. What is contemplated under the provisions of the Senior Citizens Act, is physical needs, love, care and medical attendance. In the absence of protecting these needs as contemplated under Senior Citizens Act, the objectives will be defeated. Therefore, it is not as if the cases under the Senior Citizens Act must be dealt with merely for grant of maintenance in terms of money. Beyond payment of money as monthly maintenance, the medical attendance, physical needs, basic amenities and other facilities, for the well being of the Senior citizen are to be protected. The settlement deeds or gift deeds are executed without any monetary consideration. In all such settlement deeds, the usual terms stipulated at the instance of the document writer or advocate, who prepared the document are that, the settlement deed is executed out of love and affection and for the better future of the transferee. While so, the consideration would be natural love and affection and that being the consideration, the normal expectation of a transferor is that he/she will be taken care of at their old age and till their life time. This being the expected human conduct the welfare legislation namely



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Senior Citizens Act is to be interpreted by adopting the principles of purposive interpretation.

66. Recently, the statistics taken by various organizations are alarming. In many states across the country, the senior citizens are neglected and after sacrificing their life for the benefit of the family at their old age they are in lurch. Many senior citizens are now staying in old age homes or in Government homes, if they are poor, and even old aged persons having money is unable to maintain themselves, on account of vulnerable situation prevailing in the society. The senior citizen in the present day society is a target by the criminals and therefore, protecting the senior citizen is the duty mandated on the State under the Constitution of India.

67. In the present case, the settlement deeds executed in favour of the appellant expressly states that the senior citizen due to love and affection and for better future executed the settlement deeds. The ground that the senior citizen has given complaint only against the appellant is not the ground to reject the complaint by the Revenue Divisional Officer and the District Collector. Section 4 of the Senior Citizens Act states maintenance of parents and senior citizens. Sub section (1) enumerates that "*a senior*



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citizen including parent who is unable to maintain himself or his own earning from and out of the property owned by him, shall be entitled to make application under Section 6 in cases,

- 1. Parent or grand parent against one or more of his children not being minor.”*

68. Therefore, the senior citizen has got a choice to file a complaint against one of the son or daughter. The very purpose of the section is that any one of the son or daughter may not be in a position to maintain the senior citizen. Contrarily one son may be in a better position to maintain and in his favour the senior citizen would have executed settlement deed, denying equal right to other sons or daughters. On account of various family circumstances and other mitigating circumstances, the Act contemplates that the senior citizen may file a complaint against one or more of his children. When the Act permits, the senior citizen to file a complaint against one son, leaving behind other daughters or sons, on the said ground, no complaint shall be rejected and the Tribunal and the appellate authority has to decide the issues on merits and based on the actual situation in which the senior citizen is placed.

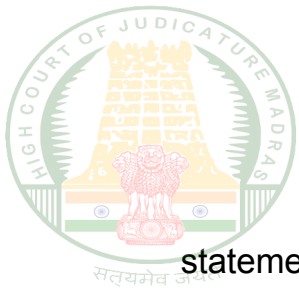
69. However, the Writ Court considered the factual scenarios in



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entirety along with the grievances of the senior citizen and made a finding that under Section 4 of the Act, the complaint is entertainable and the rejection of the complaint by the Revenue Divisional Officer and the appellate authority are running counter to Section 4 of the Act.

70. The Writ Court further made a findings that the children defending their case merely on the ground that they are willing to provide food and shelter, cannot be considered as a ground for the purpose of sustaining the Settlement Deed executed by the senior citizen. The requirement of the provisions are to be complied in its real spirit and in the event of any doubt, the Authority Competent is empowered to cancel the Settlement Deed or Gift Deed, as the case may be, in order to protect the normal life of senior citizen. The possibility of maintaining the senior citizen in the context of strained relationship is to be looked into. Therefore, mere statement or affidavit filed before the Courts stating that the son or daughter will maintain the senior citizen would be insufficient and the Courts in application of its mind has to consider the practicality of the issues as a whole for the purpose of declaring the document as null and void. The striking balance require that the life and dignity of the senior citizen is protected. That being so, the best option for the authorities and the Courts are to annul the settlement or gift deed rather than believing such



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statements made after arising of the disputes and when the parties are in strained relationship. Therefore, the approach of the Writ Court is balanced and in consonance with the legislative intent and spirit of the Act. When the right to life and dignity is a basic and constitutional right, the Courts cannot adopt a midway path, which may result in miscarriage of justice.

VII. Conclusion:

71. The facts of the present case reveal that the relationship between the senior citizen and the appellant is strained. The senior citizen executed the settlement deeds by expressly stating that due to love and affection and for the better future of the appellant, the settlement deeds were executed. Therefore, the reason mentioned in the settlement deed which is implied would be sufficient to comply with the conditions stipulated under Section 23(1) of the Act. Love and Affection and considering the better future of the transferee is the consideration and the condition implied under Section 23(1) of the Act and therefore, non maintenance of senior citizen would entitle the senior citizen to file a complaint and in such circumstances, the settlement deed is liable to be declared as void.

72. The discussions in the aforementioned paragraphs would be sufficient for the purpose of arriving an irresistible conclusion that the relief



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granted by the Writ Court in favour of the senior citizen is in consonance with the constitutional principles and in accordance with the provisions of the Senior Citizens Act. Thus, the Writ Appeal stands dismissed. No costs. Consequently, the connected Miscellaneous Petition is closed.

(S.M.SUBRAMANIAM J.)(K.RAJASEKAR J.)

01-04-2025

GD

Index:Yes/No

Speaking/Non-speaking order

Internet:Yes

Neutral Citation:Yes/No

To

1.R. Srinivasan

S/o. K. Raju, No.23/13, Madhavaram
High road, 2nd Lane, Perambur,
Chennai - 011.

2.The District Collector

Office of the Chennai Collectorate,
Chennai - 001.

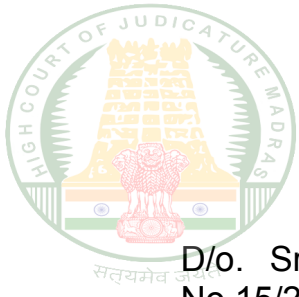
3.The District Revenue Officer

Office of Chennai Collectorate,
Chennai - 001.

4.R. Geetha

D/o. Srinivasan, W/o. P. Rajakumar,
No.45, Baaba Nagar, 10th Street,
Villivakkam, Chennai - 049.

5.Sumathi Dcruz



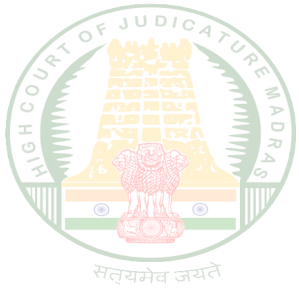
W.A.No.3178 of 2024

D/o. Srinivasan, W/o. John Dcruz,
No.15/20, Mathiazhagan Street,
Periyar Nagar, Vyasarpadi, Chennai -
039.

6.P. Rekha
D/o. Srinivasan, W/o. Pallavarajan,
No.18, Kaviam Street, Sivam Nagar,
Periya Kuppam, Tiruvallur - 001.

7.S. Sathish Kumar
S/o. Srinivasan, Res. at No.7, Sri
Ram Nagar, First Street, Vyasarpadi,
Chennai - 039.

8.S. Mohanraj
S/o. Srinivasan, Res. at No.7, Sri
Ram Nagar, First Street, Vyasarpadi,
Chennai - 039.



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W.A.No.3178 of 2024

S.M.SUBRAMANIAM J.
AND
K.RAJASEKAR J.
gd

Pre- Delivery Judgment
made in
WA No. 3178 of 2024

01.04.2025