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PROVISIONS OF SOCIAL SECURITY
A Cross-Country Comparison of Old Age Schemes and Policies

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Abstract

The increasing ageing population is a global phenomenon. As various factors have led to lowered fertility and mortality rates, and ascending life expectancy rates- they in turn are increasing the proportion of the elderly all over the world. However, where one is born to live decides the condition of their lifestyle, most crucially once they cross the double-digit number sixty. Countries all over the world display a variety of old age policies- differing in structure, funding, coverage, age of eligibility, and so on. While a single framework cannot be applied to all considering the differences in the demographic and financial differences that divide them, one can always strive to learn from another, aspiring furtherance.

The following paper discusses the currently active old age schemes in three world economies from different continents, with contrasting cultures, incomparable demographics, and highly varying economic status. The only common thing among them is that they all are democracies. An attempt has been made to analyze the pension systems of India, Brazil, and France keeping in mind their economies, culture, and population while determining how successful they are not just as compared to the rest of the world but as compared to their own past and their imminent future.

For comparing the three systems, this paper follows the World Bank's five pillar pension framework as a standard. The aim is to understand the current pension policy structure of the three countries based on a common structural pattern. After establishing that, the paper attempts to cross compare the three countries and raise questions of significance- some universal and many unique to the respective civilizations.

Introduction

The world is getting older. As better medical facilities lowered the mortality rates, human life expectancy kept increasing. However, as we became more capable in medicine, our family systems degenerated. There has been a perpetual rise of nuclear households all over the world- somewhere faster and more in number and somewhere otherwise. Along with that the sense of respect and duty towards the elderly is on massive low. If not that, the incessant competition for resources and inflation make it tough for even the most respectful beings to take care of their extended families.

Needless to say, the senior section of our society not only needs attention of their respective governments but also potent policies to provide them the social security they deserve. It is the duty of the state to provide all its citizens a safety net and the senior citizens form one of the most vulnerable groups. One measure through which governments all over the world attempt to cover their elder citizens is pension. Pension may be contributory, non-contributory or both.

The following paper is an attempt to explore the old age policies of three world economies from different continents, having contrasting cultures, incomparable demographics, and highly varying economic status. The only common thing among them is that they all are democracies. The idea is to analyze the pension systems of India, Brazil, and France keeping in mind their economies, culture, and population and to raise questions about how successful they are not just as compared to each other but as compared to their own past and their imminent future.

The fact that the three countries are so different from each other raises the requirement of a platform which justifies the comparisons to be made among them. The paper employs the framework provided by the World Bank to juxtapose the pension policies of the three nations.

THE WORLD BANK PENSION CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK[1]

In the last decade the World Bank conceptualized a five pillar framework for designing and implementing pension reforms around the world. This was an update to its previous three pillar approach proposed in 1994. A universal system cannot be expected to be followed by the developed as well as the developing countries, also keeping in mind the rich diversity existing in many of the countries including India. The Bank also accepts it. However, based on its experience, it has attempted to develop a framework which can act as a guideline for all. The design will be employed here to compare the pension systems of the three countries.

Table 1: The Five Pillar Pension Framework Conceptualized by the World Bank

WORLD BANK	ZERO PILLAR	FIRST PILLAR	SECOND PILLAR	THIRD PILLAR	FOURTH PILLAR
FEATURES	▪ Non-contributory ▪ Social Pension ▪ Government financed (tax-funded)	▪ Contributory ▪ Mandatory ▪ Largely financed on Pay-As-You-Go Basis (tax-funded)	▪ Contributory ▪ Mandatory ▪ Financed Privately ▪ Defined Contribution Plan	▪ Contributory ▪ Voluntary ▪ Flexible and Discretionary ▪ Occupational or Private ▪ Defined benefit or defined contribution ▪ Disability or Death	▪ Informal (eg. family) support ▪ Personal assets (financial and non-financial) ▪ Formal social programs (housing, health care, etc)

1. **A non-contributory "zero pillar":** A government funded social assistance for the motive of poverty alleviation while providing the senior citizens with a minimal financial protection.

2. **A mandatory "first pillar":** A mandatory, tax-financed, and contributory basic pension offered by the government as a share of the social security system. It attempts to take into consideration parameters like the possibility of shortsightedness on the part of the citizens, low income, uncertainty of life, etc. They are generally financed on a pay-as-you-go (PAYG) basis and thus are, in particular, subject to demographic and political risks.

3. **A mandatory "second pillar"**: Individual savings account (i.e. defined contribution plan) with a wide set of design options including active or passive investment management, choice parameters for selecting investments and investment managers, and options for the withdrawal phase. However, while the World Bank counts the advantages of defined contribution (DC) plans over defined benefit (DB) plans, it stays neutral by bringing forward the possible risks involved in DC plans if it doesn't involve mandatory annuitization.

4. **A voluntary "third-pillar":** This pillar involves contributory private pensions and savings which could be either collective or individual. They may be of defined benefit or defined contribution plan. But they are essentially flexible and discretionary in nature.

5. **A non-financial "fourth pillar":** This includes access to informal support (such as family support), other formal social programs (such as health care and/or housing), and other individual financial and non-financial assets (such as home ownership and reverse mortgages where available).

Through this multi-pillar system the World Bank advocates the idea of not keeping all the eggs in one basket. Primarily, the system should maintain adequacy, affordability, sustainability, and robustness while achieving welfare-improving outcomes in a manner appropriate to the current and expected environment of the individual country[2]. A pension system that is built upon multiple pillars will profit from security through diversification[3]. The most effective size and combination of pillars varies over time and place. The combination and size of pillars is dependent on multiple factors across countries. It is largely subject to the countries' finances, government's taxing abilities, condition of the regulatory system, and the nation's pension objective and current situation[4].

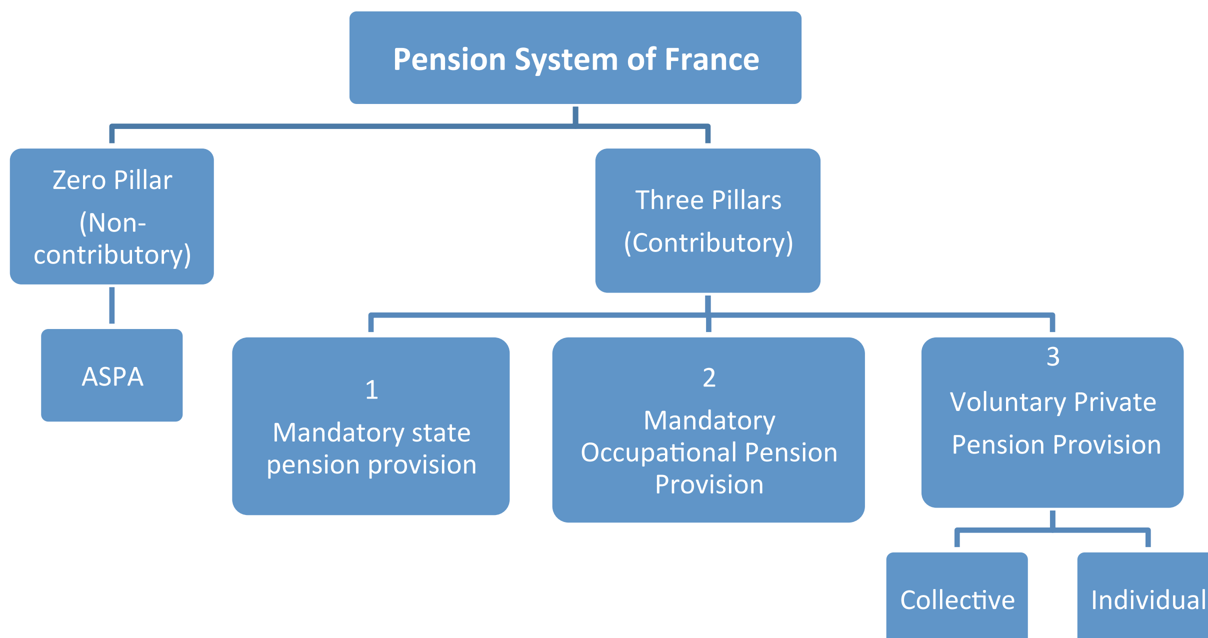
EXISTING PENSION SYSTEM IN THE THREE NATIONS

Before drawing any comparisons among the three countries it is necessary to understand their existing pension systems.

France, like most of the other OECD countries has a beneficent pension structure. It spends 14.4 per cent of its GDP on its pension system, which covers 100per cent citizens above 65 years of age. According to HelpAge International[5], the country has more than 64 million citizens of which 25.2 per cent, i.e., 16.3 million are over 60 years. It is expected that this senior citizen population will grow to 31.8 per cent by 2050.

France attempts to closely follow the framework of World Bank with a three-pillar system supported by a zero pillar of non-contributory social pension.

Table 2: Pension System of France



- **Zero Pillar**:*Allocation de Solidarité aux PersonnesAgées (ASPA)*

ASPA is a poverty relief, non-contributory, state-funded means-tested minimum pension of 800.80 Euros per month (908.43$) for a single individual and 1243.24 Euros per month (1410.46$) for two people[6].

- **First Pillar**: *Mandatory state pension provision*

This scheme is managed by the CaisseNationaleD'AssuranceViellesse (National Old-age Insurance Bank) and works on pay-as-you-go (PAYG) basis. Low-income earners are expected to receive a pension that equals at least 85% of the French minimum wage. The minimum age to qualify for a full pension increased to 41 years in 2012[7].

- **Second Pillar**: *Mandatory Occupational Pension Provision*

Apart from the basic social system, all employees are members of compulsory supplementary plans.Two of the major schemes are **AGIRC** (for executives) and **ARRCO** (for non-executives) which are based on collective agreements. They offer defined benefit (DB) plans.They were merged in 2003. The legal retirement age is 65 for all in both the systems. **IRCANTEC** is a scheme for Civil servants. One third of this contribution is paid by the employee and the other two thirds by the employer.

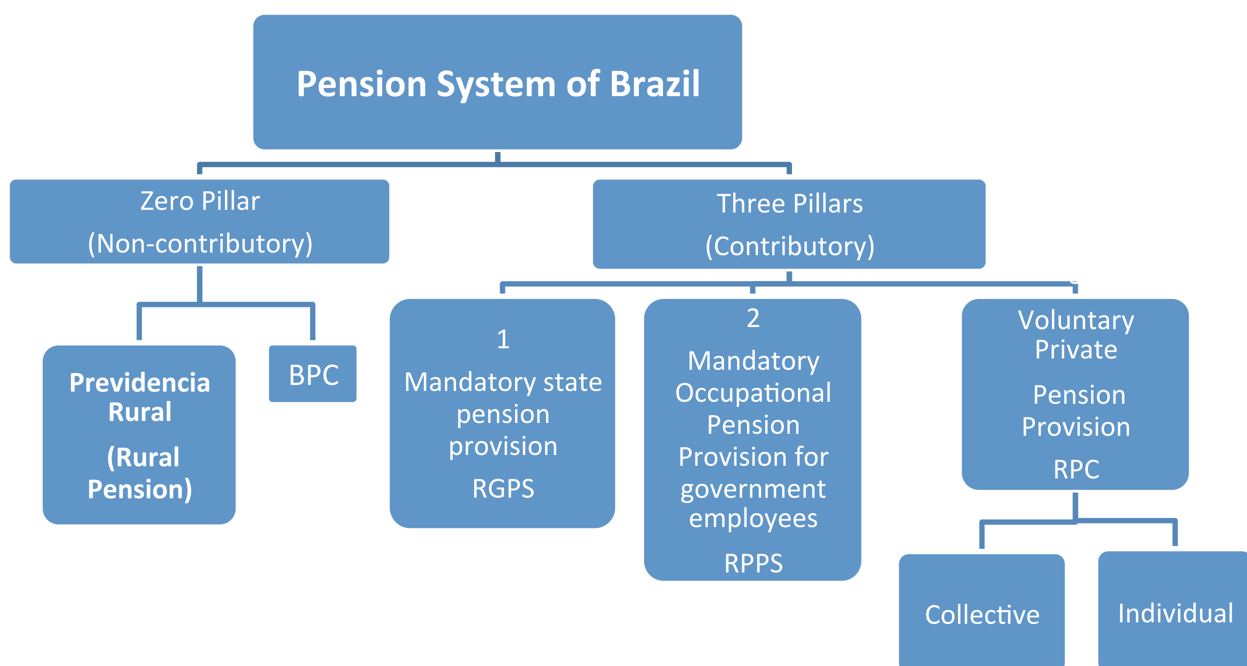
All these systems allow early retirement from the age of 60 without pension reduction if the employee is entitled to a full social security pension (i.e. 40 years of contribution record); otherwise the pension is reduced and the pension is based on a career average formula[8].

- **Third Pillar**: ***Voluntary Private Pension***
  a) *Collective Plans:* The Savings Plan for Collective Retirement (plan d'épargne pour la retraitecollectif or **PERCO**) is a tax-favoring, company-supported pension plan[9].
  b) *Individual Plans:* The popular retirement savings plan (plan d'épargneretraitepopulaire or **PERP**) is a long-term savings product that provides, from the age of retirement or the age of 62, supplement regular income[10].

Brazil, according to Global AgeWatch Index 2015 conducted by HelpAge International[11], in the year 2015 had 24.4 million citizens over 60 years of age. That formed about 11.7% of their total population which is more than two hundred million. This senior section is expected to go up to 29.3% of their total population by 2050. The pension system covers 86% of the senior citizens.

Post major political shifts, the 1988 Constitution transformed the Brazilian pension system into a more universal system, with a design that was influenced by the post-war European pension model[12]. The system has been subjected to a series of ongoing reforms undertaken since the late 1990s, mainly to recover internal and external fiscal imbalances[13]. It gave equal rights to both rural and urban workers. Today the Brazilian pension system is structured around the World Bank's given framework, very similar to that of France.

Table 3: Pension System of Brazil



- **Zero Pillar**[14]: Poverty relief, non-contributory and financed by government revenues
    a) *Previdencia Rural (Rural Pension):*Individuals (>/= 60 years men and >/= 55 years women) who have worked in agricultural or subsistence production receive 300 US $ every month.
    b) *Beneficio de PrestacaoContinuada (BPC / Continuous Cash Benefit):* All Brazilians who are 65 years and above receive 300 US $ every month.
    c)
- **First Pillar**[15]: *General Social Security Regime (RGPS)*

  It is a public, mandatory, pay-as-you-go (PAYG) system managed by the National Social Security Institute (INSS). Private-sector employees are entitled to retire with a full pension at age 65 for men and 60 for women if they have a contribution record of at least 15 years. Alternatively, it is possible to retire after having contributed to social security for 35 years for men and 30 years for women, irrespective of the retiree's age. Survivors' benefits have no age limits. Families inherit pensions in their entirety.

- **Second Pillar**[16]: *The Pension Regimes for Government Workers (RPPS)*

Based on PAYG system, it includes all the pension schemes active at various government levels for public sector employees.

- **Third Pillar**[17]: *The Private Pension Regime (RPC) - Occupational and Individual plans*.

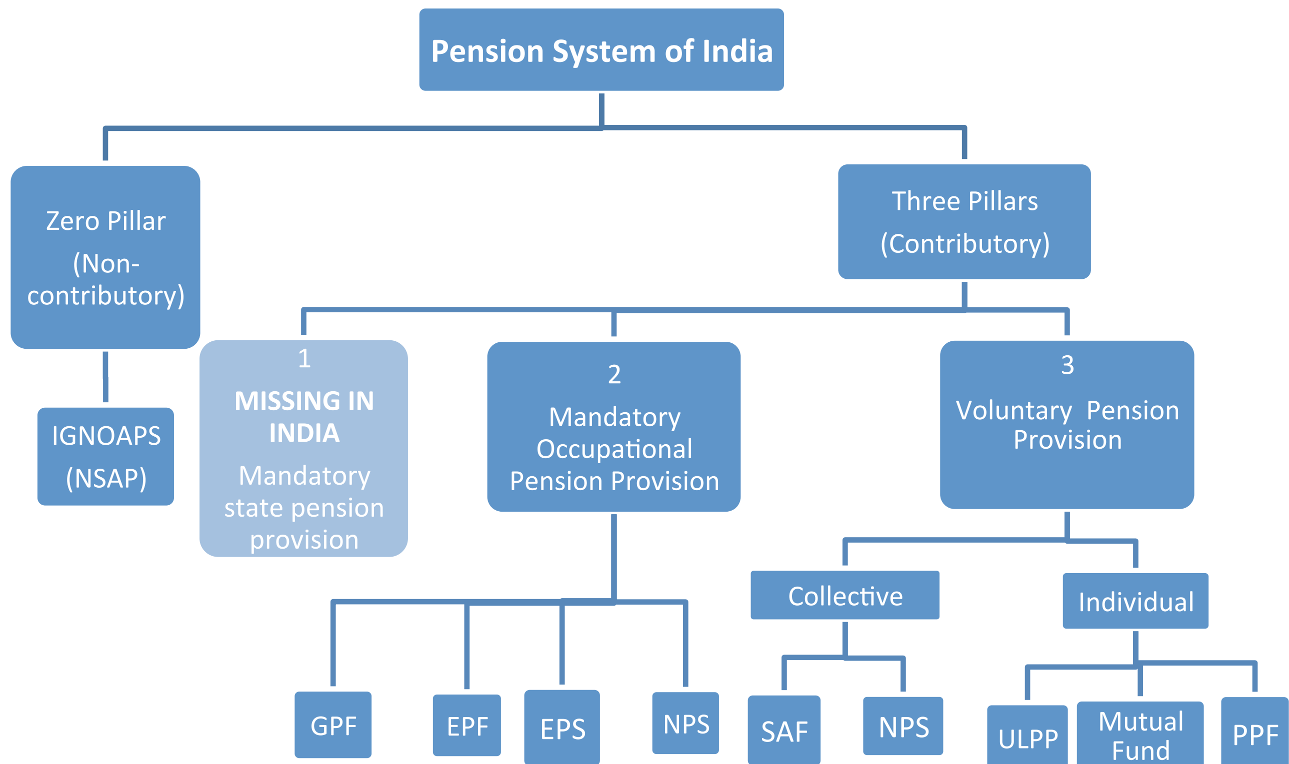
This is a voluntary pension option having both individual and collective pension schemes.

India, a country inhabited by more than 1.29 billion people- the second most populated in the world- had about 116.6 million elderly citizens in 2015, i.e., 8.9% of their total population, according to HelpAge International. This number is expected to go up to 325 million (19.5% of total) by 2050.

With these alarmingly high numbers and constantly degenerating joint family system in the country one would assume that the country's financial policies must be aligned towards the direction of strengthening the state of the elderly. However, as it turns out, India is a developing country and among the three countries discussed here has the lowest per capita GDP (1581.5$). More than 90% of the working population of India is involved in the unorganized sector. However, the pension schemes mostly focus on the population working in the organized sector. Also, the social pension scheme is means-tested covering mostly the Below Poverty Line (BPL) individuals. Thus, the country has extremely low pension coverage (28%). A number of new schemes were launched in 2015 by the central government to cover the unorganized sector.

India, unlike the other two countries doesn't follow a concrete three pillar pension system.However, all the current schemes can be organized and peered through the lens of the pillar system for the ease of comparison. The pension programmes in India when classified into the pillar system result into the following:

Table 4: Pension System of India



- **Zero Pillar**: *Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)*

It is a poverty relief, non-contributory, means-tested, minimum pension and is part of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The central government provides all individuals who live below the poverty line Rs 200 as pension for the age of 60-79 and Rs. 500 to persons of 80 years and above. It is expected of the state governments to provide at least the equal sum or more.

Many State Governments have either stopped using the BPL methodology for identifying eligible beneficiaries or launched state-level pension schemes to increase coverage of social pensions beyond those living below the poverty line.

- **First Pillar**: *Mandatory Pension provided by the state*: **NON-EXISTENT IN INDIA**

Unlike France and Brazil, there is a lack of a concrete first pillar in India. There is no mandatory contribution-based pension scheme going on in the country financed by taxations.

- **Second Pillar**: *Mandatory Occupational Pension Provision*

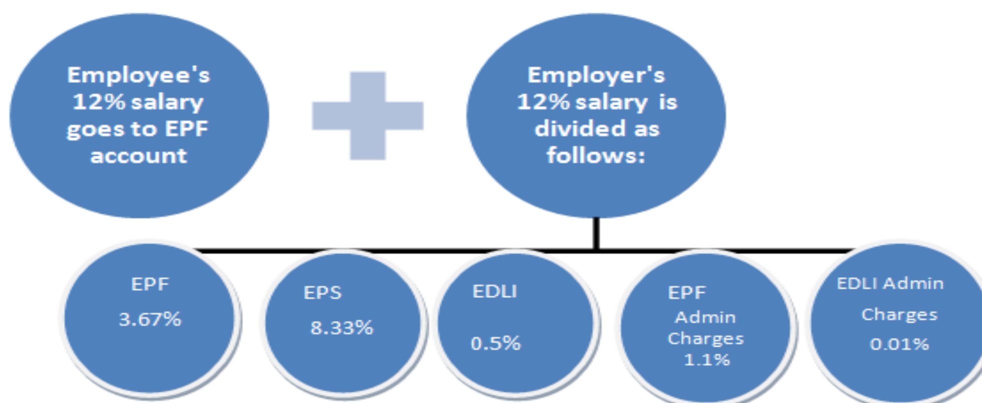
  a) *General Provident Fund (GPF):* This is a defined contribution scheme applicable to the permanent Central Government employees and the re-employed pensioners who have been appointed on or before 31st December 2003[18].

  b*) Employees Provident Fund (EPF):* The Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) is the administration agency for this defined contribution scheme having an administered rate of return[19].

  c)*Employees Pension Scheme (EPS):* This defined benefit scheme managed by the EPFO involves fixed contribution and pension rates. The benefits include full pension from the age of 58 or earlier in the event of permanent disability or death[20].

Apart from the above three, a number of other pension schemes are available like Central Civil Services Pension, Contributory Provident Fund, Seamen's provident fund, etc.

Table 5: Distribution of EPF contributions[21]



d) *National Pension Scheme (NPS):* NPS is a defined contributory pension scheme introduced by the Government of India, mandatory for all Central Government employees with effect from 1 January 2004[22]. It reduces the total pension burden on the central government by offering a range of investment options to employees, allowing individuals to make investment related decisions about their pension fund, and permitting limited withdrawal prior to retirement.

- **Third Pillar**: *Voluntary Pension Provision*

This pillar is still developing in India. NPS for non-government employees was a landmark initiative undertaken to strengthen pillar three system. Apart from that, Superannuation Fund, pension plans offered by life insurance companies, PPF, and mutual fund pension plans form the voluntary third pillar in India.

a) *Collective Pension*

- Superannuation Fund (SAF): It is a defined benefit or defined contribution retirement benefit given to the staff by the Company/employer. The Company links with agencies like LIC Superannuation Fund, where their contributions are paid[23].
- National Pension Scheme (NPS): NPS has been available to all Indian citizens, other than government employees already covered under it, with effect from 1 May 2009. The government-authorized PFRDA is mandated to offer NPS on a voluntary basis to all Indian citizens between 18-60 years age group, including workers in the unorganized sector[24].

b) *Individual Pension*[25]

- Unit-linked Pension Plans (ULPP): These are offered by life insurance companies.
- Public Provident Fund (PPF): This is a funded and defined contribution scheme with an administered rate of return.
- Mutual Fund Pension plans: These collect money from several investors and invest the pooled money in equity and debt markets.

COMPARISON OF THE PENSION SCENARIO IN THE THREE COUNTRIES

The below Table 7 briefly elucidates the demographic, economic, and pension related data of France, Brazil, and India- the three countries under study.

Table 6: Comparing the Socio-Economic Parameters of the Three Countries

S No.	Country → / Parameters ↓	FRANCE	BRAZIL	INDIA
1	Continent	Europe	South America	Asia
2	Population (as of 2015)[26]	64.39 million	207.84 million	1.31 billion
3	60+ Population (as of 2015)[27] (in millions & as per cent of total population)	16.3 million	24.4 million	116.6 million
		25.2 %	11.7 %	8.9 %
4	60+ population as estimated to be by 2050[28] (as per cent of total population)	31.8 %	29.3 %	19.4 %
5	Life Expectancy[29] (as of 2015)	81.75 years	73.53 years	68.13 years
6	Per capita GDP[30] (as of 2015)	36,248.2$	8538.6 $	1581.6 $

7	GDP growth rate[31] (annual per cent; FY 2015)	1.2 %	-3.8 %	7.6 %
8	GDP spent on pension	14.4 %[32]	11.6 %[33]	2.2 %[34]
9	Pension Coverage[35]	100 %	86 %	28 %

Population and the Per Capita GDP

There are starkly visible differences in terms of population and the per capita GDP of the three economies, with France having the smallest population and highest per capita GDP, followed by Brazil. India has the highest population among the three and the lowest per capita GDP, much lower than the rest of the two. The elderly population is much higher of India and is expected to go beyond 300 million by 2050[36].

Life Expectancy

The relationship between life expectancy and pension is a reciprocal process. With a stable and satisfactory amount of function, the standard of living can be maintained and in many cases can be raised as well. Illnesses and health conditions can be managed leading to a prolonged life. However, as the average life expectancy of a country increases, so does the burden of pension on its economy. This calls for regular pension reforms.

France- the country with the highest life expectancy among the three- brought changes in its eligibility criteria to handle the possible financial challenges. In a 2014 pension reform, it increased the number of years of contribution for receiving a full pension. An increased life expectancy and the rising population were projected in the far sight and the reform was passed to ensure the sustainability of the PAYG system.[37]

Brazil's life expectancy has risen sharply from 62.5 years in 1980[38]to 73.53 years in 2015. With its generous and myopic pension system, coupled with the current economic crisis the country is observing, the future appears bleak for the elderly.

India's life expectancy too has gone up from a mere 31 years at the time of independence in 1947[39] to about 68 years in 2015. While it's an achievement in terms of the country's public health, it also calls for development of futuristic pension plans and policies as the number is going to keep increasing.

GDP Spent on Pension and Pension Coverage

Even the amount of GDP spent on pension and pension coverage follows the same trend. Brazil spends 11.6 per cent of its GDP on its pensioners, replacing about 75 per cent of average income and covering 86 per cent of its elderly citizens. The generous pension benefits have long been attracting workers to Brazil's public sector[40]. However, many have been blaming this overtly charitable pension structure for the crumbling Brazilian economy.

Running parallel to its status of a developed nation, France spends a significant part of its GDP on securing its every elderly citizen. However, unlike Brazil, France can afford to spend so generously on its senior citizens. In 2015, the per capita GDP of France was 36,248.2 $ as compared to Brazil's 8538.6 $.
India is far behind as compared to the other two nations in these two aspects. Only 2.2 per cent of GDP is spent on pensions and a mere 0.032 per cent is spent on social pensions for the elderly[41]. Not surprisingly, with its means-tested social pension and a pension system highly partial towards the organized sector when more than 90 per cent of its workforce belongs to the unorganized sector[42], the pension coverage is only 28 per cent.

Fertility Rate

One needs to keep in consideration the declining fertility rate of Brazil. This will put even more pressure on the pension system. While this shift reflects improved lifestyle and more number of people adopting birth control methods, in the long run it will result in smaller number of youth left to support a much larger proportion of older population. To put in context, according to the United Nations, back in 1980, the fertility rate of Brazil was 4.3 children per woman. Recently, it dropped to 1.77 children per woman, much below the rate needed for the population to replace itself[43]. Globally, the total fertility rate at replacement is 2.1 children per woman[44].
On the other hand, France's fertility rate in 2014 was 2.01- almost equal to the global average[45]. It has been on the rise since the late 1990s which is a positive sign for the Pay-As-You-Go based first pillar of the French Pension System.

India's fertility rate was 2.4 in 2014, above the global rate[46]. However, it is continuously falling with the rate of some of its metropolitans being lesser than that of even France[47]. This will lead to a rise in the old-age dependency as the burden on the working population will increase. The old-age dependency ratio has risen from 10.9 per cent in 1961 to 14.2 per cent by 2011.[48]

GDP Growth Rate

The annual GDP growth rate is startling, to say the least. While the most developed country among the three, France is growing with the pace of a snail, Brazil's GDP growth rate is in negative. On the other hand, India's annual GDP growth rate is on an ever high 7.6 per cent, higher than China, USA, and most of the developed countries.

Pension Schemes and Policies

Brazil's economy is going downhill, to say the least. There is a growing uproar against its pension policies and it is not tough to comprehend why. It is not just the amount given away to the employees as pension but the extreme relaxation in terms of retirement age and the flourishing loopholes which let the daughters and widows of pensioners to enjoy the large sums of pension after them. The country needs to tighten its pension policies keeping in mind its current economic crisis and for a sustainable future.

As mentioned above, France reformed its qualifying conditions for receiving full pension to build a sustainable pension system. These reforms will play well for the country along with the "baby boom" it has been observing leading to a growing fertility rate.

The Indian pension system is facing a number of backlogs as of now. The reach and coverage of the existing social pensions is extremely non-uniform. There is a wide gap between the utilization and awareness of the programs. The social pension eligibility criteria and pension amount vary from state to state within the country (see Annexure I). While some states like Goa and Delhi provide Rs 2000 per month to their elderly, states like Arunachal Pradesh give only rupees 200, i.e., the state adds nothing to the center- funded pension. Thus there is a need for universalization of the amount and increasing the coverage of the pension.

Another major concern for India is the vulnerability of unorganized sector in terms of lack of pension coverage when this sector forms more than 90 per cent of its workforce. In June 2015 the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) was launched with a target of covering 20 million people, especially the unorganized sector. However, by January 2016, only 1.9 million, i.e., about 10% of the target had been covered.[49] Three major reasons emerged for the **weak performance of APY**.

- A scheme demanding an investment of Rs. 291 on the present day and giving Rs. 1000 decades later may not be very appeasing to the poor. They may have present day needs to which they might find putting their money more sensible.
- The section of the demography which has enough money to afford in the scheme too cannot be handsomely attracted towards it as they may find the returns very low considering factors like inflation.

- Compared to other voluntary contributory schemes like EPFO, Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF), Public Provident Fund (PPF), and General Provident Fund (GPF), APY provides lesser interest rates. [50]

The fact that we lack a mandatory state pension is also something to ponder and take action over. We do have our limitations as a developing nation, however, our economy is growing much faster than most of the developed countries and the rising elderly population pushes us to think towards much needed pension reforms.

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

Of the three countries, without any doubt, France carves out the most well developed social security system for the elderly as a model for others to follow. However, it would be naïve to expect a developing country like India to completely mirror it. The drastic result of doing so can be seen in the form of Brazil. Brazil's crumbling economy is a result of its generous pension system and it calls for immediate cuts in the pension budget for the long-term sustainability of the finances of the country.

In spite of their limitations, the developing countries can take smaller steps towards securing their elderly. For example, the statistics indicate that the rising older population in India is increasing the burden on the working population. But one needs to also keep in mind the simultaneously increasing young working population of India workforce, which is going to be much higher in number than the retired population will be. With this background, the country can develop a well-planned contributory scheme, keeping in mind the future of the country's elderly. After all, in the long term, a contributory scheme would decrease the fiscal burden as compared to any non-contributory social pension. Atal Pension Yojana was an attempt by the central government in this direction. However, it didn't receive the expected response. The government needs to ponder over its below average performance and develop a better version of the scheme.

Despite the fact that through an economically sustainable lens, we should strengthen our contributory schemes, at present, India should continue its social pension and rather thrive to increase its coverage and universalize it considering its significant poverty and the low per capita income.

Many questions will arise here onwards for the policy makers: What amount of pension is the optimum amount? At what age should the citizens be considered for pension? How much social pension can a state afford to spend? How should the pension coverage be decided? Should some form of pension be made mandatory? What about covering the unorganized labor of the country?

Solutions can be reached only through careful and well-integrated alignment of all the vertical levels starting from the policy makers and ending at the common people who will be subjected to the schemes.

Annexure I: Latest (as of June 2016) data concerning the non-contributory pension provided to senior citizens in various Indian states and union territories.

S No.	Name of the State	Pension Amount (in rupees)	Age Eligibility (years)	Other Eligibility Criteria
1	Andhra Pradesh	1000	>65	BPL Destitute Local Resident of the District
2	Arunachal Pradesh	200	>65	BPL
3	Assam	300	60-79	BPL
		500	>/=80	
4	Bihar	300	60-79	BPL
		500	>/=80	
5	Chhattisgarh	350	60-79	BPL destitute
		650	>/=80	
6	Goa	2000	>/=60	Resident of Goa for at least past 15 years
7	Gujarat	400	60-79	BPL score card rate 0-16
		700	>/=80	
8	Haryana	1200	>60	Domicile and resident of Haryana Annual income not more than Rs. 2 lakh
9	Himachal Pradesh	600	60-79	BPL (if applying through IGNOAPS) or annual family income <Rs. 30,000 (if applying through state's social security scheme)
		1100	>/=80	BPL (if applying through IGNOAPS) or no income criteria if applying through state's social security scheme
10	Jammu and Kashmir	500	>/=60	BPL
11	Jharkhand	600 (state funded)	>/=60	Annual income: Rural <Rs. 10,500 Urban <Rs. 12,500
		600 (state + centre funded)	60-79	BPL or

		700 (state + centre funded)	>/=80	Annual income: Rural <Rs. 7995 Urban <Rs. 9974
12	Karnataka	400	>/=65	family annual income of or less than Rs. 20, 000
13	Kerala	500	60-79	family annual income of or less than Rs. 11, 000 Resident of Kerala for at least 10 years
		1100	>/=80	
14	Madhya Pradesh	200	60-64	BPL
		275	65-79	
		500	>/=80	
15	Maharashtra	600	>/=65	BPL Resident for at least 15 years
16	Manipur	200	60-79	BPL
		500	>/=80	
17	Meghalaya	250	60-79	BPL
		500	>/=80	
18	Mizoram	250	60-79	BPL
		550	>/=80	
19	Nagaland	300	60-79	BPL
		600	>/=80	
20	Odisha	300	60-79	Annual Family Income not more than Rs. 24,000
		500	>/=80	
21	Punjab	250 Announced to be increased to 500 in Feb 2016	>60	WOMEN Monthly income </= Rs. 1000 if individual </= Rs. 1500 if both partners are alive
			>65	MEN
22	Rajasthan	500	55-64	WOMEN
		500	65-75	
		750	>/=75	
		500	58-64	MEN
		500	65-75	
		750	>/=75	
23	Sikkim	600	60-79	BPL
		1000	>/=80	
24	Tamil Nadu	1000	>/=60	• No source of regular income • Should not be a professional beggar • No son or grandson

				(Son's son) of 20 years of age and above to support • No capacity to earn. • No property.
25	Telangana	1000	>65	Annual income should be less than Rs. 1.5 lpa for rural Rs. 2 lpa for urban pensioners
26	Tripura	500	60-79	BPL
		700	>/=80	
27	Uttar Pradesh	300	60-79	BPL
		500	>/=80	
28	Uttarakhand	800	>/=60	Monthly income not more than Rs. 48,000
29	West Bengal	750	>/=60	Monthly income not more than Rs. 100 destitute
	Union Territories	**Pension Amount (in rupees)**	**Age Eligibility (years)**	**Other Eligibility Criteria**
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2000	>/=60	BPL
2	Chandigarh	500 (announced to be doubled to 1000 by next financial year)	>/=60	family income less than Rs. 1.2 lpa (to be increased to 1.5 lpa) Resident of Chandigarh for at least 3 years
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1000	>/=60	BPL
4	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
5	Delhi	1000	60-69	family income less than Rs. 60,000 per annum
		1500	>/= 70	
		Additional 500	SC/ST category and minorities aged 60-79	
6	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
7	Puducherry	1500	55-59	Family income not more than Rs. 75,000 per annum
		2000	60-79	
		3000	>/=80	

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