

Guiding Questions: Equality and non-discrimination

1) Does your country's constitution and/or legislation (a) guarantee equality explicitly for older persons or people of all ages and (b) forbid discrimination explicitly on the basis of age? If so, how is the right to equality and non-discrimination defined?

Our country's constitution and legislation guarantee equality explicitly for older people of all ages and forbid discrimination explicitly on the basis of age. Right to equality and non-discrimination is well defined in our constitution and laws.

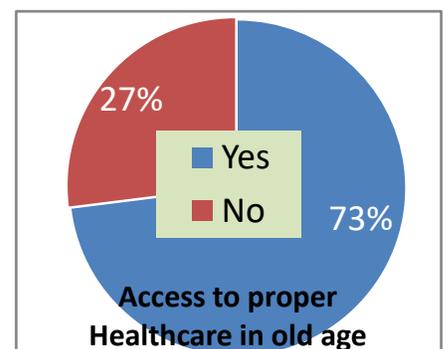
2) Does your country produce information about discrimination against older persons in the following or other areas? If so, what are the main findings?

- Employment
- Access to goods and services
- Social protection
- Health care
- Social care
- Justice, Inheritance
- Decision-making and autonomy, Living environment
- Other areas (please specify)

Older persons are denied governmental jobs due to various retirement policies, prevailing in the country. They have equal right to access to goods and services. However, in practical terms, due to social and physical barriers they have limited access to services and goods. In India older people are protected in all societies as there is a tradition of taking care of elderly family members. But due to changing socio-economic scenarios traditional and social values are diminishing very fast. Government has made legal provisions to ensure social and health care of older persons. Due to ever rising population of older persons and hectic lifestyle of younger generations a good chunk of older persons are forced to live alone with virtually no support mechanism. Many of them live in inhuman conditions due to their poor financial status in old age and lack of any practical support from family or state.

3) Is there information available about inequality of opportunities or outcomes experienced by older persons in the following areas?

- Availability of, access to and quality of health care services
- Financial services
- **As per the Survey conducted by Agewell Foundation approx. 1/4th elderly population had no access to proper medicine/healthcare facility.**



- In urban areas status of healthcare facilities was found slightly better in comparison to rural areas of the country.
- Every second elderly respondent have savings / investments as their net-worth value whereas half of the respondents claimed that they have good amount of investments in financial products, etc.

Ref.: [Human Rights of Older People in India - A Reality Check](#)

4) Are there any areas where differential treatment based on old age is explicitly justified?

Examples:

- Access to goods
- Mandatory age of retirement
- Age limits in financial services and products
- Age-based benefits

Differential treatment based on old age is explicitly justified in terms of mandatory retirement and age based benefits. To some extent, for financial services and products like insurance products, differential treatment is given on the basis of age .