

# Assessing National Programs for Senior Citizen Health and Wellness

Adv. Preeti Singh

LLB, LLM

ps696383@gmail.com

**Abstract:** Official estimates place the number of old people living in India alone at almost 1/8 of the global population. It has been observed that most of them will never retire in the conventional sense and would instead work for as long as they can, for a variety of reasons. However, people's inability to produce and make money will eventually decline as they become older. Living standards will sharply decline as a result of insufficient savings, which will mean destitution for many. This brings us to the question of old age income security in India. The Oldest Old, or people who are 80 years of age or older, need care in a variety of areas, including socioeconomic, financial, health, and housing, as a result of the current aging population. The Indian government has been passing a lot of laws because it understands how important it is to protect older persons. As a result, The National Policy on Older Persons was formed by the Indian government in 1999. In keeping with the constitutional safeguards for senior citizens, it was a good beginning to commemorate 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons, as established by UN General Assembly Resolution 47/5. The Indian Constitution's Article 41 requires the welfare of the elderly. The right to equality is acknowledged by the Constitution as a fundamental freedom. Social Security is a shared responsibility of the federal and state governments. As a result, this research looks at the status of social justice policies in the government today, how they are implemented, and the importance of certain initiatives.

**Keywords:** Health and Wellness

## REFERENCES

- [1]. World population Ageing: 1950-2050; Department of Economic and Social affairs, Population Division, United Nations. New York.2002
- [2]. National Policy on Senior Citizens 2011