

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

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All the Best

SEC-A

HEALTH AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IN INDIA: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

The honourable Prime Minister from the iconic Red Fort gave the clarion call to the nation to ensure health as a right for the citizens. He envisioned a need for healthy society with its healthy citizens. There has been an emerging debate about need for ensuring health as a matter of Right to citizens of the country.

Health as a Fundamental Right offers numerous prospects to society. It ensures healthy, able individual who are able to actualise their potentials. Those individual, who can contribute to nurturing of healthy society, productive economy and participative democracy. However, there exists challenges of finance, infrastructure, regional equity of resources, regulations, good quality

doctors, in realising the vision of healthy society. The challenges if addressed, can help in actualising the potentials of health as a fundamental right, and set nation into path of equity, prosperity and development.

"Health is wealth", has often been spoken about across society. Health is fundamental requirement of any individual. Health is absence of disease and presence of wellbeing and ease. The state, where the individual is able to live, thrive, experience and work, to the best capability of his or her body and mind. Considering its significance, importance of health has always been championed by individual, state and society.

In Indian society, since ages, the primacy of health was accepted. From Atharva veda, to scholars like

Sushruta, ~~the~~ the desire of society to ensure health of its members existed. Ayurveda, Yoga, presence of allround health, meditation, were part of society and state.

Post independence, the state became more active to ensure healthy life to its citizens. Various institutions, infrastructure, primary centres were opened to increase the reach, access of health across society. In recent time, there had been need and growing realisation to make Health as a fundamental right. Wherein, it would become responsibility of state to provide for quality, equitable, accessible and affordable healthcare facilities to all its citizens. This growing realisation has emerged, owing to the numerous prospects Health as a fundamental right offers.

The most fundamental prospect of it is ensuring right of life of all. Without

health facilities, individuals are not able to live their life to fullest and with dignity. Without access to healthcare, their ability to live with dignity is compromised. For example, premature death without access to healthcare, due to disease like tuberculosis, malaria etc, are compromise to human's life. Right to life attempts to ensure that people have right to live their life to the fullest, and with dignity.

Along with it, without health facility, the progress of family and society is also compromised. At a family level, 'poverty trap' becomes perennial of a family, without access to healthcare family is unable to come out of poverty, and are born, lives and die in poverty. In India, 62% of out of pocket expenditure in healthcare exists. Such

cost, adds to the economic burden of poor, eats their resources, and deprives family of social and economic mobility.

In this context, health being a fundamental right, would ensure that, no family is pushed to poverty, because of lack of access of healthcare facility.

At a social level, to ensure social justice and equity, the step of having health as a fundamental right can be a gamechanger. In Indian society, there exists social divide in access of health facility. Women, children, scheduled caste, scheduled Tribes, are among the ones, with less access to health facility. The casteism, patriarchy, social discrimination gets manifested in inadequate resources of those section. The presence of only 15% doctors in rural areas, vacant primary centres in tribal areas are reflection of these.

In this context, having health as a fundamental right, have prospect of ensuring social equity. ~~the~~ Every section have access to affordable healthcare to ensure a just society.

Together with just society, to ensure prosperous society and economy, having health as a right has significance. With health care facility, an able workforce is created. That able workforce can participate in productive economy, much more effectively. According to World Bank, due to unhealthy workforce, 3% of GDP is compromised. With fundamental right to health, this compromise to GDP can be avoided, and path for progressive economy can be laid.

Along with economic prospects, there exists political prospects as well.

With expansion of right, the voice of citizen increases, and responsibility of state to fulfill those duties increases.
Citizens feel empowered with rights, and this empowerment is valuable currency of any progressive democracy.

Having considered the numerous prospects of having health as fundamental right, dwelling on the challenges of it, is also important. The fundamental challenge of resource.
Currently, government spends only 1.3% of GDP on health. According to WHO, to realise health as a right, country needs to spend 6% of GDP. Without adequate spending, realising the goal may fall short.

As the inadequate spending on health, is reflected in infrastructure constraint of healthcare. The numbers of hospitals, primary centres, community centres are

inadequate. There exists around 2 million shortage of doctors in the country. Without physical and human resource and capacity, health as a fundamental right can be too ambitious goal to be realized.

In addition to the infrastructure constraint, there exists challenge of regional equity in distribution as well. There exist wide disparity in terms of hospital, doctors across region. For example bed/person is 1/8000 in Bihar and 1/600 in Gujarat. With wide disparity - ensuring right to all across region can be challenging.

The challenge also exists in terms of regulation of health sector. There had been regulatory failures in health education, regulating cost of healthcare as well as quality of doctors.

VYAPAM scam was an expression of this regulatory failure. Without regulation, there exist certain mistrust between patient and doctors, which results in attack on doctors as well. So, strong regulation, void, comes out as challenge to vision of health for all.

Moreover, the right to health, has challenge to be able to incorporate emerging challenges of healthcare in the society. The rise of mental health problem, changing nature of disease to lifestyle disease are some of the trend. So, challenge exists for traditional healthcare system, to be able to accommodate new, emerging issues of healthcare -

So, there exists need for a holistic approach to be able to

address the challenges and hindrance
in the path of ensuring health for all.
Government needs to increase funding
in health sector gradually. There
has to be creation of wellness centres,
effective primary services centres,
as per vision of Atman Bharat.

Along with it, cadre of healthcare
professional needs to be trained and
created. Bridge courses for nurses,
healthworkers can be experimented.

Doctors needs to be incentivised to serve
rural areas; more colleges needs
to be opened to create good quality
doctors.

Together with these, there needs
to be focus on preventive healthcare,
and holistic healthcare, yoga, meditation,
sports needs to be promoted in
the society. As well as, healthy eating

habits, drinking habits, hygiene be promoted. This will help in the process of realising health for all.

So, with the fundamental right of health for all, the country can ~~into~~ step into the path of ~~ensuring~~ human dignity and life, as per the vision of Indian constitution. With healthy individuals, who are able, capable, empowered, the progress of society, economy and nation can be ensured. Healthy citizens can engage healthily at various levels of social development, ~~that~~ prosperous employment, participative political process; ~~this would ensure~~ ~~that~~ "India of my dreams" to make country healthy, wealthy and developed nation.

ELECTIONS REMIND US NOT ONLY OF THE RIGHTS
BUT THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP IN A
DEMOCRACY

Recently, the biggest democracy of the world i.e India, celebrated the festival of election in the country. Elections were celebrated with huge pomp, show, grandeur and highlight. Around 600 million people participated in the elections; to cast their votes. The elections were reminder of the biggest democratic right of the citizen, i.e the right to elect their representative, and to be able to decide the discourse, destiny and future of society. However, the elections are also reminder of huge responsibility of citizen to decide and choose individuals, who would govern society, and carry forward the destiny of nation. So, election, both

bestows upon citizens, the right and responsibility to make responsible choice of casting their vote responsibly : If exercised responsibly, can set ~~the~~ and nurture the foundation of vibrant democracy.

Democracy has been viewed as government "for the people, by the people and of the people". People i.e. citizens are the edifice and crux of democracy. Political system have evolved over the years from chiefdom, monarchy to modern democracy. Throughout history, across society, there has been movements, where people have demanded right to be able to decide their own future and destiny of society.

This ability and right to be able to decide their own fate, have found expression in the form of democracy

and elections across various societies.
the Indian freedom struggle as well.
was a story of people fighting for
responsible government, free elections,
and democratic setup: This was realised
when India became free on 15th August 1947.
and held its first general election
in 1951.

Elections are the fundamental
edifice of monument of democracy. It
~~so~~ establishes the relationship of people
with the power structure. It reminds
people of their various rights in a
democracy. The rights, which empowers
them, and nurtures democracy.

the fundamental of them is their
right to vote. In elections, people vote
for the candidate, whom they would want
to be their representative. People have

the right to elected candidate, as per the choice, vision, preference and ideas. This is the most powerful right of a citizen, which they are reminded of during election.

~~Election~~ ^{Election} reminds of about who holds power in a democracy. It is reminder about the fabric and core ethos of democracy. Political leaders reach out to citizens, to hear their voice, and urge them to vote. This process of leaders reaching out to citizens is the process of democracy, where the voices of people are heard. Elections are reminder of the very right of people to be the source of power in a democracy.

Along with this, election, reminds people, of their ability to shape the future and destiny

of society, to electing individual with certain ideas, vision and ideology. Citizens based on their expectations from democracy, candidate and political party, exercise their choice in a particular manner. This right is the fundamental essence of democracy, which is renewed at each and every elections.

Elections also remind that people elect government with certain expectations, desires and aspirations. If the government fails to desires and fulfill those aspirations, election provides right to people to vote out the government and ~~to~~ change their leaders and government. So, elections reminds the right of citizens to put up their aspiration and expect their aspirations to be fulfilled.

So, together with various rights to be able to decide the fate of the nation, by voting, elections also remind about the immense responsibility of the citizen to exercise their right responsibly. As it is famously remarked "with great power comes great responsibility", this holds for citizens, who hold immense power in democracy to vote, and decide as well; ~~with~~ power brings along responsibility as well.

The responsibility primarily to go out, and make informed choice by voting responsibly. People should make active decision making, by electing those, who can guide forward the destiny of the nation; in a progressive direction.

Along with this, election brings

responsibility of citizens, to participate
actively in evolving the agenda of
the society, to be taken forward. They
should interact in debate, discussion,
with ~~the~~ opposing candidate, to understand
and guide the direction and discourse
of election. This is a step to cast
their vote responsibly.

Together with casting their
vote, elections remind citizens of their
responsibility, to be constantly engage
with democracy. The responsibility to
exercise vote without being induced
by alcohol, money, favour, fear,
inducement, parochial loyalties are
being reminded of in the election.

However, there is witnessed
across time and space, across various
societies, where the citizens have not

realised their immense responsibility during elections. the "vote for cash", "vote is the name of caste", voting based on a bottle of liquor, are practiced seen on and off during elections. Such practices, witkers always the immense right that election provides to its citizens ∴

So, what emerges as consequences, when citizens do not realise their responsibility during election? There exists criminalisation of politics. People with criminal background, money and muscle power, emerges as leader. And people with dedicated vision, will, and ability and progressive intent, loses election.

Such election brings leaders, who indulge in corruption, nepotism,

casteism, violence and communalism.
So, the destiny of the country fails
to be carried out positively by those
leaders. So, by failing to vote responsibly,
citizens fail themselves and fail
nation as well.

So, there exists need to
realise the immense responsibility
that comes along with the right.
Citizens need to be aware, informed
about the candidate, processes,
outcomes, and exercise their vote
to progression. The focus should
be welfare of nation, by electing
leaders with true character, dedication
and probity.

In facilitating this, civil society,
media, can work together to
create informed citizenry. create

awareness about the same, and facilitate citizens to exercise their rights responsibly. This would be a true test of democracy.

So, when citizens realise their rights as well as their responsibility, and exercise their right responsibly, the ~~nation~~ nation marches forward to radiate democracy and democratic ethos.

Such a society progresses in the path of ~~mod~~ development, equity, justice and inclusivity.

Such a nation, uses election to establishes true and real democracy, with people at the core of a socio-political system.

This helps to make nation, where "citizenship becomes leaders, to decide, course, guide, their and nation's destiny, through their elected representatives"

Democracy for the people by -

used to all the cells of democracy is how democ

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Elections remind us not only of the rights but the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy.

Recent 16th L.S. elec. celebrated -

683

Responsibilities

- ~~even~~
- ~~USA (68%)~~
- ~~not voting~~
- ~~caution~~
- ~~caution~~
- ~~inducement~~
- ~~at least have~~
- ~~Populist agenda~~

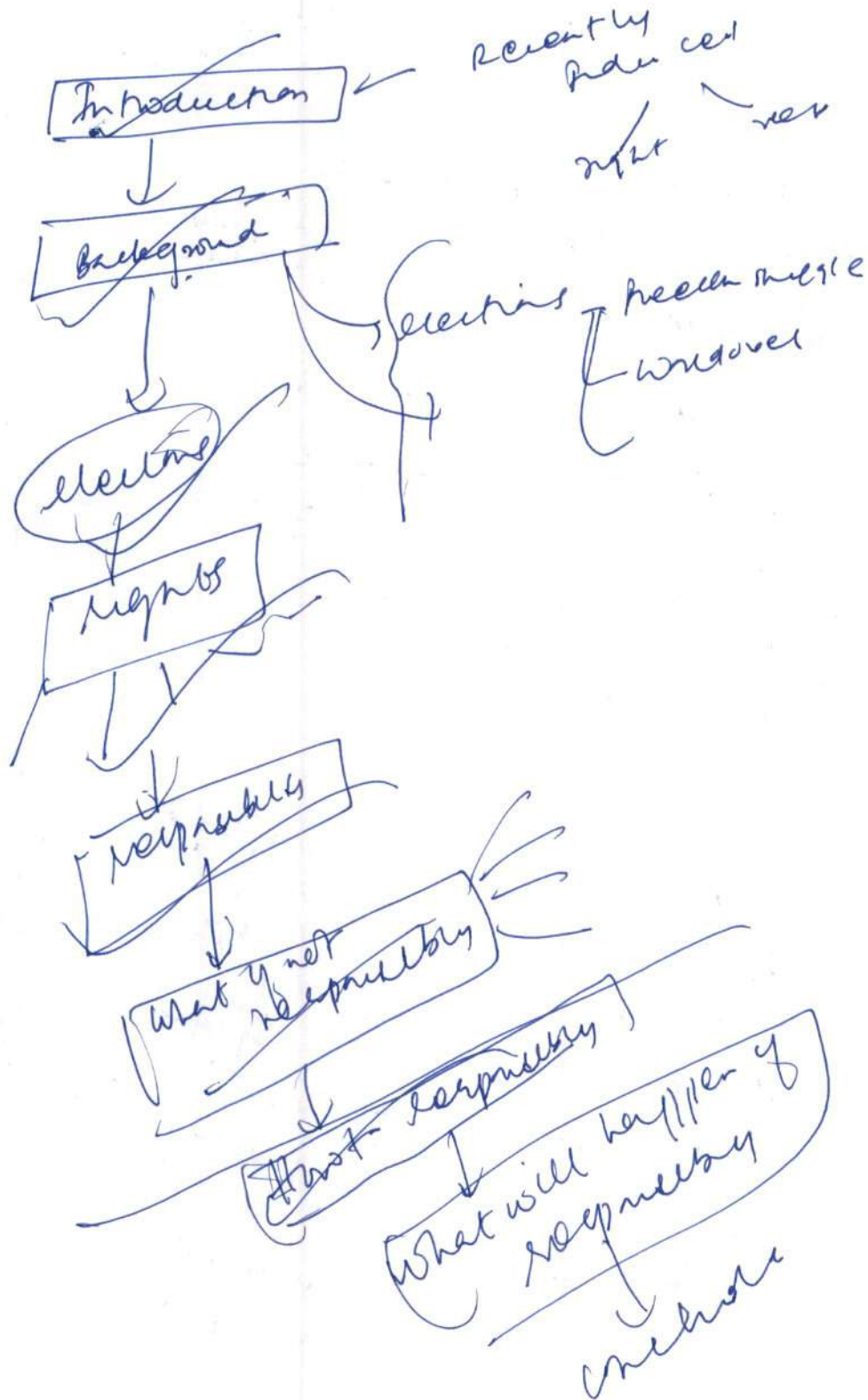
Rights

- democratic right
- power centre who is there
- executive state
- ~~democratic~~
- ~~manifesto/agenda~~
- ~~manifesto/agenda~~
- ~~manifesto/agenda~~
- ~~manifesto/agenda~~

of not (responsibility)

Hilter (Napoleon)

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cert (certificate) of the
↓
demo



Health as a fundamental right in India: Prospects and challenges

Health →
 ↳ what is health: (S/E/P) wellbeing
 ↳ fundamental right → right to access of quality, affordable ...
 (Constitution/PP)

