

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.

2.

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6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

TOPIC Health as a fundamental right in India : Prospects & challenges

Scenario 1

Sunil a resident of kalahandi district of Odisha saw his mother suffering from severe burns in a local thermal power plant. It takes 45 minutes to reach a health centre. Even after reaching there there were insufficient number of beds to admit his mother. Finally she passed away.

Scenario 2

Shanaya a resident of Mumbai on seeing her mother suffer from a heart stroke called the ambulance and took her mother

to a nearby private hospital. Finally she was so happy to see her mother out of danger.

Even today we find such contrasting emotions existing in India. In this essay we first see the present health condition, then we will have a look at the prospects & challenges, and finally conclude by suggesting how such a vision of making health a fundamental right can be achieved.

Health status : An overview

India has made significant progress in increasing its life expectancy right from independence which stands at 67 today. But a closer look & indepth

analysis shows an other side of the story as well.

Among children of the age less than 5 years, the malnutrition rate stands at a high of 34%. Also

the no of doctors per ~~1000~~ thousand population is 0.7 / 1,00,000 whereas the WHO recommended is 2 / 1,00,000.

Recent situations of death of around 130 people in Bihar due to AES and around 100 children in a Gorakhpur hospital show the grim state of healthcare in India.

In future, the proportion of

elderly is going to rise from 8.1% in 2017 to 16.4% in 2041. Hence having adequate healthcare facilities is the need of the hour.

Prospects of health as a fundamental right

Health as a fundamental right can have a multiplier effect be it in the social, economical, political spheres of life.

In the social sphere, it can reduce the out of pocket expenditure of people which constitute almost 69% of healthcare related expenses. This will pull people out of poverty where they will save enough money for education of children, proper nutrition diet. The social sphere

has its effect in the economic sphere too.

In the economic sphere it would lead to a productive workforce, increase demand, increase in saving, proper credit flow & finally we would be able to achieve our dream of being a \$ 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024.

In the political sphere, it would increase the accountability of personnel providing health especially government hospitals. This would lead to proper delivery of services, build faith in public authority (government) and facilitate people's participation in the governance of our country.

Internationally also, with AMR & share of non communicable diseases increasing, health as a fundamental right would help us achieve SDG 3 i.e. "Good Health & Well Being". This would help us in aligning our policies with WHO recommended principles.

Now let us have a look at the challenges & barriers.

challenges & Barriers

First remains the challenge of affordability, accessibility & quality.

There is severe disparity in the above three mentioned above in both space & time.
The healthcare needs to be affordable

for it to be accessed by the poor. This can be ensured by proper functioning of institutions such as NPPA which have the power to fix prices (putting a cap) for essential medicines in public interest.

Also proper regulation by conducting social audits of medical establishments, digitalising records ensuring privacy is not breached, ~~ens~~ adequate stock of beds, medicines in place are steps in the right direction. Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadi

Yojana helps in supplying quality medicines at low cost. ~~to~~ ~~people~~ to the people.

Next issue lies in the lack of political will among states, politicians to have such a scheme in place. As it

is a fundamental right it becomes enforceable
& hence they will become accountable.
Their chance of winning next election
is at stake if they do not work
efficiently.

Disparity between the
public and private hospitals in providing
healthcare is a matter of grave concern.
Lack of infrastructure and staff in government
hospitals, issue of cost, quackery in
private hospitals needs to be taken care
of. For this to be taken care of
a connect between government hospitals
(district hospitals) & government colleges
can ensure adequate supply of healthcare professionals.
In the private hospitals government initiatives

like Clinical Medical Establishments Act, 2010
will ensure proper regulatory audit &
prevent instances of quackery.

Next lies the issue of
funds required to ensure no person
is denied adequate healthcare facilities.

Even for schemes such as Ayushman
Bharat which require around Rs 12,000 crore
only Rs 2050 crores have been approved in the

budget... Here government can take steps
such as signing MoU's with Nordic

countries to emulate their practices
& facilitate investment. The budgeting

process too should see a shift
from output to outcome to prevent
wastage of resources.

"Health for All" - Towards a better future.

Just like having a target for housing sector like "Housing for All" by 2022, it is important to have such target in healthcare too.

Such target based approach would be helpful in the capability enhancement as propagated by "Amar tyā Sen".

For this to happen it is essential that healthcare is penetrated to every corner of our country and strengthening institutions at three levels i.e. PHC at village level, secondary & tertiary healthcare centre at district & city level respectively. Steps like

Ayushman Bharat will help us move in that direction. For it to function efficiently penetration of cashless based services is essential.

For increasing the number of healthcare professionals and proper audit of healthcare sector, National Medical Commission is a welcome step.

Further the approach towards healthcare should be preventive rather than curative with proper awareness regarding importance of extra-curricular activities, counselling to prevent cases of suicides, genetic diseases, proper dietary patterns etc.

The present expenditure of healthcare stands at a dismal low of 1.2% of GDP which needs to be increased to 2.5% of GDP according to National Health Policy, 2017.

In Thailand the expenditure stands at 3.5% of GDP and are successful in delivering satisfactory healthcare services to its citizens.

Taking the above steps it would help us achieve "Sarve Janu Nirmaya" and prevent many others like Sunil to see ^{his} their mother pass away due to lack of proper healthcare facilities.

Section - B

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

The ballot is more powerful than the bullet

- Abraham Lincoln

During the ¹⁹⁴⁷ constitutional debates, there was a uniformly agreed unanimous decision to have an election system based on universal suffrage which is free & fair. "Article 324 vested the superintendence, direction and control of the election process

in an institution named "Election Commission of India" (ECI). The

Present elections which have elected the 17th Lok Sabha has seen a record voter turnout of 69.14%.

This shows the elections are slowly becoming more and more participative ~~progressive~~ as days pass by.

In this essay we will be discussing the rights and responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy and the steps taken by various sections of and institutions of society to make our elections participatory, people friendly & inclusive.

Rights of a citizen in a democracy

When we start with rights,
why not start with our constitution
which is our fundamental law of land.

In our constitution it is clearly mentioned
that no person should be discriminated

on the grounds only of religion, race,
caste, sex, place of birth to be
included in the electoral roll.

The RPA Act, 1950 also has provisions
relating to the registration of voters
before the actual election process
begin.

Proper surveys are conducted by
various institutions concerned with elections

in preparing the electoral roll. So it is important that the citizen conveys his grievances if any and ensure his name in the electoral roll.

He/she also exercises his right in choosing a particular party, candidate of his choice. He can base his decision on the party ideology, manifesto or even vote for an independent candidate based on his promises. The citizen has a choice to choose from the candidates based on the affidavits filed by candidates.

This was ensured in the judgement of Supreme Court in "ADR Vs UOI".

Recently in the Supreme Court verdict in the case "PUCL vs UOI", 2013 the option of NOTA was included. It is important to note here that it does ~~not~~ mean the right to ~~reject~~ negative vote and not mean right to reject.

The election system of India also makes sure that a citizen with desirable qualifications (Ex: Age > 25 for Lok Sabha Elections, Age > 21 for Panchayat elections) can contest elections from a party ticket or as an independent also.

After having a look at the rights

let us have a look at the responsibilities of citizens.

Responsibilities of citizens in a democracy

After ensuring right of free and fair elections it is the citizens responsibility to participate in the

election process by voting on the day of elections. He must keep track on the election notification by ECI

and take interest in the elections as every vote has equal value.

Here Grandhiji's ~~love~~ vote a vote can be recollected where he says:

In a democracy, even the smallest/ poorest has ~~an~~ an equal vote in

comparision to the richer / mightiest.

By taking part in elections, he can question
the authority once in power in case
of failure of delivery and not vote
for him again by making the
administration & governance responsive.

Since the elections do not
come cheap, it is the prime
responsibility of the citizen too to
ensure free & fair conduct of elections.
He/she has to report cases of
malpractices, booth capturing, rigging etc.
in the electoral process. e-Vigil AAP
by ECI is a welcome step which
encourages reporting of fraudlent cases.

It is important to realize that the future of country lies in the elections and prevent crimination of politics. According to ADR around 34% of members of Lok Sabha have a criminal background.

The use of money and muscle power in elections should be stopped and people should put proper judgement, thought & insight while voting for a candidate. A citizen should not be easily swayed by incentives in the form of beer, biryani, money etc while voting.

In the social sphere it is his responsibility not to only vote

on caste and communal lines as it only divides our society into bits & pieces. He should not support candidates or parties who mobilise people solely on the grounds of caste religion etc. It is equally important that the citizen is not apathetic to the election process. For this to occur we need to take some measures.

Elections - Participatory & Inclusive

For ensuring every section of society participates a mass campaign should be started making participation in elections a "JAN ANDOLAN".

Increasing awareness of citizens through initiatives like selfies of ink mark on finger, promotion by advertisement

campaigns by celebrities, promoting

films like "Newton" which received

"Best National Filmfare Award". Also

support of Ngo's can be taking

in making the community aware

on how to use ~~it~~ EVM. ~~it~~

Ngo's have a wide reach especially

in hilly and ~~it~~ inaccessible regions.

where it is difficult for government to reach.

Ex: ~~Kibat~~ Kibat & Naxal affected regions.

steps such as proxy voting for NRJ's and service voters ~~are~~ show the importance of each vote. ECI has also taken steps such as introducing VVPAT in election process to prevent malpractices. Totaliser machines can be brought in with time.

Supreme court has been proactive in delivering judgements which make the elections process free & fair.

Therefore for a country like India with 1.21 billion population

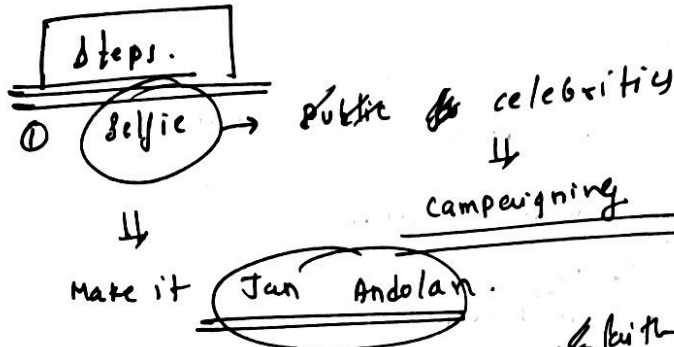
Elections form the bedrock which

needs participation from every section
of society and every individual
in particular.

_____ x _____

Rough VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin
(इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें)



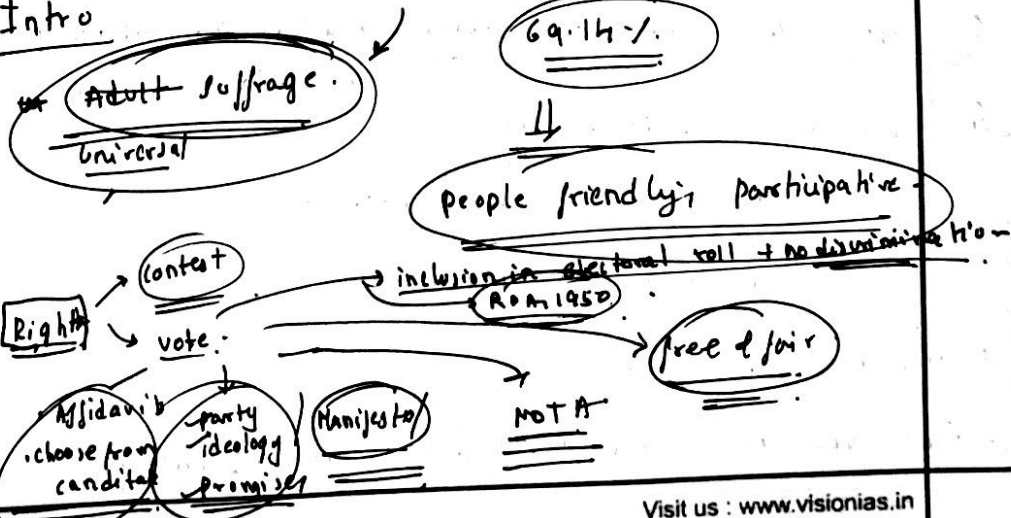
- ② e-vigilance AAP ECI → VVPAT totaliser machine faith in int.
- ③ Sc initiatives - to have faith
- ④ Make elections participatory & inclusive.

- beer & biryani
 - not easily
- ④ Proxy voting, NRI, service voters.

NAO

- ⑤ Awareness, Movies like Newton - Best National Film
 ↳ selfie.

Intro



RPM 745

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JAN Andolan Awareness

selfie + celebrities
Newton

NAO

Inclusive
 ↳ Proxy voting

Delimitation

Rough.

Quote. bullet is more powerful than bulletin.

① Participate → contest Lincoln.
 → vote.
 Rights → inclusion in electoral roll

① 718 ② free + fair ③ Manioto party ideology

721
PRI

⇒ on what basis to elect.

Promises

⇒ choose from candidate
 ⇒ Affidavit in public.

⇒ NOTA (DULL vs VOT)

- question authority (RTI)

RAA
RPAI 1950

→ reg of voters
electoral roll delimiting const.
 next time dont vote to person.

Responsibility

→ Apathy, isolated.

① to vote - else not right to complain.

② expenditure.

③ future lies in your hands. → question authority
 → RTI, debate.

④ prevent criminalization

money & muscle power.

- Reporting malpractices

⑤ not be easily swayed.

⑥ not vote on community lines / mobilization.

concepts

Solutions

~~JAN Aushadi~~ ~~PHC~~ ~~technology (telemedicine)~~

Migrant worker (UIN)

Ayushman Bharat

"Haru Santu Nirmaya"

Penetration of insurance sector

Health for All

Preventive focus

More no of doctors
+
National Medical Comm

Separat

time bound target

① learn from Nordic countries

technological collaboration

MOU

Amartya Sen

institutionalised insurance

Rough

(F.P) → if violated & enforceable.

Intro Scenario 1

Story Sunil → Kalahandi tribal belt.

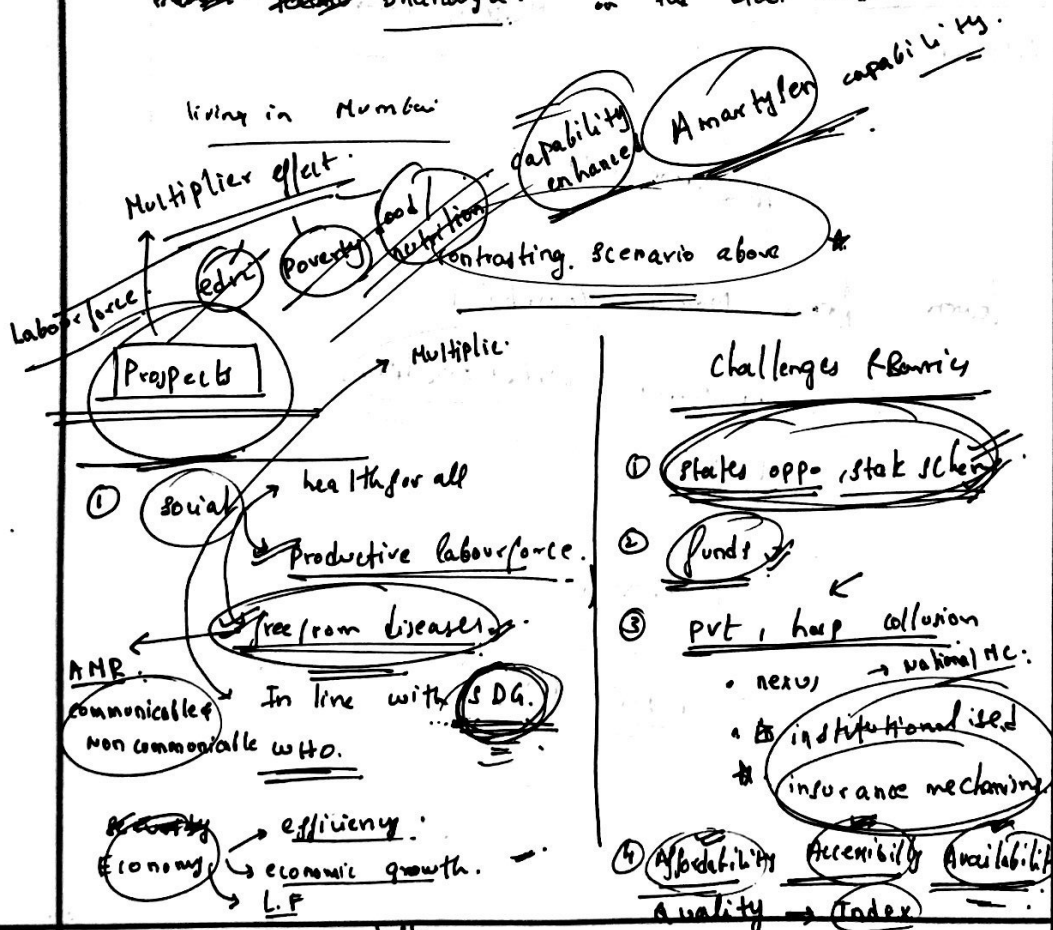
has seen his mother suffer a stroke.

It takes 45 min to reach

Refused treatment.

Scenario 2

~~Waste~~ ~~Waste~~ shanaya. on the other hand.



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political faith in govt machinery → participation