



Subject:

Name of Candidate

charchit dhanu

Test Code

605

Schedule

25/09/2015

Registration No.

16823

Place

RN

Time

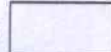
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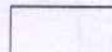
Classroom



Distance Learning



Classroom & Distance Learning



EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
2.			
3.			
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Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

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"Is Universal Health coverage right approach to address healthcare concerns in India"?

"Healthy India is needed for 'Skill India' or 'make in India'. Health conditions were pathetic when India got Independence and since then a lot has been done. ~~A lot has been done~~ in direction of providing health facilities to poor. 'Health loss' means 'livelihood loss' which means 'GDP loss'. So healthcare must be a priority and spending must increase drastically from current standard. But a more spending should be on causes of health crises compare to treatment of crises. First we need to focus on why we see health crises and can UHC be a solution to all of these crises and if yes then how UHC should be approached.

Reasons for bad Health

Primary reason include lack of awareness. People especially the poor, weaker and dalit are unaware of new diseases which are evolving in current times like in recent case of dengue. Spread generally lower segment people initially ignored it as a normal fever which lead to death due to ignorance at initial stages. So in country like India where first treatment of disease is generally done in home lack of proper understanding of new-borne diseases is a concern.

Then second big factor is lack of sanitation. In fast developing urban areas where unplanned expansion is continuing lack

of Sanitation and clean drinking water is primary concerns. According to various statistics the reason for "death due to disease" is mainly due to diseases that are communicable and are water borne like cholera etc. and so now access to safe and clean drinking water is a major concern over deteriorating health concerns. So in current cities which due to unplanned urbanization facing the challenges for sanitation from slums. In these slums there is no proper maintenance of hygiene or clean water availability, overcrowding and societal or "community latrines" which generally vary from 1 per 400 to 1 per 1000 for these

people to open defecate. And because of this sanitation and hygiene problem arises. A similar situation is seen in villages where reasons might be different like government though might have install community toilets people are not using them because-

- They lack regular water supply and maintenance leading to unhealthy conditions and stinking.
- Even though some houses have "latrines" in house but due to lack of habit and behaviour they avoid using them.
- A safety of women might be a issue for women in using community latrine.

So in both villages and cities people, generally poor section

lacks hygiene which is tremendously affecting their health and causing all types of contaminations because open defecations means this manual waste will be a home to many viruses and bacteria which then will becolate in food stuff and water causing disease.

Also access to clean water free from industrial pollutants and free from excessive fertilizers is a need. But generally these standards are compromised in semi-urban and rural area where sufficient fund availability is not there leading to a health hazard.

Next factor include non-availability of services like lack of infrastructure and Primary Health Centers. This also means that the poor if

full ill have less access to health services. In India ratio of "Hospital bed" to population or ratio of PHC's to population is far less than compared to other nations even in SAARC countries. This shows the lack of infrastructure which further detroit the problem. And no availability of emergency provisions to tackle sudden eruptions of diseases after rainfall. Adding to this misery is lack of Research in field of medicine. Since the diseases that affect India are of sub-tropical type and the research for which is not so popular among western R&D as they have diseases of

patent rights, so India should have invested in Research and development in medical services. But such environment of Research is lacking in current scenario. This lead to ~~then~~ people's misery as no cheap vaccination or antibiotics available for sudden eruption of diseases. Though government arrange for vaccinations but poor in remote and unaware is not be able benefit from it and fall back in Healthcare. The other reason could be lack of ethics among doctors in current scenario. many doctors are resorting to selfish means of looting. Performing unnecessary tests on unaware people. Since ~~falling ill could~~ ~~be~~ for a hover a large money

is swept away in these kinds of tests there poses a necessary problem for them as they will not go for a check up in private hospitals in initial stages and when diseases will increase they will consult a doctor so this also causes a trouble to healthcare.

And finally since falling ill could be a luxury for rich but for a poor it means loss of savings + loss of daily earning. So due to non-availability of services from government side they prefer not to spend money on health which they generally consider to be least in priority.

Now after broadly seeing all problems

we can compare to can UHC provide solutions to all these problems. 

UHC will primarily make it responsibility of the government to increase infrastructure to such a large extent that each and every individual will have access to all different kinds of health services.

Increasing the number of doctors, hospitals beds etc.

So this will solve the problem of lack of infrastructure or unavailability of doctors. Moreover to achieve such a massive coverage it would have to increase a number of doctors and sensitize them to cater to need of poor and so by UHC government through proper

recruitment will increase
number of doctors also. To
have a universal coverage
government will have to rope
in many private players and
since these private players
will be assisting government
in mission so sufficient
checks from the side of ~~private~~
government on private
sector also ensured so
unethical practices prevalent
among the private sector
doctors would be taken care
off to some extent.
People will further be made
aware of Health coverage schemes
that whatever illness they
have they can go in nearby
hospital and will be assured
of free ~~and~~ treatment for poorest

of poor and at minimal cost for others. So each one will be aware in such a scenario and have full accessibility to hospitals. And finally for diseases which can't be cured government would provide insurance to poor people to attend any private hospital and payment will be made through insurance money. Thereby ensuring poor of total assistance.

But there are some limitations to this kind of universal health coverage. First of all it does not cater to the need of non availability of sanitary facilities. Since these are the main cause of diseases and illness in country like India, spreading

huge money on providing hospitals rather than focusing on sanitation would cause a mismanaged situation. Since budget is limited so diverting more on providing infrastructure will cause cut from part of Sanitations and clean water. If a scheme like UHC is rolled out in current situations then since government lacks facilities of its own, it need to take assistance of private sector which will cause a huge amount to the exchequer.

Moreover since fiscal space is limited other social schemes might get neglected like schemes for children (ICDS) etc. which will detriment the

present conditions of women and children to cope with disease.

So the right approach with current scenario would be -

① Focus more on schemes to ensure good sanitary practices and good availability of clean and hygienic conditions. This is in line with current initiative of "Swachh Bharat". A habit and behavioural change to use of "latrines" use of innovative techniques like "Bio-toilets" in areas where there is scarcity of water; Also providing more funds to semi-urban areas to cater to need of sanitation. Also proper management of waste disposal both municipal and industrial so

no water pollution. Since main cause is sanitation focus on this and since it mainly involve behaviourly change and will ~~so~~ have huge impact on healthcare go for it.

② Then focus must be on Research and development. Though India a pioneer in generic providing cheap medicine but more research need to be done to cater the disease in Indian subcontinent.

③ Increase the number of doctors by increasing ~~admission~~ hiring of doctors and making them compulsarily work in villages for 2-3 years. This will improve basic level health in these areas for poor.

④ As of now slight investment in "moring diaphenier" could

be made ~~and once~~ to penetrate remote areas. Help from private sector under Corporate social responsibility can be sought.

⑤ Slowly increasing the expenditure in health sector as percent of GDP and also making it compulsory for government servants to save in health insurance and for poor Health insurance schemes could be open up in line with Jan Suraksha schemes.

This increase funds could be used first to develop research recruit more doctors, develop infrastructure and then slowly Universal Health coverage will be attained in phased manner with not much fiscal load on government as money will be piped in from mainly people savings in health and a sustained system will be in place.

Freedom of Expression and
Censorship — a paradox ?

✍ In current scenario people
are more afraid of censorship
than they are delighted by limited
freedom they have. Excessive
censorship, generally by state
because of vested interest
can reduce the society into
chaos and will hindered
the generation of new ideas
and social change and society
will remain in staterquo.
Censorship generally doesn't lead
to curtailment of ~~the~~ expression
but modify it to become anti-
state which further increases
problems of state.

Need for freedom of expression

Freedom of expression as seen
from the history has lead to
various new conventions and

advancement. without this freedom a person can't have freedom of thoughts which are needed for new developments like that occur in time of Renaissance. If people can express freely in society it means not only from speech but also from any other media like drawing, print etc. So in a sense it provide a directions and ideas to innovate new ideas if developed freely and nurture by inputs from various members of society new technology come into existence.

Freedom in expression also provide oneself with inner peace since a person can express happiness as well as grievance against any individual or

State it make society more compatible as nothing exist in minds as grudge. This also means easy solutions to disputes. People can assemble and discuss with each other the common grievance and if they feel that there are against any individual or against they can take the matter appropriately and so with this freedom a happiness and calmness in society is maintained without any chaos or war among various sections. Whereas if there exist unnecessary restrictions people's grievance must not be solved and a tension will persist in the society.

Freedom of expression in turn provide people Right to choose or make informed choice. People in society can express their concerns and ask for informations. With these informations citizens are able to decide what is best suited for them. This means a citizenery which is more participatory. Freedom of expression forms a base of democratic processes. Because in a democracy people freely express their choice and in a informed manner elect a candidate. But if no freedom to express then Right to fair elections will be in a jeopardy.

Freedom of expression generate

transparency and accountability in the system. As it provide both government officials to take decisions in benefit of general good and to general citizen to enquire why and how such a decision was taken. It reduces dictatorship in office and with peaceful considerations of views expressed by each and every member right decisions are taken.

Freedom of expression provide identity to individual and to society. A tolerant society's main characteristic would be freedom of expression in which each individual will be able to judge existing social norms in their own

way. Many of the reforms
movements of the world whether
it was protestants against
catholic or in India for removing
disability of society, like
caste system, status of women
etc. all were horrible because
~~there~~ there existed a certain
degree of freedom of expression.
So it is a very powerful
weapon of correcting social
order and disability of
religion and in case of India
of caste system.

Freedom of expression also
provide for generation of new
social, political ideologies
like in case of birth of
capitalist ideology because
people expressed that companies
must be allowed to make
indefinite profit or socialist

ideology when people thought and expressed grievances against private control of things. So this give new directions to social order and developing a new social system which is better than the previous one.

Finally it give identity to unheard section of society. This is mainly used by many women activists to bring in public the real conditions of women and necessary measures for upliftment. Similar analogy could be extended in current scenario in Indian ~~society~~ where government introduce labour reform bill without proper consultation with labour unions. So exercising their

freedom of expression they force the government to hear their voices and act in accordance with their demands. Thus providing a voice to earlier unheard section.

But if freedom of ~~speech~~ expression can do wonders why there a need of censorship. This is because in name of expression-

① There are chances that some religious fanatic elements might try to unite a particular community in a way instigating them against a particular community. This then exercise of freedom of expression will hamper the balance of harmony in society and might end up in communal clashes. So this

can't be allowed to happen. Expressions ~~about~~ hurting social fabric can be detrimental and so need to be curtail.

② Freedom of expression exercised by antisocial elements like terrorist group can hurt the security of Nation and so must be curtail. Like in current scenario ISIS in Syria using media and other media to express views that are anti national not only to west area but also to countries like India and in Europe as they want to have grouping, association and recruitment ~~against~~ and preparing jihadist army to cause trouble in these regions so it is the duty to curtail.

their all kinds of freedoms in order to have larger social peace and harmony. So whatever their expression is it can't be allowed to percolate in the society.

③ Individual always has some dignity attached to himself/herself. And in many society this dignity is sacrosanct to that individual and means a lot to him/her. But in a view of expression one person can't cause damage this individual dignity. This may account for defamation and individual being torched morally. Like expression towards a woman must not give signals of harassment as this would mean wrong impact on women.

especially mentally. So expressions must be curbed to prevent such an act.

Moreover, there is some dignity attached with innocence of childhood. A child is considered to be kept in environment free from vices and bad values.

So using abusive language and unsocial act in front of children can't be a part of free expression.

④ There can't be ~~a~~ unnecessary interference in the working of government though one needs freedom of expression to know what is going on in public authorities but excessive interference especially in matter of security and defense

of state need to be curtailed in order to have larger people good and in securing the security of larger society.

But generally the word censorship is ~~usually~~ usually dealt in a manner showing repressiveness especially in the context of India. where since colonial time the censorship was used as a tool to curtail voices ideas that are against the rule of British. So the first thing constitution makers did was ensuring freedom of expression as fundamental right. But the reasonable restrictions provided along with it defeated the whole purpose according to some analyst. Using

This many controversial act
came in and remain. The
problem is not with censorship

but with -

- motives behind it
- and who will judge the right
amount of censorship.

The state alone is not prove
to be a great champion of
ensuring right amount of
censorship. as seen in -

- times of emergency where state
went to extreme.
- Current laws where IT act
and Sedition act against
state are wrongly used to
curtail even the slightest
voice of dissent.

So if implemented in a
right way Censorship won't
act as a paradox but a facili-
tator but who will ensure
that what amount of censorship

- in right. This could be done by
- Judiciary like in recent judgement of IT act 66A was declared unvoid. But it can't be a sustainable long term method as court has its own limitations.
 - Separate committee including various experts academicians retired judges and parliamentarian can be formed which must look after all existing laws and modify them accordingly and for future propose guidelines.
- Censorship is a necessary sour medicine that is needed along with freedom but with proper mechanisms ~~proper~~ censorship could be limited to bare minimum.

