

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

SECTION - A

STRENGTHENING HEALTH CARE IN INDIA:
IS PRIVATIZATION THE ONLY ANSWER?

It is health that is real wealth
and not piece of gold and silver.
— Mahatma Gandhi

Healthy people are asset for any country. Therefore worldwide it is priority for the government. Indian health care system is divided into three areas Primary health care which include first contact health amenities based on local area then secondary health care at district level and tertiary health care in big cities. Health in India is state subject therefore various different model are followed across India.

Unfortunately present health care system is not able to fulfil the criteria of accessibility, affordability and quality. Moreover, the dismal focus on preventive health and increasing population situated in various socio-economic background aggravating the challenges before government as

different needs of different age group (child, youths, aged persons), tribal, women, rural-urban dichotomy, present various facets of health care needs.

While understanding health care system efficacy, it needs to be measured on criteria of accessibility, affordability & quality.

In current scenario, India's doctor - patient ratio is way below of what world health organisation prescribes. As per National family health survey, 70% of health needs are fulfilled by private sector. Primary health care centre in rural areas have devoid of doctors and other infrastructure. India has largest number of malnourished children and second largest in maternal mortality ratio as per WHO findings. Elderly population of India is increasing while their health needs are not addressed by present system. Clearly, current health care system is not accessible to all.

Apart from being not accessible to all people, current health care

facilities are extremely costly, as shown in NSSO findings, 62% of out of pocket expenditure is only on health. Poor people are falling into chronic poverty while going for tertiary health care like kidney operation and other threatening diseases cure.

Despite having high cost, the quality of health care is still not upto the mark (for eg: Despite having new technology like smear test, Rural hospital rely on sputum test for testing tuberculosis in patients). Similarly cost of standardised medical procedures are not fixed example being current controversies in (Fortis hospital) Delhi. Also regularity challenges remain in organ donation, online pharmacies, generic drugs. Current controversy in Samir Nadh on kidney donation is case in point.

Apart from failing on these 3 criteria, Indian health care system is not able to focus on preventive health care for eg. addressing clean drinking water needs, ensuring sanitation facilities. Vaccination still remain a challenge in tribal areas due to cultural prescription. Moreover

health still not counted as priority in India as public expenditure on health is just 1.5% of GDP way below world average.

Therefore looking into current health care needs privatization is often given as solution by many advocates. The main arguments in favour of it are incorporation of latest technologies, new researches, less bureaucratic hurdles, swift action taken in emergency, motivation to the youth to take up medicine as profession etc.

This is recognized in National health policy 2017 in which private sector is given crucial role in providing secondary & tertiary health care. Newly proposed National Medical Council which is to replace Indian Medical Council also give recognition to it by allowing 50% of seats without any regulation on fees. Government also proposed private sector role in providing tertiary health facilities in tier II and tier III cities in public hospitals.

These measures are welcome as they are not neglecting the role of government in ensuring pr health

Care system. As the challenges previously discussed have many facets private sector alone can't provide solution to all problems because the main motto of private sector is profit not accessibility. The role of private sector must complemented with other solutions. Few of them are listed below:

- Focus on Preventive health care system by government for example ensuring institutional delivery (through Janani Suraksha Yojana) & incorporation of Swachh Bharat Mission with National Health Mission, provide clean drinking water to rural, tribal areas etc.
- Trust building measures in tribal areas to allay their fears regarding vaccination and modern health facilities.
- Use of Tele-medicine in areas like Andaman & Nicobar and far islands
- Use of PPP model while private sector ensuring quality and public sector or government ensuring its reach and affordability.
Also primary health care

needs can be fulfilled by public hospital and secondary and tertiary health care by private hospital with standardization of rates of procedures.

- Increasing the public health expenditure to 8.5% as envisaged in National health policy

- Civil society and Media should work together to make health as main agenda of nation.

for eg: In U.K, health demands are primary demand of voters.

- Regulation needs to be strengthened. Doctor must be advised to prescribe generic drugs. Along with it regulation of organ donation, online pharmacy & generic drugs is necessary to increase public faith in health care system.

- Incorporation of more primary health care practitioners, nurses. The 1.5 lakh health & wellness centre as proposed in recent budget is welcome move.

- Efforts to universalise Insurance for example AYUSHMAN BHARAT proposed scheme to provide 5 lakh to each household catering their ^{secondary &} tertiary health care need is welcome.

However proper steps should be needed so that it may not lead to full privatization of health care system as it would lead to unsustainability of this scheme.

The success of U.K public health care system . Also of some of states in India like Tamil Nadu shows that privatization is not the only solution of universalisation of health facilities . Government need to play proactive role to make the facilities accessible to poor, vulnerable sections (women, child, aged people), to rural areas as this is not the concern of private sector.

Therefore privatization can be used as one of the solution of present health care problems . It can provide quality health care incorporating

new researches, technologies but accessibility and affordability need to be ensured by government. One such example is regulation of price of drugs.

As the problem in the context of complex socio-economic scenario of India is multi faceted. Thus we need multi-pronged strategy to deal with it. Private sector role is necessary but full privatization is unwarranted. Rather India should focus on preventive health care system, incorporate technological solution like tele-medicine, health cards to improve accessibility. The role of government & private sector should be supported by civil society and media by spreading awareness regarding the use of standard procedure, various governmental schemes etc.

Along with all these measures, disparities in current health care as highlighted in recent Niti Aayog health Index in which states like W.P., Bihar are much backward than states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu, must be taken into account.

Health is necessary condition in reaping
the demographic dividend of India.
Therefore health care system in India
must fulfil the cultural prescription
of Sarve Bhavantu Sukhina, Sarve
Santu Niyamaya i.e. All become
prosperous and all become healthy.

SECTION - B

Artificial Intelligence has the power
to make human Intelligence obsolete

It is 2500 A.D. / World has
more robot than humans. Now human
not only compete with human but
with machine thus capabilities
of poor stands redundant. They
are disappearing from earth. World
has more faith in diagnosis of
Robot than by a doctor. World
believes more in design of machines
than design of civil engineer. The
service sector which once celebrated
intelligence of human now having
them as endangered species in the
world of machines.

This sounds little strange but
we are moving forward to it. Artificial
Intelligence which replicate human
intelligence in machine. With increasing
research in deep learning, big data

analytics the cognitive capacities of machines in increasing leaps and bounds.

The history of Artificial Intelligence can be traced to the very idea that 'machine can think'. Some decade back it was limited to hollywood movies like transformer and fictions and novels but now it is becoming reality.

We are now surrounded by artificial intelligence - one example ~~be~~ being our cell phone in which it recognize which you may want to write in text format. Also in social media automatic tagging of friends shows how machines getting not only intelligent but surpassing limits of human intelligence in terms of speed & wideness of applications.

Question arise, does Artificial Intelligence has power to make human intelligence obsolete.

Human Intelligence can be thought of mixture of cognitive and emotional intelligence. By cognitive intelligence we being rational

decides proper means, solves various problem.

By Emotional intelligence we manage our emotion, have empathy towards each other, manage relationship etc.

Artificial Intelligence seem to surpass the utility of human intelligence as per NASCOM report which envisage automation can decrease the jobs in India by 70% and in china by 80% approximately.

The main areas where Artificial Intelligence beats human Intelligence can be :

- No limitation in terms of capacity:

Human Intelligence takes consideration of fatigue while doing any work. Efficiency decreases with time, with age while it is not the case with Artificial Intelligence which remain efficient through out.

- Socio-economic Bias:

As Artificial Intelligence replicates human intelligence it has inbuilt

serio-economic biases as it is based on data of higher class thus show disregard to diversity present in world. For example Artificial Intelligence may equate women to low paid job and men to high paid job.

While human's bias is regulated by rule of law of land. but machine bias is hard to regulate. Further Artificial Intelligence can be completely ruthless while dealing with vulnerable people of society. Thus leaving human Intelligence (which consider sympathy) obsolete. One example of it Artificial Intelligence machine won't be able to take situational discretion for example giving medical relief to poor people who don't have money. As it can be programmed to work only after certain money deposition.

• No Unionisation and Mobilisation:

Human have tendency to unionize for presenting demands for example labour union. With Artificial Intelligence, industrialist would prefer to invest in machines rather than upgrading skills of labour and giving

then increased wages thus making human Intelligence redundant or obsolete because of being devoid of upgradation.

One of example being use of Artificial Intelligence in customer care services, taking appointments etc.

- Ability to work in wide spectrum.

New Microsoft chatbot can recognize the mood of person whether he is happy and sad. It can talk like a friend to that person rendering human emotional intelligence obsolete. As people may prefer to talk to machines for solace due to increasing individualization and increasing demand of privacy.

- Effectiveness in service delivery:

Recent researches shows upto 90% accuracy in diagnosis of various diseases and X-ray by Artificial Intelligence thus undermining the Doctor's Intelligence.

Similarly Google home,

Alexa etc are becoming companion of human rendering need of other human being for help unrequired.

- Increasing dependence on machines impacting human cognitive skills:

Human intelligence need constant application for upgradation. In recent studies it is shown that current generation is so much dependent on machines even for ^{small} calculations that is impacting development of brains of children. This is emerging threat which can further aggravate problem in making human intelligence obsolete.

There are many hollywood movies which visualizes the victory of machines over human race. Very concept of Artificial intelligence which incorporate deep learning with the use of data constantly upgrading its intelligence is threat to human intelligence which has limitation of time, energy and space considerations.

Having said that, Artificial intelligence has power to make

human intelligence obsolete. Reverse is also true.

Human intelligence can incorporate such steps by which Artificial Intelligence can work only in limited domain.

Technology is a good slave but a bad master. Human has evolved Artificial Intelligence so human has the capacity to tame it, at least as of now while Artificial Intelligence is still evolving.

Safeguard must be there to ensure the mastery of human by taking steps like legal and regulatory constraints on the technologies which has unlimited scope to expand such as data access limitation, prior permission; spreading awareness in people regarding misused and privacy; preventing monopolisation of such technologies by few rather it should be considered public goods; upgrading skills of people specially working in lower rungs of society; directing companies to employ aged people thus providing financial security to them etc.

Artificial Intelligence should be considered as double-edge sword. It depends upon the human how he/she can utilize it. To celebrate the human intelligence, we need to tame technology to ensure its use in public welfare. By ensuring this, people must use it responsibly, govt must regulate it comprehensively.