


## Essay Comment Sheet

Date :

 <b>VISION IAS</b> INSPIRING INNOVATION	Name of Candidate	<b>Prateek</b>		
	Registration No.	<b>34869</b>		
	Test Code	<b>1456</b>		
<b>Marks Obtained</b>	<b>Essay 1</b>	<b>Essay 2</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>119</b>	

Overall Macro comments / Feedback / Suggestions on Answer Booklet :

**Dear Prateek,**

**Your presentation skills and content generation ability is appreciable and this will certainly help you to get very good marks in essay paper. Only in case of first essay focus on the core part of topic else your attempt is good in both the essays.**

**Keep writing and practicing!**

**All The Best!**

All The Best

## Essay Comment Sheet

### Section A: A health system to meet 21st century needs of India

#### Strengths and shortcomings:

# Presentation part is good with proper paragraph formation, underlined keywords, legible handwriting etc

# Language you used is easy to understand with grammatically correct sentence formation.

# Introduction part is good as you have mentioned a recent Covid-19 pandemic issue there to start with.

# Structure of essay is up to the mark as you have divided the topic in several parts with some specific headers to explain the topic. Keep it up!

# Your understanding about the topic is good as you have touched various aspects related to the topic with examples. Like - poor infrastructure and Human Resource, Government spendings, MMR, lifestyle diseases etc

However, discuss the points briefly, don't just mention them. Cover diverse dimensions and examples in the 21st century need part.

Government initiatives and other measures part well explained but mentioned them in the last part of the essay briefly as a way forward part and don't overemphasise on government programs and schemes too much. Here focus should be on the need of the 21st century and related challenges part.

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# Conclusion to the essay is good as you mentioned a way forward and futuristic approach there and end with.

# Providing you some missed content/dimensions related to topic for holistic approach.

Some more 21st century specific issues can be discussed. Bird-flu, Ebola, tuberculosis, vector and water borne disease are just a few of the diseases likely to spread and get worse as a result of climate change, according to the report released by WHO.

Mental health, Designer genes and other advanced technologies, road accidents and related disability issues etc.

Sub-optimal Public Health System: Due to this, it is challenging to tackle Non-communicable Diseases, which is all about prevention and early detection.

It diminishes preparedness and effective management for new and emerging threats such as pandemic like Covid-19.

Step taken by Enabling Preventive Care: Govt has announced the conversion of primary health care centres into Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs).

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### Section B: Inclusiveness and equity: essential characteristics of good public institution.

#### Strength and shortcomings:

# As mentioned earlier presentation part is very good.

# Language competence is up to the mark. Keep it up!

# Introduction to the topic is fine as you have mentioned one anecdote there. You can also mention any recent example or case study about public institutions there. For example recent subsidies and reservation issue in JNU.

# Structure of essay is very good as you have mentioned very unique and specific headers to explain the topic. They addressed the demand of topic perfectly. Keep it up!

# Your understanding about the topic is very good and it's reflecting in content part. You have explained the topic in relation to the public institutions which is a core part of topic.

Some of your dimensions and examples are really good and relevant to demand of topic like-

Climate Change aspect, finance commission, Panchayati Raj, Constituent assembly, International organisations etc.

Overall very good attempt and that's why awarding you one of the highest marks for this essay. Keep it up!

# Conclusion to the topic is very good as you have mentioned a balanced viewpoint there about the topic that is how inclusiveness and equity not always desirable with examples.

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# Some more points for value addition to the topic:

Some more public institutions like Election comm, CAG, Health institutions, Police Department, Education Institutions etc. can be briefly mentioned. For example, in context of higher education institutions recent issue of subsidies and reservation in JNU can be discussed here in context of topic.

Similarly need of reforms in police department for more inclusiveness and equity also can be discussed here.

There are some concerns related to this also like False beneficiaries, free riders in Public services like PDS and other govt schemes. It can be tackled by technological improvements like DBT, Aadhar enabled services etc.

Initiatives like PRAGATI, digital India Programme, MCA21 etc to ensure e-governance.



# 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.

3.

4.

5.

6.

4. A health system to meet 21st century needs in India.

"Imagine a world smaller than a grain of salt,

that brought the world and our country to a halt,

exposing the fragile sand castles of kings clad in white,

and governments and their rulers and all their might."

If ever there was a more appropriate time to discuss health reforms of a 21st century India, ~~the next~~ ~~best time~~ it is now.

With the country dealing with a global pandemic - our health systems stand challenged, exposed and in urgent need of reform.

good



The 21st century along with being a century of promises is also a century of complexity. where at one end it promises self-driving cars and nanobots to heal human tissue, even 3D print organs. At the other end a rise of life style diseases, threat of zoonotic diseases, and pandemics and epidemics in a globalized world.

Explain them briefly

The health infrastructure and ecosystem of India stands at crossroads where it will chart the path of future with reforms in policy, infrastructure, industry, capacity building. This will ensure an India ready for its "rightful place under the sun" as enshrined

by H. Nelson exploiting its developmental potential via the demographic dividend that is available and emerge as the beacon of light in Asia, Indo Pacific and the world.

## GETTING THE DIAGNOSIS RIGHT

India's current health ecosystem is at best a fragmented set of policies and subsidies - held together by weak regulatory forces. 4<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> century ready India needs a thorough SWOT analysis of its health system.

A simple analysis reveals several critical gaps in our system. The first and foremost - being the underpaid, unworked and understaffed workforce. India has only 11% doctors.

in public sector that shares majority of patient burden with a nurse to patient ratio of 1:600 (WHO says 1:400).

another painful ~~thorn~~ is the lack of hospital beds. India's bed to

patient-ratio stands at 1:1613 as

against 1:1000 prescribed by WHO. This

lack of capacity is further exacerbated

by lack of public spending in health - currently around 1.5% of GDP.

Additional concerns are raised by high import dependence and thus high cost of treatment with around 67% out-of-pocket expenditure on health.

85% of APIs in India are imported.

Coming to expenses, report by World Bank suggests that one serious ailment-

to a poor family may push them below poverty line and propagate a life of misery.

All of this is tied together by a weak regulatory system run by the MCI and certain laws and rules. Corruption, nepotism and laxity in regulations cripple the already injured health system. An example of AES related deaths come to mind and jacking visuals of COVID-patients going door-to-door to find a bed are not new to any of us.

With <sup>alarming</sup> high health indicators of MMR (130), IMR, lifestyle disease burden, Non Communicable disease burden, air pollution-related deaths and a housing pandemic, where do we go from here?

## GETTING AN APPROPRIATE PRESCRIPTION

A 21st century India needs a 21st century mindset when it comes to healthcare. Especially in rural areas and poor households, "wait till it's serious" is the way to approach health. This behavioral change is the first cog of the machinery. And we have already displayed a successful model of behavioral change in the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. We must now re-engineer and apply to healthcare.

measures part can be mentioned briefly. Don't emphasize most on this part.

People need to start taking healthcare as a centerpiece of their existence. Government is already focusing on campaigns like wash and sanitation.

Now is the time to nudge the  
citizens towards preventive healthcare  
schemes like FIT INDIA and Khelo  
India are promoting physical health.  
whereas, spiritual health is being  
promoted by Yoga and the emphasis  
to it. The country has shown its  
capacity for health prevention habits  
during the COVID lockdown. We need  
to appeal to same rationale to  
make health a priority.

Right from schools to offices,  
preventive health campaigns can  
be run to make people aware  
of benefits. AYUSH ministry can  
collaborate with ministry of women  
and child and other departments.

Coming to infrastructure, funding remains a crucial cog. The National Health Policy aims at raising health expenditure to 2.5%. This can be achieved by - earmarking funds in budget, FDI in pharmaceutical and health sectors to boost and cashing on newer models of revenue like e-consulting and tele consulting. Medical tourism must become an area of focus to gain foreign income.

Coming to the regulation, dissolution of MCI and replacement with National Medical Commission as envisaged in National Health Policy 2017 is crucial for a transparent, efficient, centralized and quality

box of administration.

Setting up of AIMS in every state  
and other reforms as proposed by  
2019 Budget are crucial for capacity  
building in health education and  
skilling. The NHP 2017 prescribing  
single entry and exit through  
NEET and NEXT exam will ensure  
standardization and quality in  
health-care professionals.

India's pharma industry is one  
of the largest and fastest growing.  
We now need an industry that can  
generate R&D and outcomes to reduce  
import-dependence for APIs, vaccines  
for Neglected Tropical & Aphan diseases,  
and emerging technologies like genetic



research and biotechnology. The recently approved indigenous ROTAVAC vaccine gives hope of green shoots in this direction.

~~Healthcare~~  
Healthcare for New India

can be merged with previous part and as a whole mention as way forward part.

The image of new India is that of a country divided by diversity but united in spirit. New India

Healthcare must focus on HOLISTIC HEALTHCARE.

But the way forward part should be briefly mentioned. Don't stretch it too much.

It includes exploring neglected areas that can ensure healthcare

for-all. Geriatric and palliative

care is of concern as our population will start ageing around 2030-40s.

(as per Economic Survey). Spinal

Healthcare needs immediate and intense attention. Lancet approximates 10% of population and warns of increasing incidence with challenges of fast paced life, isolated existence and social media. Newer diseases like GAMING DISORDER (WHO) are emerging everyday.

A truly "atmanirbhar" India will also not fail to address socioeconomic consequences and challenges. Emerging

questions of bio ethics, medical ethics,

euthanasia, gender sensitivity also need to be a part of the narrative

Lastly, India's current model of INSURANCE FOCUSED, post modern, healthcare needs to be replaced with PREVENTION

↳ PRIMARY CARE focused model.  
As envisaged by Ayushman Bharat  
the 1.5 lakh Primary Healthcare  
Centres need to emerge as the  
cornerstone of India's healthcare  
reform story.

we can learn from the strength  
shown by China - building a 1000 bed  
hospital in 10 days or centres like  
Sweden and Norway.

A 21st century India must be  
robust and ready to face any health  
challenge possible. we must raise the  
bar for health services so high  
that no other virus, pandemic can  
even dream of threatening our systems,  
let alone cripple.

good

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

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

## 7. INCLUSIVENESS AND EQUITY: ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD PUBLIC INSTITUTION

Kalithambika, as a small girl, frequently used to accompany her grandfather in her village in Tamil Nadu to see rocket launches on the sea coast. She was fascinated since childhood and her family laid focus on 'girl-education' to make sure Kalithambika could compete on an equal footing in the future.

Kalithambika went on to become a scientist at ISRO, an organization known to be inclusive in its workforce. She was a crucial cog in the MOM mission and now

Better example of anecdote can be mentioned here

heads the Gaganyaan mission -  
the most prestigious human spaceflight  
programme of India. Lalithambika  
is a product of an inclusive  
and equity based Indian democracy  
70 years, <sup>have passed</sup> since we resolved to  
create a REPUBLIC that promises  
Justice - socio, economic & political and  
Equality of status and opportunity.  
These ideals can be summed up into  
the ideas of INCLUSIVITY and EQUITY  
that are bulwarks of an efficient  
and effective public institution  
and thus a nation. After all, a  
nation is the product of its  
public institutions.

In this essay we shall explore the relation of inclusiveness and equity to good public institutions, its implications and learnings. We will also explore how inclusiveness and equity relate to each other. Lastly, we shall look at situations where these values may be overshadowed.

"The elephant needs a thousand times more food than an ant, but that is not inequality"  
- M.K. Gandhi.

Equity refers to treatment of equals as equals and equal opportunity for those in equal situations. This is seen as equal protection of laws as under Article 14 of

one constitution. A poor student and a rich student must have similar access to education and must

have chance of competing as equals

Inclusiveness, is the quality of

ensuring that "no-soul-left-behind".

where no group of community of people are seen or treated differently and

everyone has a voice. An example of

American democracy giving voting rights

to women and civil liberties to

black people is an example of

gradual inclusivity

A good public institution is

one that ensures the following -

social economic justice, communal harmony,

gender justice, good governance, ethical

governance, representation and voice to people and a corporate work culture that is effective, efficient and transparent. How do equity and indismissness affect or inspire a good public institution?

## Socio Economic Justice As A Public Good

The recent 103<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act is a facet of economic justice that was long sought. The Parliament as an institution of public trust envisaged the reform as a fundamental right to citizens. It is an affirmative action in line with socio educational backwardness of OBCs and historical injustices to SC/STs.



Effects at gender emancipation are linked to affirmative action too. With falling gender FLFPR, widening gender gap and deplorable sex ratio (943/1000)

✓ any good public institution will follow similarly as 50% of the population. India's Parliament should also consider the women reservation in Panchayati Raj institutions to ensure women participation in governance & ensure inclusive & equitable policy making. For inclusiveness & equity

✓ An emerging and related facet of gender is transgenders. Recent focus on recognizing the 3rd gender (NALSA case) and making news of officers being inducted in public institutions, e.g. in Tamil Nadu police, are

~~essential~~ for strong inclusive public institutions & good governance.

GOVERNANCE - for ALL, by ALL, of ALL

Good governance may mean various things but in a federal concept the inclusion of every voice is critical. India leads the application of true inclusiveness as envisaged in federal institutions like GST Council, inter state & local councils

and Judiciary. An example of empowered states & good public functioning is recent GST issue on compensation where Union Government had to yield

As for equity, institutions like Finance Commission ensure an "income distance to frontier" & "income distance" approach for devolution of funds.

Good governance also ensures representation and voice for all. Inclusive and

good

Equitable policy making ensure wider perspective, wider consultations and larger acceptance with sustainable implementation. The best example is the Constituent Assembly that was fairly representative of a nascent but diverse democracy and resulted in a transformative Constitution (as per Bhaia). One that still thrives.

good

It also ensures effectiveness and accountability as with citizen charters, EIA and SIA rules. Such model of inclusive governance also establishes TRUST and bolsters the social contract that people have with Government.

## (A GLOBAL VILLAGE)

Inclusivity and equity are critical for multilateral institutions that are

currently facing threats of dysfunctionality or obsolescence. Examples of WTO, UNHRC and SAARC come to mind.

Inclusivity ensures that every voice is heard at all levels of decision making. An example is WTO, where the peace clause was result of inclusive method of 'one-country-one-vote' at WTO. Even at UNSC - the push for permanent member expansion by 64 countries is a reflection of want of inclusiveness in the institution.

Equity is essential to make sure that large economies do not stifle rights and development of smaller economies. The inclusion of SIDS in Paris Climate Summit and their important role is a sign of a successful institution.

✓ The differing targets under INDGs and Kigali Amendment with motto of CBDR "common but differentiated responsibility is crucial for the world today.

good point

✓ The Balancing wheel of Equity & Inclusiveness

One cannot work without the other and these values often reinforce each other, positively.

Inclusiveness is the sine qua non for equity. When SC/STs will not be a part of society how will they envisage social mobility. Similarly, the inclusion of women in combat roles and now in command positions is essential for removing gender stereotypes about women in army and glorifying of women leaders.

good

Equity enhances opportunity for decision making that can foster inclusiveness.

An example can be 33% reservation for women in Parliament to ensure more gender neutral policy and law making.

The ability of people in North East to travel quickly between states and mainland India can include them more meaningfully in the story of nation building.

Some supporting values to equity and inclusiveness that bolster a public institution are the following - Integrity, Transparency and Quality of Public Service.

Integrity is essential to make sure that inclusiveness and equity are genuine and not just optics. Cases of fake

recruitments and Sarpeda Pati, where women are ceremonial office holders are features of ethos of inclusive governance.

Probity goes hand in hand with transparency. All good public organizations need to be open and accessible. India's emerged PRA Act to ensure the same. It ensures accountability of public officials and thus gives power to citizen ensuring equity in power and inclusive participative governance.

Service Quality is an outcome of all 4 former values. Good institutions enforce it via checks & balances. Examples are Public Service Delivery Act of Madhya Pradesh that ensures timeliness and responsibility at all levels.

[A word of caution]

Inclusion and equity may not always be desirable for good governance.

An example of Sentinelise and Takeaway comes to mind. Orbal Panchshel

is followed to ensure they're isolated & unharmful. This 'arms-length-distance

policy is also a facet of equity but without inclusion, but with liberty.

Similarly inclusion may be boycotted for sovereign interests - like India relating Pakistan at world forums and avoiding SAARC.

Any good public institution will balance inclusion and equity with efficiency and quality and deliver the most important public services - law & order, justice, welfare as public goods.

good  
Balanced  
viewpoint

good  
Conclusion



ROUGH WORK

# VISION IAS™

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## (INTRO)

(BODY) Defn  $\leftarrow$  Inclusivity, Equity  
Good pub. institution.

### ① ~~Part~~ Effect on

1) Waste welfare & output - CA Assembly Policy = welfare = EIA, SIA, City Charter. (4)

2) ~~Govt~~ Rep. ~~law~~ Voice - 3rd tier. DPSP - workers - Labour code, unions. (5)

3) Trust - IAC campaign Misbhaya (1)

4) Gender empow - 33%, PRI - ~~Army~~, LGBT (TN) (2)

5) Socio Eco Intra - SC/ST, OBC - (1)  
↳ Harmony - EWS, Communal Harmony.

(I)  $\Rightarrow$  (E)  $\Rightarrow$  Army = Comadiv. officer = DPSP.  
 $\Rightarrow$

(E)  $\Rightarrow$  (I)  $\Rightarrow$  SC/ST = males.

6) IR  $\Rightarrow$  SIDS, LDCs. = voice to other - INDCs - Montreal.  
RCEP, WTO, Regional growth.

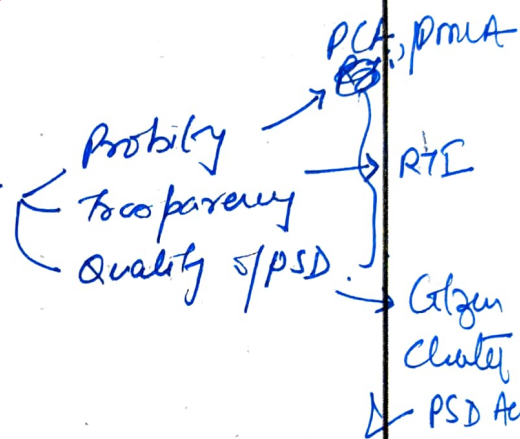
- ① what is inclusion & equity. why imp?
- ② Parts of a good pub int.
- ③ How  $I \rightarrow E$  &  $E \rightarrow I$  & imp. for good int.

$I \& E \rightarrow$  affect Policy  
 Trust  
 welfare

Representative  
 Socio Eco Cohesion & Edu - Army  
 IR - SIDS, LDCs.

$I \rightarrow E$  &  $E \rightarrow I$

Other values of good pub int



where  $I \& E$  not required

- 1) ATOs -
- 2) Army - efficiency
- 3) Sovereignty - SAARC - baywet.

## Structure

INTRO

a man search the pain of death  
and then, the work to a better  
enjoy the ~~death~~ fragile soul called ~~death~~  
where ~~king's~~ <sup>king's</sup> ~~promises~~ promise life,

BODY Current

Need → Future → Example. } Each Dimension.

① Capacity of HS - HR - pu. pub / priv - Code of Doctr - mct.  
Regulation - Industry - Pharma. - NMC, ③  
- Hospitals.

② Development - NCD, genetic disorders, depression.  
- vaccine, API ③  
- biotech.  
- Res., with collab.

③ Model - "wait till serious", quads - remove stigma  
- preventive - physical, ③  
- holistic - spiritual, mental,  
- palliative.  
- gender sensitive.  
- gaming, euthanasia, stem,

④

# VISION IAS™

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

Q. 1) what is a good health sys.

2) what is current u

- 3) Potential - primary  
 - secondary  
 - tertiary

- palliative  
 - mental health  
 - neglected..

Examples

- 1) Suburban
- 2) Procto
- 3) Ayushman
- 4) Insurance
- 5) Ayushman
- 6) AYUSH
- 7) NHP - 2.5

4) 21 century needs.

1) Quick & responsive - Tech enabled

2) HR - Doctors = 1:1613 → 1:1000  
 Nurses = 1:400 → 1:600

3) Collaboration - Int'l - WHO.  
 field - AYUSH.

- 4) Holistic health care - preventive - sports  
 - fit india.  
 - khelo india.
- 5) Industry - pharma.  
 API  
 vaccine (coravac).  
 biotech.
- 6) Infosa - yoge.  
 mindfulness.

↳ Hospitals - 10000 bed in China. - 10 days.  
 ↳ PHE.

