


Essay Comment Sheet

Date : 3/7/19

	Name of Candidate	Aranyak Saikia
	Registration No.	41166
	Test Code	1252

Marks Obtained	Essay 1	Essay 2	Total
	50	53	111

Overall Macro comments / Feedback / Suggestions on Answer Booklet :

Dear Student,
 You've shown good understanding of topic's demand & associated knowledge-base across both your Essays. Your presentation-skills & structuring of the Essay have also been satisfactory. You can however, still improve in terms of dimensional-coverage in your Essays. Try to cover as many dimensions as possible in your Essays by looking at the topic from various perspectives.

I've provided you with the Strengths, Shortcomings alongwith the Missed Aspects / Dimensions of both your Essays. Try to continue with your strengths & work upon the Shortcomings to improve further in future.

Keep Practising. All The Best!

All The Best

Essay Comment Sheet

Dear Student, Below are the Strengths, Shortcomings along with the Missed Aspects / Dimensions of both the Essays.

Essay 1: " Health as a fundamental right in India: Prospects & Challenges"

* Strengths:

- The understanding of the topic & the associated knowledge-base is good.
- Your introduction was decent (WHO definition)
- Use of facts like 80% out-of-pocket expenditure, Tax-to-GDP ratio of 17%, etc, was good.
- Use of examples like Maharashtra's performance-based incentives to doctors in rural areas etc., was good.
- You tried to cover the following dimensions well:

Status of Health in India: (highest number of undernourished children; high IMR, MMR; highest prevalence of TB, diarrhoea; diabetes capital of the world; private sector not affordable etc.)

Prospects: (Economic: medical tourism generating revenue; employment generation etc.; Technological: growth in areas like genomics & AI; integration of modern medicine with traditional systems (AYUSH); Political: will make the state responsible for health of the citizens etc.)

Challenges: (Health-state list; lack of resources; increase in the workload of healthcare workers; making medicines affordable; regulation of private sector etc.)

- Your presentation in terms of handwriting, underlining of keywords & paragraph formation, was good.

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• The structuring of the Essay was fine.

* Shortcomings:

• You can improve in terms of dimensional-coverage by exploring more dimensions under 'Prospects' & also by adding some more challenges specific to making Health a PR in India.

This will ensure comprehensive addressal of the Topic's demand (discussed in next section)

• Try to reduce excessive cuttings to ensure better flow of the Essay.

• Your conclusion could be made more impactful using quotes etc.

eg: "of all the forms of inequality, injustice in health is the most shocking and inhumane." - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

* Missed Aspects/Dimensions:

• Under [Prospects], you could've added

Social: No more exclusion of people who are plagued by illiteracy & superstition; It will lead to reduction in poverty levels in the country; It can ensure build-up of a better social-capital in the society with more chances of reaping the demographic dividend of the country etc.

International: Commitments at international forums eg: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), international conventions of WHO etc, would be more easier to meet etc.

Individual: No more lethargy as the lackadaisical attitude (if any) of health workers, doctors would reduce, as they would be under direct court scrutiny (writ of Mandamus)

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- Under [Challenges], you can add:
 - It may lead to rise in litigation, thus increasing pendency of cases & hamper Judiciary's efficiency.
 - Right to Health not only extends to healthcare but also to underlying determinants of health, such as - access to safe & potable water, sanitation, supply of safe food, nutrition etc.
 - The notion of Right to Health itself is problematic. While in case of diseases like Malaria & infectious diseases, one can pin the blame on someone for lack of care. But what about diseases such as diabetes (lifestyle diseases), where individual's responsibility is equal if not greater than the doctor's/State's.

Essay 2: "Strong institutions are more important than great leaders"

* Strengths:

- The understanding of the topic & the associated knowledge-base is decent.
- Your introduction was decent (defining "institutions")
- Use of examples like Libya (Gaddafi), Egypt (Nasser), failure of Arab Spring etc, was good.
- You tried to cover the following dimensions well:
[How institutions are more important]: (checks & balances; guarantee stable transition of power; transparency & accountability; protection to free speech; guiding principles even after leaders' death; less possibility of instability/military coup etc.)

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How institutions can fail] / Disadvantages: Delays in decision-making; excessively strong institution can be a roadblock; corruption etc.
How leaders are important]: set the ethos & culture that guide the nation in years to come.

• Your presentation in terms of handwriting & underlining of keywords, was good.

* Shortcomings:

• Your dimensional-coverage can improve by focusing also on the counter-argument to the topic i.e. "when great leaders are more important than strong institutions" with the help of some examples. This will help in comprehensive addressal of the topic.

• The structuring of the Essay could be improved as per the above suggestion (Incorporating the said dimension in the Essay)

• Try to form 3-4 paragraphs per page (for better paragraph-formation)

• Your Conclusion could be made more impactful with the help of quotes etc. eg:

"Men may die, but the fabrics of free institutions remain unshaken."

— Chester A. Arthur.

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* Missed Aspects / Dimensions :

- [When leaders are more important] :

Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi (Independence of India), Abraham Lincoln (Abolition of Slavery), Nelson Mandela (End of Apartheid) etc. have been phenomenal in mobilising the people for a cause when the already established institutions were not 'just' & laid the foundation of 'just' & equitable institutions in their countries.

- [Middle Ground / How both important] - It is not a choice between strong men or institutions, we cannot have one without another because part of what strong institutions should do is build-up strong men who are strong leaders (As is said: "Leaders are not born, they are made" - by these institutions only), who will continue to strengthen these institutions to deliver their mandate.

X

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

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HEALTH AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IN INDIA: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a "state of complete physical, mental and emotional wellbeing." ~~Thus,~~ clearly, health is not just a state of absence of disease. It is a state of complete harmony between ~~the~~ the body and mind. This is probably why the ancient Indian saying "Sharer Madyam Kharu Dharma Sadhanam" resonates so much today. The saying simply states that a healthy body is the best way to practise religion. In other words, keeping a good

Decent introduction

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health ~~to~~ is an essential prerequisite for getting closer to God.

However, when we look at the India of today, we find a state of despair when it comes to ~~the~~ the health of our citizens. At 37% of the total child population, India has the highest number of undernourished children in the world. Children who are undernourished are also likely to fall ill more frequently. Our infant and maternal mortality rates are closer to those of sub-Saharan Africa.

In terms of communicable diseases, India has the highest prevalence of diarrhoea and

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tuberculosis, third highest incidence of malaria and a number of other vector-borne diseases.

At the same time, due to rapidly changing but unhealthy lifestyles, the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) has shot up to alarming levels. India is already the diabetes and heart disease capital of the world, and fast catching up in of cancers. The rising incidence of NCDs coupled with the prevailing communicable diseases has added a double burden to India's healthcare systems.

While ~~the~~ India faces a double burden of diseases, its health infrastructure is in shambles. India has only one

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doctor per two thousand person.
Most of the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are short of essential equipment, doctors are missing and patients have to travel miles to see a doctor. The tertiary medical college hospitals are overcrowded with patients, drugs are out of stock and doctors are regularly beaten up by agitated relatives of patients.

In the private sector, there are allegations of overcharging gullible patients and other malpractices. However, for most patients, the private sector is simply not affordable.

In the absence of health insurance, some patients have to shell

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out more than ~~80%~~ of the expenses ~~out~~ of their own pockets

It is in ~~to~~ this context that the prospect of declaring health as a fundamental right, ^(FR) in India needs to be looked into.

The basis for health as a fundamental right flows right from Article 21 of the Constitution. Article 21 not only provides the right to life and personal liberty, but, as ~~to~~ various Supreme Court judgements have proved, it also guarantees a dignified life. A person can lead a dignified life only if he/she is healthy.

Internationally, the Bill of ~~to~~ Human Rights and its

Good insight into the issue

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Covenants provide for the right to health.

Declaring health as an FR, will make the state responsible for the health of its citizens.

This might give it an impetus to raise public expenditure on health from an abysmally low rate of 1.5% of GDP to about 2.5% as envisaged in the National Health Policy, 2017.

This can lead to the creation of more public hospitals and better public health infrastructure, especially in rural areas. Creation of medical colleges can augment the existing set of doctors, many of whom can work in rural areas.

Nice use of facts.

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The on-going scheme of Ayushman Bharat, that provides health insurance cover to 10 crore households and sets up Health and Wellness (HWCs), can be further augmented towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by covering all households.

Given that nearly 80% of all beds are in the private sector, declaring health as a FR provides immense potential to the sector to augment its capacities and enter various sub-sectors. As it further develops its capacities, medical tourism will be given a further boost which will be an important source of revenue for the government.

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that it can plough back into the healthcare sector.

The prospect for healthcare research opens up even more.

As firms rush to provide cheaper medicines and ~~the~~ the government looks for ~~innovative~~ cost-effective infrastructure, research and development (R&D) will take off. This will generate employment for researchers, create ~~R&D~~ R&D infrastructure and spur growth in niche areas like genomics and Artificial Intelligence, given India's large gene pool ~~and~~ :

In the short-run, the government also needs to look into innovative methods

Good points

Try to avoid excessive cuttings.

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to bridge the gap in health-care. NITI Aayog's proposal for setting up Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in district hospital and Maharashtra's Performance-Based Incentives given to doctors in rural areas can be looked into.

Good example

At the same time, integrating modern medicines with traditional systems like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, etc (AYUSH) ~~are~~ are other possibilities to provide a holistic approach to a fundamental right to health.

Some more dimensions under "Prospects" could be explored. (Refer Comment sheet)

While the prospects of declaring health as a FR look promising, there are multiple challenges that must be kept in mind. First, we

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look into the issue of jurisdiction.
Health is a subject in the State List. Should the state or the Centre be responsible for protecting the health of citizens? Can there be federal disputes? These need to be clearly looked into.

Second, ~~for~~ how does the government generate enough resources to meet its health obligations? The current tax-GDP ratio is only 17%, which is not enough to raise health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP.

Third, in the short-run, there will be a significant increase ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ the workload of healthcare workers, including

Good
points

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doctors. Not only will they be unable to provide their best care, they are likely to face more violence from aggrieved relatives — worsening the situation even further.

Coming to the issue of ~~the~~ health making medicines and diagnostics affordable, ~~there~~ ~~are~~ a number of problems are likely to arise. For instance, many of the patented medicines are sold by foreign pharma firms. Imposition of compulsory licensing or price controls can lead to violation of TRIPS agreement or retaliation on other trade issues by ^{the} country of origin, notably the US.

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Associated with this is the issue of regulation of the private sector. While regulation can prevent the private sector from indulging in malpractice, ~~it is~~ excessive regulation can deter the private sector from making investments in healthcare, thereby jeopardizing the ability to provide universal healthcare. Worse, it can affect India's medical tourism.

Finally, there are ethical and philosophical questions. If health is a FR, can we allow passive euthanasia? Does the person in a vegetative state not have the right to medical care? These

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are questions that have ^{no} clearly ~~no~~ answers.

Thus, ~~therefore~~ given the existing constraints in state capacity and the ethical dilemmas involved, it might not be the appropriate time to declare health as a Fundamental Right in India. However, we must continue our endeavour to raise the state's capacity to provide affordable and quality healthcare to all.

The ideal of ~~the~~ universal health coverage must continue to be the inspiring goal for a country vying to reap its demographic dividend.

When we embark on this path, a day will surely come when ϕ India

You can add some more challenges specific to "making Health a FR in India"
(Refer Comment Sheet)

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is able to secure to its citizens the fundamental right to a state of complete physical, mental and emotional well-being.

Decent conclusion

(Could be made more impactful using quotes etc.)

Good attempt!

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STRONG INSTITUTIONS ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN GREAT LEADERS

There is no single definition to the term institution. It can be as simple as a family unit or as ~~so~~ encompassing as the structure of the government itself. While pinpointing a definition is difficult, most people would agree that an institution is the sum total of laws, rules, processes and systems that enable and constrain the state in its exercise of political and economic authority over the people.

Flowing from this definition, the three most important institutions in any nation are

Decent Introduction

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the executive, legislature and judiciary. The executive is usually the government that implements and enforces the laws and policies, the legislature being the Parliament that enacts laws, while the judiciary adjudicates on disputes involving citizens and the state.

This is the set-up common to most societies.

However, democratic societies that establish a rule of the people go one step further. These societies are built on the bedrock of checks and balances between the ~~the~~ three organs of the state. The strength of these institutions derive not just from the checks

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Try to be precise here & try addressing the core demand of the topic faster.

and balances within the institution, but also across it. Thus, while elections to the legislature ensure a check on law-makers from within the Parliamentary system, the judiciary limits the ability of the legislature to enact laws that can infringe on the rights of citizens. This is an example of checks and balances across the institutions.

It is these systems and processes that make institutions strong in a democracy, and enable its citizens to enjoy the rights guaranteed to them. The Indian constitution follows a similar approach.

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However, in recent years, there is a feeling that these institutions are acting as obstacles to the growth of the nation and its greatness. ~~It~~ Delays in decision-making, frequent court-cases, issues over human rights and, land and environmental laws are seen as the result of these excessively strong institutions acting as road-blocks ~~to~~ against the government and policymakers attempts towards bringing development, and improving the standing of the country among the league of nations. Many view the safeguards given to minorities as attempts at appeasement to the

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detriment of the minority
majority community.

As a reaction to this
sentiment, many democracies
the world over are seeing the
rise of strong and charismatic
leaders who promise to break
themselves free from the shackles
of these strong institutions
and accelerate the nation's
progress to greatness. The rise
of Donald Trump in USA
with his slogan 'Make America
Great Again', Erdogan in Turkey
and Duterte in Philippines are
a case in point.

While one can partially
agree that checks and balances
act as obstacles, however,
it is no ones worth emphasizing

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that strong institutions are more important than strong or great leaders.

A simple glance into history provides a nice picture.

~~Two~~ Muammar Gaddafi of Libya and Abdel Nasser of Egypt were great and strong leaders. In their leadership, these nations rose to prominence.

However, their tenures were marked with allegations of human rights abuse, curbing of freedoms and corruption.

In the absence of strong institutions to check their actions, their misdeeds ~~so~~ were allowed to perpetuate.

Good examples

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After their death, the nations plunged into crises that have taken years to overcome. Strong institutions not only protect the rights of citizens but also guarantee stable ~~and~~ transition of power.

Closer home, Pakistan and Bangladesh saw the weakening of their institutions and establishment of strong but dictatorial rulers who promised to improve the country and raise its stature. The paths that these countries took subsequently is too well known to be described here.

In their book, 'Why Nations Fail', Jared Diamond, Aconoglu

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and Robinson observe that those European colonies where extractive Europeans settled only for the purpose of exploiting their mineral resources were also the colonies where the colonizers established extractive and exploitative institutions. These institutions had little checks and balances, no regard for human rights and dependent on a strong leader for their efficient functioning. Most of these were located in Africa.

Thus, even after independence, these African countries continued to be ruled by strong autocrats.

Western democracies have been successful in science, technology and arts mainly

Fine Reference.

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because of their strong institutionalised set-up based on transparency and accountability. This ensured a stable regime, with safeguards for private property that allowed free trade to flourish. The strong protections to free speech enabled the flow of ideas many of which questioned the prevailing social evils like slavery.

Even India is an example worth emulating. We have had great leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel. However, they could never overshadow our institutions. These institutions not only protected the democratic rights of people

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but also allowed India to continue on its path of progress in the absence of great leaders.

It is true that we haven't achieved enough. But one can hardly blame the institutions on them. Rather, it is the weakening of institutions in subsequent years that has allowed law-makers with criminal records to enter Parliament.

These anecdotes ~~do~~ clearly underscore the need for strong institutions. Why they are more important than great leaders can be understood from the following -

- Great leaders provide a direction to ~~the~~ a nation.

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They set the ethos and culture that guide the nation in the years to come. However, strong institutions ensure that the guiding principles of these great leaders continue unabated.

- Strong institutions do not need great leaders. They make every ^{leader} ~~great~~ great.
- While great leaders might act in the best interest of the nation, some of these actions might infringe on the rights of people or vulnerable groups or damage the environment. Strong institutions are needed to check them.
- Great leaders have finite lives. But ~~not~~ a nation

Good points

Try to illustrate upon this dimension as well i.e. Examples of: "When leaders have been more important than institutions"
(Refer Comment sheet)

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lives on. When a great leader passes away or abdicates, a political vacuum is created.

Strong institutions make a smooth transition possible.

One of the reasons why the Arab Spring failed is due to weak institutions that could not lead to smooth power transition.

- Strong institutions are built on the bed-rock of transparency and accountability. Thus, citizens get to know their functioning and can seek redressal of grievances. This makes the whole process participatory and consensus-based.
When this happens, most

Good example

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decisions are likely to be accepted by people, reducing possibilities of protests or instability.

- Strong institutions are actually a fundamental right of people.

They not only check the infringement of rights by the state which has a monopoly of power, they also prevent irreversible damages being committed.

An ~~For~~ example of an irreparable damage is a military coup.

It not only ~~de~~ weakens ^{alienates} existing structures but ~~corrupts~~ the people from the government.

Strong institutions that place civilian control over the military can prevent such a situation.

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यदि इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

It is for these various reasons that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 16) also stress on the need for building robust institutions as an important component of achieving sustainable development.

~~Therefore~~

To sum up, great leaders are needed to give a direction to a nation and to overcome crisis. But strong institutions are ~~not~~ needed to make a nation continue to prosper for years to come and to deal with crises in a smooth, secure and participatory

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manner. Institution building is a continuous process. It involves the active participation of all stakeholders in society.

As India ~~turns~~ reaches the 75th year of independence, it needs to work towards strengthening its institutions and building new ones to face the future challenges.

You can make your conclusion more impactful using quotes etc.
(Refer comment sheet)



Don't attempt!

53

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