

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.

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4.

5.

6.

All the Best

STRENGTHENING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM in
INDIA: IS PRIVATIZATION THE ONLY ANSWER?

After a long tiring day, working at road site under NREGA, when Ramu returned to his home he found his daughter shivering with fever. This was the 5th day of her fever and yet he only hoped that it would go away in the evening itself. He went to village public health centre (PHC) two times, but both times there were no doctors. Poor Ramu did not have money to take his daughter to one of the private hospital in city and thus he remained dependant on fate and miracle to treat her daughter.

Ramu's story is not unique. There are many Ramu's all across the country who feel helpless due to a poor healthcare system. In villages, PHC are there, but doctors are absent. In some, it is highly over-crowded, in some there is lack of

Sufficient number of beds, quality medicines
So on and so forth.

The story also underlines
one important aspect : affordability of
healthcare system. India is still having
29% of its population under poverty line
(Rangarajan Committee estimate) and for
them affordability of healthcare system is
as important as accessibility of healthcare.

This puts us into a dilemma
of whether privatisation is the only answer
to strengthening healthcare system in India
or there are more options? As the
story indicates, there are problems with
our public healthcare system, but these
are structural, societal and economic
reasons which indicate that privatization
cannot be the only answer. It certainly
can improve the healthcare system but
only as a partner of state and not

as the only provider.

STRENGTHENING HEALTH CARE SYSTEM: MEANING

It is crucial to understand the existing problems in India's healthcare system before we can prescribe a solution. The major problems can be described under accessibility, affordability and quality of healthcare system.

Accessibility aspect refers to availability of hospitals at nearby distance. National Health Policy 2017 says that there should be one PHC at every 5 km. Apart from physical infrastructure, the presence of doctors is also important. In this sense, the accessibility of healthcare system is poor, especially in rural areas. Doctor Absenteeism, Overcrowded hospitals are problematic.

Affordability refers to Cost aspect. PHC are government owned hospitals, but poor people are not able to

get treatment on time. High cost of private healthcare prevents them from accessing quality healthcare. The high out of pocket expenditure is one major reason for putting people in poverty cycle.

The third important aspect is quality of healthcare. This is indirectly related to accessibility and affordability. Usually quality healthcare comes at high prices.

Further, there is stark difference in healthcare system at primary, secondary and tertiary level. The government has virtually left secondary and tertiary healthcare system to private sector and therefore the accessibility, affordability and quality of healthcare suffers.

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR: THE PROVIDER OR THE PREDATOR?

NITI Aayog recently issued

a Consultation paper. In this, there was a suggestion to sub-let a portion of PHCs to let private hospitals provide services. This was supposed to improve working of PHCs and bring more professionalism.

Here lies the keyword: Professionalism. We cannot deny the efficiency and professionalism that private sector brings. Therefore NITI suggestion is welcome. We must note that it is essentially a PPP based mechanism and not complete privatization.

This is where we have to see scope of private sector. It has ability to augment healthcare services; especially at accessibility and quality front. Government presence would be needed to ensure it is affordable too.

There was a case in which a private health firm charged

~~into~~ extremely high prices for small surgery. These are videos which show the callousness and apathy of private sector towards patient. Even the release of dead patient from hospital is commercialized. In this environment, we cannot let healthcare system be left completely to private sector, especially in a country like ~~that~~ ours.

This demands a look at some global models. The best way to look at is example of Nordic countries like Sweden and Denmark. These countries have high public investment in healthcare system and they continue to perform well in all major indices like Human Development Index (HDI) and Global Happiness Index.

Cuba is another example, where their nursing system is considered to be

the best. In India we need to create similar health ecosystem using ASHA, ANMs and Anganwadis. Thus there is a need to re-look at our healthcare system and the model we are going to follow.

INDIA'S HEALTH CARE SYSTEM: A MARRIAGE BETWEEN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT

The best approach is taking help of private sector in areas where we are lacking with a long term view of strengthening our public health system. Along with easily accessible, affordable and quality healthcare system we also need to have an universal health coverage. Here again role of state becomes important.

Private sector can be involved at primary healthcare services in a PPP model. At village level, this will improve quality of healthcare.

This can further be extended to Secondary and tertiary healthcare system at district and state level. Government's Schemes like National Health protection Scheme can provide health insurance, thus making healthcare affordable. National Health mission (NHM) earlier used to provide health insurance of ₹ 30,000 per annum to BPL families. This helped in preventing many families going into poverty trap.

The nature of participation and functional areas also need to be decided.

In a district hospital, services of private medical practitioners can be availed at cheaper prices. Further, Government can ask fully private hospitals to set up their branches in remote areas. Government would have to provide tax benefits to

private firms to make their business viable.

Further, private sector can help in training of ASHA and ANM workers.

Tekmedicines services can be availed.

These will ensure that healthcare system becomes not only robust in short term, but in long term too.

THE RESULT?

This marriage between private and public sector in strengthening our country's healthcare system would be a good news for hundred of thousands of Ramu's who have lost faith in our public healthcare system. We will usher in a new world of "Ayushman Bharat" where "sarve Bhawantu Sukhina, sarve santu Niramaya"

(All become happy, all become healthy) is followed on daily basis. Ramu will

not be worried about doctor absenteeism at PHCs now. Government schemes like Jan Aushadhi will further reduce his healthcare expenditure. This complementarity of public and private sector is what is going to strengthen our healthcare system.

The only keypoint to highlight is that only privatisation or complete privatisation is not the right model for India's health system. We need market to be in a creative cooperation with State to strengthen our healthcare system. This creative cooperation of private sector will ultimately lead to situation of "Kṛinvento Vishvam Aryam" (let there be a nobler world for all) in its true sense and make India realize dream of "Ayushman Bharat".

SECTION-B

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE HAS THE POWER
TO MAKE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE OBSOLETE

There was an eerie
silence in the meeting room. In few moments
the fate of the masters were to be
decided. On trial were the creators, none
other than humans. On jury were few
machines created by those humans. The
machines were to decide whether to
terminate the masters or not, at which
point the adjectives were really meaningful
as it was not clear: who is the
master now: man or the machine?

Welcome to the era of
Artificial Intelligence. The story given
above is not totally impossible. There
might be a situation of Man-machine
Conflict in future where Artificial

Intelligence will become much more superior to human intelligence and might create a question of survival of human beings too.

This by no imagination is a 'beyond possibility' theory. The stalwarts in area of Artificial Intelligence:

Elon Musk and Stephen Hawking have already warned us against unlimited power of Artificial Intelligence. Stephen Hawking went on to give only 100 years to humanity in wake of changes like global warming and rise of Artificial Intelligence.

Given this context, we will explore these ideas further in details. We will explore the very meaning of intelligence and what it means when we

May human intelligence is obsolete. Are we seeing the issue only in context of competition or there is scope of Cooperation between the two Intelligences.

INTELLIGENCE: THE MEANING

When a child is born, he has no understanding of society, events, history, logic or decision making. As he grows up, he develops these abilities to become rational, analytical and be able to make decisions. This is what intelligence precisely is: Ability to understand, grasp things and make decisions.

Human Intelligence is thus an acquired trait. It comes at very hardwork, takes time and varies across humans. On the other hand, Artificial Intelligence is intelligence of machines. It is acquired through Coding, deep learning

and through use of neural networks. It is much faster than human intelligence simply because of tools like machine learning and deep learning. So who gets superior in the long run?

THE BATTLE FOR SUPERIORITY

ALPHA GO was recently in news. It is AI from Google's deepmind. It was in news because it was able to defeat the world's best GO player. In past too, we had read stories of Computer defeating world chess champions like Garry Kasparov. The ALPHA GO is the best example of AI making human intelligence obsolete.

At this point let's ponder over the meaning of word: obsolete. When something is obsolete, it is no

more suitable to the current time, it is simply outdated. Example: Steam engines which brought first Industrial revolution in Europe are now obsolete in most of the factories. So when we say human intelligence is obsolete, we are essentially comparing it with AI in a Competitive sense. Yes it is true that AI has the power to make human intelligence obsolete but when we see them in a cooperative sense, it might be a multiplier of human intelligence.

AI as a multiplier of human intelligence essentially means the correct utilisation of AI. Our Prime minister Mr. Modi recently talked about this creative cooperation

of AI in solving India's problems like health, education, transportation etc. This sees AI as help and friend of humans.

Unfortunately, this always might not be the case. Yes, we are essentially developing artificial intelligence to help humanity, but in this process we are making it so strong that it might pose a risk to humanity itself.

In a British TV Series 'Black mirror', one particular episodes highlight the bleak nature of AI. In this a factory run by AI ultimately ends up sending drones to kill humans. These drones, equipped with Artificial Intelligence are beyond

the Capacity of human intelligence.

At the same time, both Artificial Intelligence and human intelligence also have ability to Combine and lead to a situation of Singularity. At that point of time, the cyber-physical system would reach its pinnacle and we would not have a normal human intelligence.

What these indicate ~~are~~ are the facts or the possibilities of AI becoming Superior to human intelligence. Even today when AI is essentially at its nascent stage we can see some trends. In Japan, Robots are replacing humans at workplaces. Recently in USA, a person was fired by machine because of their system fault and even the HR team could not change the Code to not fire that person.

So, if AI is really this ominous, What must be our approach towards them, Why are we even promoting them : for eventual termination of humanity? The answer lies in what we do today is going to decide what we are going to get tomorrow.

CARPE DIEM: A CREATIVE COOPERATION

NITI Aayog of India

recently released a white paper on National AI Policy Highlighting the potential use of AI in areas like Agriculture and health. This is where we see the cooperation between Human intelligence and Artificial Intelligence. If AI can help our farmers in deciding crops to be sown, irrigation timing to be decided and warn against any natural disaster in

advance based on monsoon data analysis and weather pattern monitoring then this will essentially be AI helping human intelligence.

This means that there is scope for both to exist together. For that, we need to work together. At Global level, we need to set policy guidelines to ensure AI does not go beyond control. If we can have Conference of parties to deal with Global warming (Paris climate deal), we need another Cop at Paris known as Paris Artificial Intelligence deal. United Nations can be the best platform to engage all countries, entrepreneurs, Internet companies to ensure we don't reach a point

of irreversibility with respect to usage of Artificial Intelligence.

THE RESULT?

We would not have that meeting in future where machines would be writing death sentences for humans.

This would be a world of humans, and not machines. To reach this point would be a big achievement in itself. We would have to allay the fears of Elon Musk and Stephen Hawking that yes, the world of Newton and Einstein is not going to die because of few machines.

In that sense AI would act as what it supposed to be : Assisted Intelligence and not AI destructing human intelligence.

Artificial Intelligence has the power to make human intelligence obsolete.

Elon Musk , Stephen Hawking

AI: learns from open

Alpha Go : Google's Deepmind

↳ William Casaprao

In the movie Lucy
Singularity

when we say something is obsolete, it means
it is outdated, AI will become superior 7

In movie Arrival

Alien : AI



Sign pattern

Industrial Sector = Robot replacing humans

Risk

What is Artificial Intelligence

Human intelligence → Limited

Einstein



Creator / master

Beethoven

An apple fell from tree

Power to I → Industrial Sector

Where we apply our intelligence → Work / Industry
→ Social Intelligence
↓
Military Intelligence
↓
AI Can prevent Mob lynching / Victory of human
Intelligence
use, decide

Agriculture: Site specific

Do we see a Competition / Cooperation
→ Crop Information
→ Soil health
→ Education
→ Completely human
obtain
There is a will

Is privatization the only answer

Tan Asadur
Healthcare

Primary, Secondary, tertiary,
Accessibility
Affordability

Endemic Case

Strengthening of health care system Different dimensions

Rule of NHP → Assurance based mechanism

Rural Areas, NHPS $\rightarrow$ $\begin{matrix} \text{Prishk} \\ \text{I} \end{matrix}$

Immediate Access Long term public Healthcare

Kathavanto Vishwam Aryan