

## Human life, above all: On the Rajasthan Right to Health Act and the stance of doctors

Opposition of doctors to the right to health comes from **baseless misgivings**

It is **confounding** **how something** that is **stridently** 'good' in **ethical** and legal terms **can run into** a wall of opposition built on narrow professional and commercial interests. As in the case of the Right to Health Act that was passed in Rajasthan last week, and the **unprecedented kerfuffle** that followed, with doctors in the State **vehemently** protesting what they called a '**draconian law**'. The Right to Health is **in sync with** the constitutional guarantee of right to life, and other components of the **Directive Principles**. **That** no person **seeking** health care should be denied it, on the **grounds** of access and **affordability**, **is** an acceptable **proviso**. The Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, **addresses** these key issues of access and affordability. It "seeks to provide protection and fulfilment of rights, **equity** in relation to health and **well-being** for achieving the goal of health care for all through guaranteed access to quality health care for all residents of the State, without any **catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure**". **The law**, which also provides for a **social audit** and **grievance redress**, **gives** every resident of the State the right to emergency treatment without paying a single paise to any health-care institution, and **specifies** that private health-care institutions would be **compensated** for the charges **incurred** for such treatment.

**The doctors** who came out in large numbers to protest the law on the streets of Jaipur **said** they were **distrustful** of the government's promise of **recompense** for expenses incurred for treating patients during an emergency. To the **charge** that there is no detailing of the process, health right activists have **pointed out** that it would be a function of the Rules, not the law itself. The protesting doctors also **claimed** to be **apprehensive** of the government's **interference** in their **functioning** once the law is **enforced**. **Ironically**, all of them believe that health care is a right of the people; only, they believe that the State would have to be the **sole** provider. However, this is **scarcely** the first such **exposition** of the right to health. In 1989, the Supreme Court observed that "every injured citizen brought for medical treatment should **instantaneously** be given medical **aid** to **preserve** life and **thereafter** the procedural criminal law should be allowed to operate **in order to** avoid **negligent** death". Having **transformed** a **progressive ideal** into law, Rajasthan should now **strive** to gain the trust of the doctors through **demonstrable** action. It is also **incumbent upon** the doctors to **rise above** the **differences**, and work with the government to save human lives. **[Practice Exercise]**

- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'.

## Vocabulary

1. **Stance** (noun) – attitude, stand, point of view, viewpoint, opinion, way of thinking  
रुख
2. **Baseless** (adjective) – groundless, unfounded, unsupported, unjustified, unwarranted निराधार
3. **Misgivings** (noun) – doubts, reservations, apprehensions, concerns, qualms संदेह
4. **Confounding** (adjective) – baffling, perplexing, puzzling, bewildering, mystifying उलझन
5. **Stridently** (adverb) – forcefully, emphatically, assertively, insistently, loudly प्रबलता से
6. **Ethical** (adjective) – moral, principled, upright, righteous, virtuous नैतिक
7. **Run into** (phrasal verb) – to encounter unexpectedly; encounter, face, meet, confront, experience सामना करना
8. **Unprecedented** (adjective) – unparalleled, unmatched, unequalled, unrivalled, extraordinary अभूतपूर्व
9. **Kerfuffle** (noun) – commotion, fuss, disturbance, uproar, turmoil खलबली
10. **Vehemently** (adverb) – passionately, fervently, intensely, strongly, forcefully जोरदार ढंग से
11. **Draconian** (adjective) – harsh, severe, strict, oppressive, repressive कठोर
12. **In sync with** (phrase) – in harmony with, in agreement with, in accordance, in line with तालमेल में
13. **Directive Principle** (noun) – guiding principle, policy guideline, governing rule, regulatory principle निदेशक सिद्धांत
14. **Seek** (verb) – Ask for (something) from someone. मांगना
15. **Ground** (noun) – basis, foundation, reason, justification, premise आधार
16. **Affordability** (noun) – cost-effectiveness, reasonableness, economic viability, accessibility सामर्थ्य (खरीदने की)
17. **Proviso** (noun) – condition, stipulation, requirement, qualification शर्त
18. **Address** (verb) – deal with, tackle, confront, attend to, focus on निपटना, सुलझाना
19. **Equity** (noun) – fairness, justness, impartiality, egalitarianism समानता
20. **Well-being** (noun) – welfare, health, happiness, comfort, prosperity कल्याण
21. **Catastrophic** (adjective) – disastrous, calamitous, ruinous, devastating विपत्तिपूर्ण, आफत भरा

22. **Out-of-pocket** (adjective) – personal, direct, individual, paid by oneself अपनी जेब से दिया गया
23. **Social audit** (noun) – A systematic and transparent evaluation process that assesses an organization's or program's performance, particularly its social, environmental, and ethical impact on the community it serves.
24. **Grievance Redress** (noun) – A mechanism or process by which individuals or groups can voice their concerns, complaints, or dissatisfaction about a particular issue or service, and receive appropriate resolutions or remedies in a timely and efficient manner.
25. **Specify** (verb) – indicate, define, detail, state, spell out, उल्लिखित करना
26. **Compensate** (verb) – reimburse, repay, indemnify, recompense, make amends, प्रतिपूर्ति करना
27. **Incur** (verb) – suffer, experience, bring upon, bear, undergo, झेलना
28. **Distrustful** (adjective) – skeptical, suspicious, doubtful, incredulous, wary, संदेहपूर्ण
29. **Recompense** (noun) – compensation, repayment, reimbursement, reward, restitution, प्रतिपूर्ति
30. **Charge** (noun) – fee, cost, price, expense, payment, शुल्क
31. **Point out** (phrase) – indicate, mention, highlight, note, draw attention to, बता देना
32. **Claim** (verb) – assert, maintain, state, declare, profess, दावा करना
33. **Apprehensive** (adjective) – anxious, worried, concerned, fearful, uneasy, चिंतित
34. **Interference** (noun) – intervention, intrusion, meddling, involvement, दखलअंदाजी
35. **Functioning** (noun) – operation, working, performance, carrying out, कार्य
36. **Enforce** (verb) – implement, apply, execute, administer, impose, लागू करना
37. **Ironically** (adverb) – paradoxically, unexpectedly, strangely, विडंबना से
38. **Sole** (adjective) – only, single, exclusive, lone, unique, एकमात्र
39. **Scarcely** (adverb) – hardly, barely, only just, almost not, मुश्किल से
40. **Exposition** (noun) – explanation, elucidation, interpretation, presentation, व्याख्या
41. **Instantaneously** (adverb) – immediately, at once, instantly, promptly, तत्काल
42. **Aid** (noun) – assistance, help, support, relief, succor, सहायता

43. **Preserve** (verb) – protect, save, conserve, maintain, safeguard, संरक्षित करना
44. **Thereafter** (adverb) – after that, subsequently, following, later on, उसके बाद
45. **In order to** (phrase) – with the aim of, so as to, to, for the purpose of, के लिए
46. **Negligent** (adjective) – careless, inattentive, lax, heedless, लापरवाह
47. **Transform** (verb) – change, alter, convert, metamorphose, परिवर्तित करना
48. **Progressive** (adjective) – forward-looking, forward-thinking, reformist, innovative, प्रगतिशील
49. **Ideal** (noun) – model, standard, example, paragon, आदर्श
50. **Strive** (verb) – work hard, make an effort, try, struggle, endeavor, प्रयास करना
51. **Demonstrable** (adjective) – provable, verifiable, confirmable, evident, apparent प्रमाणीय
52. **Incumbent** (on/upon) (adjective) – obligatory, mandatory, required, essential अनिवार्य
53. **Rise above** (phrasal verb) – overcome, surmount, transcend, outgrow, conquer परे हो जाना, से ऊपर उठना
54. **Differences** (noun) – disagreements, disputes, conflicts, discord, dissension मतभेद

## Summary

1. Rajasthan Right to Health Act passed, facing opposition from doctors
2. Act aims to guarantee access to quality healthcare for all residents without catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure
3. Provides right to emergency treatment without payment at any healthcare institution, with private institutions to be compensated for charges
4. Doctors protest in Jaipur, distrustful of government's promise to compensate
5. Health right activists argue that the Rules, not the law, will detail the compensation process
6. Doctors also apprehensive of government interference in their functioning
7. Supreme Court, in 1989, emphasized the importance of immediate medical aid for injured citizens
8. Rajasthan must work to gain doctors' trust through demonstrable action
9. Doctors should rise above differences and collaborate with the government to save lives

## Practice Exercise

1. **According to the passage, which of the following provisions is INCLUDED in the Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022?** Editorial Page
  - (i) Guaranteed access to quality health care for all residents of the State
  - (ii) Protection against catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure
  - (iii) Social audit and grievance redress mechanisms
  - (iv) A requirement for doctors to work a certain number of hours in government hospitals
    - A. (i), (ii), (iii)
    - B. (ii), (iii), (iv)
    - C. (iii), (iv), (i)
    - D. (iv), (i), (ii)
2. **According to the passage, which of the following reasons did doctors in Rajasthan give for opposing the Right to Health Act, 2022?**
  - A. The Act does not provide for any grievance redress mechanism
  - B. They believe that health care should be a privilege, not a right
  - C. The Act is unconstitutional and goes against the right to life
  - D. They are skeptical about the government's assurance to compensate them for expenses incurred in emergency treatments
3. **In the context of the Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, which Supreme Court observation from 1989 supports the idea of providing immediate medical aid to injured citizens?**
  - A. "Every citizen should have equal access to medical treatment, irrespective of their income."
  - B. "The government should be the sole provider of healthcare services for all citizens."
  - C. "Every injured citizen brought for medical treatment should instantaneously be given medical aid to preserve life and thereafter the procedural criminal law should be allowed to operate in order to avoid negligent death."
  - D. "Private healthcare institutions should be compensated for providing emergency treatment to citizens."
4. **Which of the following, according to the author, is true?**
  - A. The Right to Health Act in Rajasthan has been widely accepted by doctors.
  - B. The protesting doctors do not believe in the right to health care for people.
  - C. The doctors' opposition to the Right to Health Act is based on legitimate concerns about government interference in their functioning.
  - D. The doctors protesting the Right to Health Act believe that the State should be the sole provider of health care.
5. **Which key issues do/ does the Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022 address, according to the passage?**
  - A. Access to quality health care and affordability

- B. Compensation for private health care institutions  
C. Detailing the process of government recompense  
D. Government interference in medical professionals' functioning
6. **From a close study of the passage, which one of the following statements emerges most clearly?**
- A. The Right to Health Act completely disregards the concerns of medical professionals.  
B. Health care should be accessible only to those who can afford it.  
C. The Right to Health Act ensures universal access to health care without any out-of-pocket expenditure.  
D. The Supreme Court has always been against the idea of right to health.
7. **In the passage, the author refers to two developments that have caused doctors to oppose the Right to Health Act. Which of the following options correctly identifies these developments?**
- A. Lack of clarity on the compensation process and fear of government interference in doctors' functioning  
B. Doctors' fear of increased workload and lack of faith in the government's ability to provide quality healthcare  
C. Doctors' belief that the government is incapable of providing universal healthcare and concerns about patient privacy  
D. Doctors' concerns about professional autonomy and fear of increased malpractice lawsuits
8. **Which of the following words is a synonym for "misgivings"?**
- A. Certainties  
B. Reservations  
C. Assurances  
D. Promises
9. **Which of the following words is a synonym for "kerfuffle"?**
- A. Harmony  
B. Cooperation  
C. Commotion  
D. Agreement
10. **Which of the following idioms best describes the doctors' opposition to the Right to Health Act?**
- A. Barking up the wrong tree  
B. A drop in the ocean  
C. Throwing a wrench in the works  
D. Out of the frying pan and into the fire
11. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice**  
The secretary was noting down the dictation.
- A. The secretary noted the dictation.

- B. The dictation was noted down by the secretary.  
C. The notes were noted by the secretary.  
D. The dictation was being noted down by the secretary.
12. **Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.**  
The patient remembers his son taking him to the temple.  
A. The patient remembers he was taken to the temple by his son.  
B. The patient remembers taken to the temple by his son.  
C. The patient remembers himself being taken to the temple by his son.  
D. The patient remembers being taken to the temple by his son.
13. **Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence**  
Renu said to her brother, "You were watching the show without me."  
A. Renu told her brother that he had been watching the show without her.  
B. Renu told her brother that he has been watching the show without her.  
C. Renu told her brother that he had watched the show without her.  
D. Renu told her brother that he were watching the show without her.
14. **Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence.**  
Ramita said, "I wish I didn't have to meet my step-mother."  
A. Ramita said she wished she hadn't have to meet her step-mother.  
B. Ramita said she wished she didn't meet her step-mother.  
C. Ramita said she wished she didn't have to meet her step-mother.  
D. Ramita said she wished hadn't met her step-mother.

### Comprehension

The joint appearance by the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, at the Naval Base Point Loma, U.S., this week, and their \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ about their "AUKUS" trilateral defence pact are significant in optics and substance, suggesting a new chapter in the global great power \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_. There will be three phases in the agreement in the Indo-Pacific region, first announced in September 2021. Beginning this year, the U.S. and the U.K. navies will embed Australian personnel, and increase port visits to Australia to train together. In the second phase, U.S. and U.K. nuclear submarines will travel rotationally to Australia, and the U.S. will sell Australia up to five nuclear-powered Virginia-class submarines. Subsequently, a new submarine called the SSN-AUKUS, will be built and used by all three navies, with interoperable workings. The deal, the biggest for Australia, using British design and U.S. technology, is expected to cost \$368 billion. It is not hard to imagine who the target of such an alliance is. In his speech, U.K. leader Rishi Sunak said that the most recent challenges to the world have come from "Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, China's growing \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ [and] the \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour of Iran and North Korea". The new alliance is seen as a counter to China exerting its \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ on Taiwan, with the idea that a naval fleet including nuclear-powered submarines based in Australia would be able to reach the South China Sea quickly.



15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**
- A. Persistence
  - B. Detailing
  - C. Staple
  - D. Stability
16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**
- A. Uncertainty
  - B. Hostility
  - C. Debate
  - D. Rivalry
17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**
- A. Import
  - B. Discourse
  - C. Assertiveness
  - D. Denial
18. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**
- A. Ruckus
  - B. Grievance
  - C. Destabilizing
  - D. Remark
19. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**
- A. Resumption
  - B. Claims
  - C. Opportunism
  - D. Breakdown
20. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- A. He is
  - B. best player
  - C. in India.
  - D. No Error
21. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- A. He is
  - B. accused with
  - C. committing the murder
  - D. No Error
22. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**

- A. He said  
B. that he cannot  
C. find his key  
D. No Error
23. **The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.**
- A. Many a student  
B. have passed  
C. this examination  
D. No Error.
24. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph**
- P. Generally, the June revenue reflects transactions that occurred in May.  
Q. Entering its fifth year, India's Goods and Services Tax (GST) system reported a blip in revenue collections for June, breaking an eight-month streak of over ₹1-lakh crore in tax receipts.  
R. With the second wave of the pandemic in full flourish and States enforcing rigorous restrictions on most activities in May, the numbers are not really surprising.  
S. GST revenues tanked to a tad less than ₹93,000 crore last month — the lowest in 10 months — after a record ₹1.41-lakh crore in April and a relatively tepid ₹1.02-lakh crore in May.  
T. However, as May GST compliance dates for smaller taxpayers were extended till early July, some of this revenue also reflects April's sales.
- A. QSRPT    B. SQPRT    C. QPSRT    D. QSPRT
25. **Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words/phrase.**
- Inheriting or determining descent through the male line
- A. Patrilineal  
B. Haunt  
C. Impunity  
D. Malapropism

## Answers

1. A    2. D    3. C    4. D    5. A    6. C    7. A    8. B    9. C    10. C    11. D    12. D  
13. A    14. C    15. B    16. D    17. C    18. C    19. B    20. B    21. B    22. B    23. B    24. D  
25. A

[Practice Exercise]

## Explanations

1. The passage mentions that the Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, seeks to provide protection and fulfillment of rights, equity in relation to health and well-being for achieving the goal of health care for all through guaranteed access to quality health care for all residents of the State, without any catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure. The law also provides for a social audit and grievance redress. However, there is no mention of a requirement for doctors to work a certain number of hours in government hospitals
2. The passage states that doctors in Rajasthan protested the Right to Health Act, 2022, primarily because they were distrustful of the government's promise to compensate them for expenses incurred in treating patients during an emergency. This is reflected in option D.
3. The last paragraph of the passage refers to a Supreme Court observation from 1989 that supports the idea of providing immediate medical aid to injured citizens as a crucial aspect of the right to health. This observation, which is quoted in option C, emphasizes the importance of preserving life first and then allowing the procedural criminal law to operate. It is in line with the goals of the Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, which aims to provide guaranteed access to quality healthcare for all residents of the state without any catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure.
4. The correct answer is D. The passage indicates that the protesting doctors do believe in the right to health care for people, but they think that the State should be the sole provider. The author suggests that their opposition comes from baseless misgivings and narrow professional and commercial interests, rather than legitimate concerns.
5. The passage emphasizes that the Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, focuses on addressing the key issues of access to quality health care and affordability for all residents of the state. It mentions that the law aims to provide protection and fulfillment of rights, equity in relation to health and well-being, and guaranteed access to quality health care without any catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure.
6. Option C emerges most clearly from the passage. The Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, aims to provide protection and fulfillment of rights, equity in relation to health and well-being for achieving the goal of health care for all through guaranteed access to quality health care for all residents of the State, without any catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure. The passage describes the law as being in sync with the constitutional guarantee of right to life and other components of the Directive Principles, and it ensures that no person seeking health care should be denied it on the grounds of access and affordability.
7. The passage discusses doctors' opposition to the Right to Health Act in Rajasthan. The author identifies two developments that have led to this opposition: 1) doctors' distrust of the

- government's promise of compensation for expenses incurred for treating patients during emergencies, and 2) their apprehension of government interference in their functioning once the law is enforced. Option A correctly captures these two developments.
8. "Misgivings" refers to feelings of doubt or apprehension about a certain outcome or event. In this context, it refers to the doctors' doubts and concerns about the Right to Health Act. The synonym for "misgivings" is "reservations."
  9. "Kerfuffle" is a term used to describe a disturbance, fuss, or commotion, typically caused by a disagreement or conflict. In this case, it refers to the uproar following the passing of the Right to Health Act. The synonym for "kerfuffle" is "commotion."
  10. The idiom "throwing a wrench in the works" means to cause disruption or difficulties in a plan or process. In this context, it represents the doctors' opposition to the Right to Health Act, which they view as a 'draconian law,' causing problems for their profession and interfering with their work.
  11. D. The dictation was being noted down by the secretary
  12. D. The patient remembers being taken to the temple by his son.
  13. A. Renu told her brother that he had been watching the show without her.
  14. C. Ramita said she wished she didn't have to meet her step-mother.
  15. **Detailing** (noun) – Describing, explaining, elaborating विवरण
    - **Persistence** (noun) – Perseverance, tenacity, constancy, continuance, continuity, immortality अटलता / दृढ़ता
    - **Staple** (noun) – Necessary or important, especially regarding food or commodities मुख्य खाद्य आहार
    - **Stability** (noun) – permanence, constancy, balance, solidity, firmness स्थिरता
  16. **Rivalry** (noun) – contention, competition, conflict, contest, struggle प्रतिद्वंद्विता
    - **Uncertainty** (noun) – Improbability, changeableness, variability, inconstancy अनिश्चितता
    - **Hostility** (noun) – antagonism, unfriendliness, bitterness, malevolence, malice मनमुटाव / शत्रुता
    - **Debate** (noun) – Discussion, argument, dispute, deliberation बहस
  17. **Assertiveness** (noun) – Forcefulness, confidence, aggressiveness, hostility मुखरता
    - **Import** (noun) – Significance, importance, consequence, seriousness महत्व
    - **Discourse** (noun) – Discussion, conversation, dialogue चर्चा
    - **Denial** (noun) – refusal, rejection, repudiation, disavowal, negation इनकार
  18. **Destablising** (adjective) – undermining, weakening, impairing, damaging अस्थिर
    - **Ruckus** (noun) – Commotion, uproar, turmoil, chaos हंगामा

- **Grievance** (noun) – complaint, criticism, objection, protestation शिकायत
  - **Remark** (noun) – Comment, Statement टिप्पणी
19. **Claim** (noun) – Assertion, statement, accusation, declaration, allegation, contention दावा
- **Resumption** (noun) – restart, restarting, recommencement, reopening, reinstatement पुनरारंभ
  - **Opportunism** (noun) – expediency, exploitation, self-interest, taking advantage (for personal gain) अवसरवाद
  - **Breakdown** (noun) – Failure, collapse, malfunction, disintegration विफलता
20. (B) 'best' के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि किसी Superlative Adjective के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।
- 'The' will be used before 'best' because 'the' is used before a Superlative Adjective.
21. (B) 'with' के बदले 'of' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'accused of' का प्रयोग होता है जबकि 'charged with' का; जैसे-
- i. He was accused of murder.
  - ii. She was charged with murder.
- 'of' will be used instead of 'with' because 'accused of' is used while 'charged with';
    - i. He was accused of murder.
    - ii. She was charged with murder.
22. (B) 'cannot' के बदले 'could not' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Indirect Narration में Reporting Verb Past Tense में हो तो Reported Speech में 'can' के बदले 'could' का प्रयोग होता है,
- i. She said that she could not do it.
- 'could not' will be used instead of 'cannot' because in Indirect Narration in Reporting Verb Past Tense, then 'could' is used instead of 'can' in Reported Speech, like-
    - i. She said that she could not do it.
23. (B) 'have' के बदले 'has' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'Many + Plural Noun' के लिए Plural Verb किंतु 'Many a/an + Singular Noun' के लिए Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे-
- i. Many students have failed.
  - ii. Many a students has failed.
- 'has' will be used instead of 'have' because 'Many + Plural Noun' is used for Plural Verb but for 'Many a/an + Singular Noun', Singular Verb is used.
    - i. Many students have failed.
    - ii. Many a students has failed

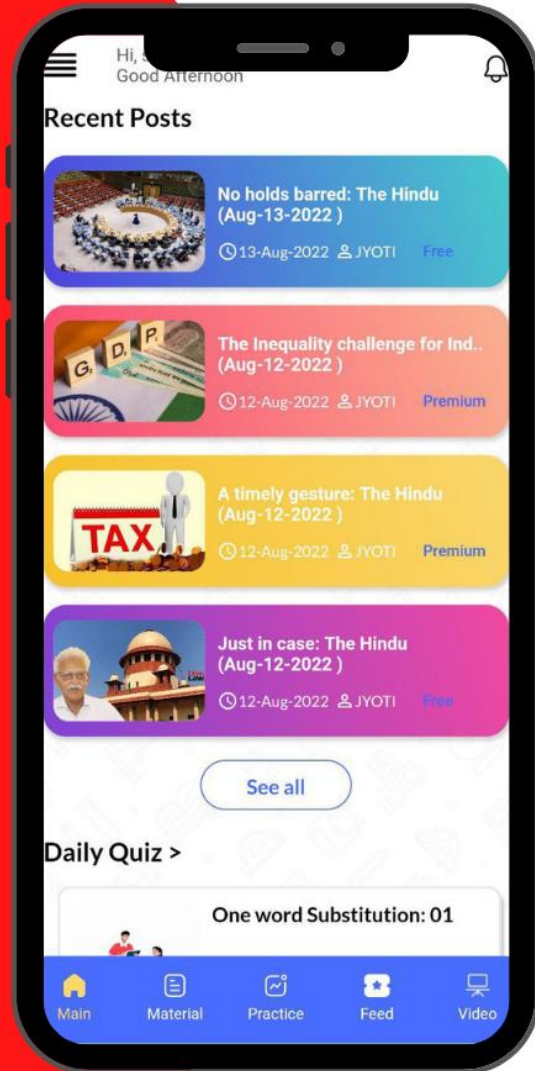
#### 24. QSPRT

Entering its fifth year, India's Goods and Services Tax (GST) system reported a blip in revenue collections for June, breaking an eight-month streak of over ₹1-lakh crore in tax receipts. GST revenues tanked to a tad less than ₹93,000 crore last month — the lowest in 10 months —

after a record ₹1.41-lakh crore in April and a relatively tepid ₹1.02-lakh crore in May. Generally, the June revenue reflects transactions that occurred in May. With the second wave of the pandemic in full flourish and States enforcing rigorous restrictions on most activities in May, the numbers are not really surprising. However, as May GST compliance dates for smaller taxpayers were extended till early July, some of this revenue also reflects April's sales.

25. **Patrilineal** – Inheriting or determining descent through the male line पितृवंशीय

- **Haunt** – Visit a place often अड्डा
- **Impunity** – Freedom from punishment दंडभाव
- **Malapropism** – Ridiculous use of words



# Learn Vocabulary Through Reading Articles

English Madhyam

