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Human Rights Council Fifty-fourth session 11 September–13 October 2023 Agenda item 3 Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

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The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[18 August 2023]



^{*} Issued as received, in the language of submission only.

Right to Health

The right to health implies that governments and societies have an obligation to take steps to ensure that all individuals have access to the necessary conditions for good health, including:

Access to Healthcare Services: Governments are responsible for ensuring that healthcare services, including medical treatment, prevention, and health education, are accessible, affordable, and of high quality for all individuals within their jurisdiction.

Health Infrastructure: Adequate healthcare infrastructure, including hospitals, clinics, and medical facilities, should be available and accessible to all, especially in rural and marginalized areas.

Essential Medicines: Access to essential medicines and vaccines is crucial to achieving the right to health. Governments should work to ensure that these are available and affordable to everyone.

Clean Water and Sanitation: Access to clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities is vital for maintaining good health. Governments should take measures to provide these basic necessities.

Nutrition: Adequate and nutritious food is essential for maintaining good health. Efforts should be made to address malnutrition and ensure access to proper nutrition.

Preventive Measures: Governments should implement public health programs and initiatives aimed at preventing the spread of diseases and promoting healthy behaviors.

Addressing Health Disparities: The right to health also requires addressing social, economic, and environmental factors that contribute to health disparities and inequalities.

Non-Discrimination: Everyone has the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health without discrimination based on factors such as race, gender, age, disability, or socioeconomic status.

Participation and Information: Individuals have the right to participate in decisions that affect their health and to access accurate and timely health information.

Availability of Human Organs: Government should promote Cadaver Organ Donations from Brain Dead and Cardiac Dead persons to save the lives, of those who are at the end stage of their life.

Article 21 of the Constitution of India guarantees a fundamental right to life & personal liberty. The right to health is inherent to a life with dignity.

Government Health Insurance Schemes in India:

- 1. Ayushman Bharat:
- 2. Awaz Health Insurance Scheme:
- 3. Bhamashah Swasthya Bima Yojana
- 4. Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS:
- 5. Chief Minister's Comprehensive Insurance Scheme
- 6. Employees' State Insurance Scheme:
- 7. Karunya Health Scheme:
- 8. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana:
- 9. Mukhyamantri Amrutum Yojana
- 10. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana:
- 11. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana:
- 12. Universal Health Insurance Scheme

13. Yeshasvini Health Insurance Scheme

To Organ Donation in India, the Transplantation of Human Organs Act was passed in India in 1994 to streamline organ donation and transplantation activities.

The organ donation rate in India has increased from a dismal 0.05 per million population to 0.8 per million population in a span of a few years.

National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) data in 2013 with 4,990 transplants grew to 16,041 in 2022.

Indian Prime Minister in his Man Ki Baat told "Organ donation has become a very important medium in the age of medical science. The government with the aim of promoting organ donation, has many changes in rules to promote Organ donation in the country.

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