

AIIMS JAMMU: An Institution fostering 'Ethics for Life' *Commemorates 'Global Ethics Day'*

Overall, the Indian government's commitment to creating a drug-free country reflects a holistic approach that combines education, treatment, law enforcement, and community support. By addressing the issue from multiple angles, the government hopes to reduce the prevalence of substance abuse and improve the overall health and well-being of its citizens. This ambitious initiative not only aims to combat addiction but also seeks to foster a culture of prevention and resilience, ultimately paving the way for a healthier, drug-free India.

The organizations like AIMS Jammu, that give emphasis to ethical conduct are more likely to gain the trust and loyalty of stakeholders, employees and the communities. Being transparent and ethical, attracts partners and employees who value integrity and honesty. The organizations following ethical guidelines are less likely to face litigations and reputational risks. The employee feels a sense of pride in being part of such organizations. The healthcare workers must be sensitive to the ethical requirements of their jobs as ethical professionals are always better professionals. Thwarting ethical problems can



There are certain moral values which can act as an "Ethical Compass" to give directions to us, for making ethically correct decisions in our lives. Ethics for life often involve a complex psychological process that works beyond the level of consciousness. It is imperative for each one of us to possess a set of principles, such as, trustworthiness, loyalty, respect for work and people, discipline, courtesy, politeness, punctuality, judicious use of resources, fairness, integrity, dignity of labour, tolerance, accountability, empathy and positive attitude in life, in order to maintain conducive atmosphere at workplace, as well as the personal front.

1. Patient's wishes/ refusal of treatment
2. Patient's questionable capacity to consent to or refuse treatment
3. Disagreement involving relatives/ caregivers
4. End of life (advance directive for DNAR (do not attempt resuscitation/ withholding treatment)
5. Confidentiality/ disclosure
6. Informed consent and best interest cases

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Transforming Healthcare in India: The impact and promise of Ayushman Bharat PMJAY

The targets for achieving food security for all were manifested in the form of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were to be achieved by 2015. Unfortunately the progress to achieve the targets was not uniform; even some of the countries missed them with a huge margin. The MDG's were followed by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are to be achieved by 2030. The 'Zero Hunger' goal of 'SDG 2030' aims not simply to 'eradicate hunger', but to ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round (SDG Target 2.1) and to "eradicate all forms of malnutrition" (SDG Target 2.2). It is quite encouraging that due to collective and coordinated efforts, some progress has been made, but still a lot is to be done. This also calls for new ways of thinking about hunger and food insecurity and their consequences for nutrition. We must also have to recognize that there are many people who, while not "hungry" in the sense that they suffer physical discomfort caused by severe lack of

History of World Food Day: Long time back, an idea of a global organization to work for and to ensure food security for all was floated. However, this idea wasn't put into practice until 1905. That is when an international conference was first held in Rome, due to the efforts of US agriculturalist David Lubin. This conference resulted in the creation of an agency known as the International Institute of Agriculture which can be called as a precursor of the present Food and Agriculture Organization. After World War II the then United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt decided that an agency needed to be formed to replace the International Institute of Agriculture. He called a meeting which was held at Qubec, Canada in 1945 to discuss and advance that idea. On October 16th, 1945, the Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization was drafted. When the United Nations was created to replace the ineffective League of Nations on October 24th, 1945, then the Food and Agriculture Organization was placed under its powers. Since its formation, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has been working to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity at all levels, enhance the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. It also provides assistance to countries changing their agricultural policy, to aid regions out of famine situations, to help implement appropriate technology and facilitate a neutral environment to

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By design, PMJAY is for inpatient secondary and tertiary care, and outpatient services are not a part of the scheme. The latter component of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is being addressed through the equally ambitious comprehensive primary health care mission under which over 1,75,000 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (AAMs), earlier called Health and

The National Sample Survey (NSS) 75th round report on Health in India shows that the hospitalization rate for this age group exceeds a high 11%. The Longitudinal Ageing Study of India (LASI) 2021 report reveals that 75% of the elderly have one or more chronic diseases, 40% have some form of disability, and 1 in 4 suffers from multi-morbidity.

yushman Bharat PMJAY is
sed to play a pivotal role in
ilding a Viksit Bharat. Good
alth, after all, is the very founda-
n of wellbeing, national produc-
ity and prosperity.
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