effort to save the person should be the top priority, not only of the medical professional, but even of the police or any other citizen who happens to be connected with the matter, or who happens to notice such an incident or a situation.

Workers right to health care facilities

The Supreme Court has recognized the rights of the workers and their right to basic health facilities under the Constitution, as well as under the international conventions to which India is a party. In its path breaking judgment in Bandhua Mukti Morcha v Union of India, the court delineated the scope of art 21 of the Constitution, and held that it is the fundamental right of every one in this country, assured under the interpretation given to art 21 by this court in Francis Mullin's Case to live with human dignity, free from exploitation. This right to live with human dignity enshrined in art 21 derives its life breath from the directive principles of state policy and particularly clause (e) and (f) of art 39 and arts 41 and 42. It must include protection of the health and strength of workers, men and women; and children of tender age against abuse; opportunities and facilities for children to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity; educational facilities; just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. These are the minimum requirements, which must exist in order to enable a person to live with human dignity. No state, neither the central government nor any state government, has the right to take any action which will deprive a person of the enjoyment of these basic essentials. In CESE Ltd v Subhash Chandra Bose, the court held that, the health and strength of a worker is an integral facet of the right to life. The aim of fundamental rights is to create an egalitarian society to free all citizens from coercion or restrictions by society and to make liberty available for all. The court, while reiterating its stand for providing health facilities in Vincent v Union of India, held that a healthy body is the very foundation for all human activities. That is why the adage 'Sariramadyam khalu dharma sadhanam. In a welfare state, therefore, it is the obligation of the state to ensure the creation and the sustaining of conditions congenial to good health.

Guidelines For Holding Eye Care Camps

In the case of A.S Mittal v State of Uttar Pradesh public interest litigation brought under article 32 of the constitutions and the allied negligence on the part of the doctors in a free eye care camp at Khurja. However laudable the intentions with which it might it have been launched. The operated eyes of the patient were irreversibly damaged owing to post-operative infection. The mishap was due to some common contaminated source. After an inquiry it was found that it was due to normal saline used in the eyes at the time of the operation. The vision of 84 persons could not be restored. The court held that a mistake by a medical
practitioner, which no reasonably competent and careful practitioner would have committed, is a negligent one. The court further held that the highest standard of aseptic and sterile should be maintained. The govt. spends so much on public health but standard of cleanliness and hygiene are to be desired. The victims were given a compensation of Rs 5000 as interim relief. The state govt. was directed to pay a sum of Rs. 12,500 to each of the victims.

In a similar case Pushpaleela v. State of Karnataka a free eye camp was organized by lions club and some social service organizations on 28th and 29th January 1988. In this camp free eye treatment were given and 151 people were operated for cataract problem. Most people who got

operated in this eye camp developed eye infection and severe eye pain. 72 of them lost the sight on one eye while 4 of them lost sight of both the eyes.

Right to Health is a Fundamental Right

In CESC Ltd. vs. Subash Chandra Bose, the Supreme Court relied on international instruments and concluded that right to health is a fundamental right. It went further and observed that health is not merely absence of sickness: "The term health implies more than an absence of sickness. Medical care and health facilities not only protect against sickness but also ensure stable manpower for economic development. Facilities of health and medical care generate devotion and dedication to give the workers' best, physically as well as mentally, in productivity. It enables the worker to enjoy the fruit of his labour, to keep him physically fit and mentally alert for leading a successful economic, social and cultural life. The medical facilities are, therefore, part of social security and like gilt edged security, it would yield
immediate return in the increased production or at any rate reduce absenteeism on grounds of sickness, etc.

Environment Pollution is linked to Health and is violation of right to life with dignity

In T. Ramakrishna Rao vs. Hyderabad Development Authority, the Andhra Pradesh High Court observed: Protection of the environment is not only the duty of the citizens but also the obligation of the State and it's all other organs including the Courts. The enjoyment of life and its attainment and fulfillment guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution embraces the protection and preservation of nature's gift without which life cannot be enjoyed fruitfully. The slow poisoning of the atmosphere caused by the environmental pollution and spoliation should be regarded as amounting to violation of Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
It is therefore, as held by this Court speaking through P.A, Choudary, J., in T. Damodar Rao and others vs. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, the legitimate duty of the Courts as the enforcing organs of the constitutional objectives to forbid all actions of the State and the citizens from upsetting the ecological and environmental balance. In Virender Gaur vs. State of Haryana, the Supreme Court held that environmental, ecological, air and water pollution, etc., should be regarded as amounting to violation of right to health guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. It is right to state that hygienic environment is an integral facet of the right to healthy life and it would not be possible to live with human dignity without a humane and healthy environment. In Consumer Education and Research Centre vs. Union of India, Kirloskar Brothers Ltd. vs. Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the Supreme Court held that right to health and medical care is a fundamental fight under Article 21 read with Article 39(e), 41 and 43. In Subhash Kumar vs. State of Bihar, the Supreme Court held that right to pollution-free water and air is an enforceable fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21. Similarly in Shantistar Builders v. Narayan Khimalal Totame, the Supreme Court opined that the right to decent environment is covered by the right guaranteed under Article 21. Further, in M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India, Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P., Subhash Kumar vs. State of Bihar, the Supreme Court imposed a positive obligation upon the State to take steps for ensuring to the individual a better

enjoyment of life and dignity and for elimination of water and air pollution. It is also relevant to notice as per the judgment of the Supreme Court in Vincent Panikurlangara vs. Union of India, Unnikrishnan, JP vs. State of A.P., the maintenance and improvement of public health is the duty of the State to fulfill its constitutional obligations cast on it under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Conclusion

Our constitution makers was much aware about the public health or right to health that's why they imposed liability on Stat by some provision (Article 38, 39(e) 41, 42, 47, 48A) of DPSP.

Constitution makers included public health inform of DPSP because they were well-known about it that only inclusion of right to health as F.R. will hive only right but it will not ensure medical facilities. If right to health included as a F.R. then what happened it is clean that State can protect himself to say that who is going to take away your right for example if any person effected by T.B. defended for his right to health as a F.R., then State can protect to say that go and be healthy T.B. is not caused to you by State. Thus right to health as F.R. cannot be give remedy for ill person. For treatment of T.B. there are so many component are requirement i.e. Hospital, doctor, medicine. So constitution makers included it in DPSP for to impose duty to State so that State will protect and improve public health.

Due to this duty state are taking steps in this regard and hospitals are running in control of State to give free health service to public at large. There is no need of of right to health for a person to be healthy. A person should have health entitlements, medical aid, medical assistance which provided by States.

Right to health and right to education are similar. Right to education was not fundamental right at the time of Constitution rafting. It was also inform of DPSP because for education there is a need of schools and it will made by States itself. How in the State of Kerla before right to education there was 100% literacy, because State government of Kerla provides entitlements for education and realized its duty and achieved it by taking necessary steps in this regards.

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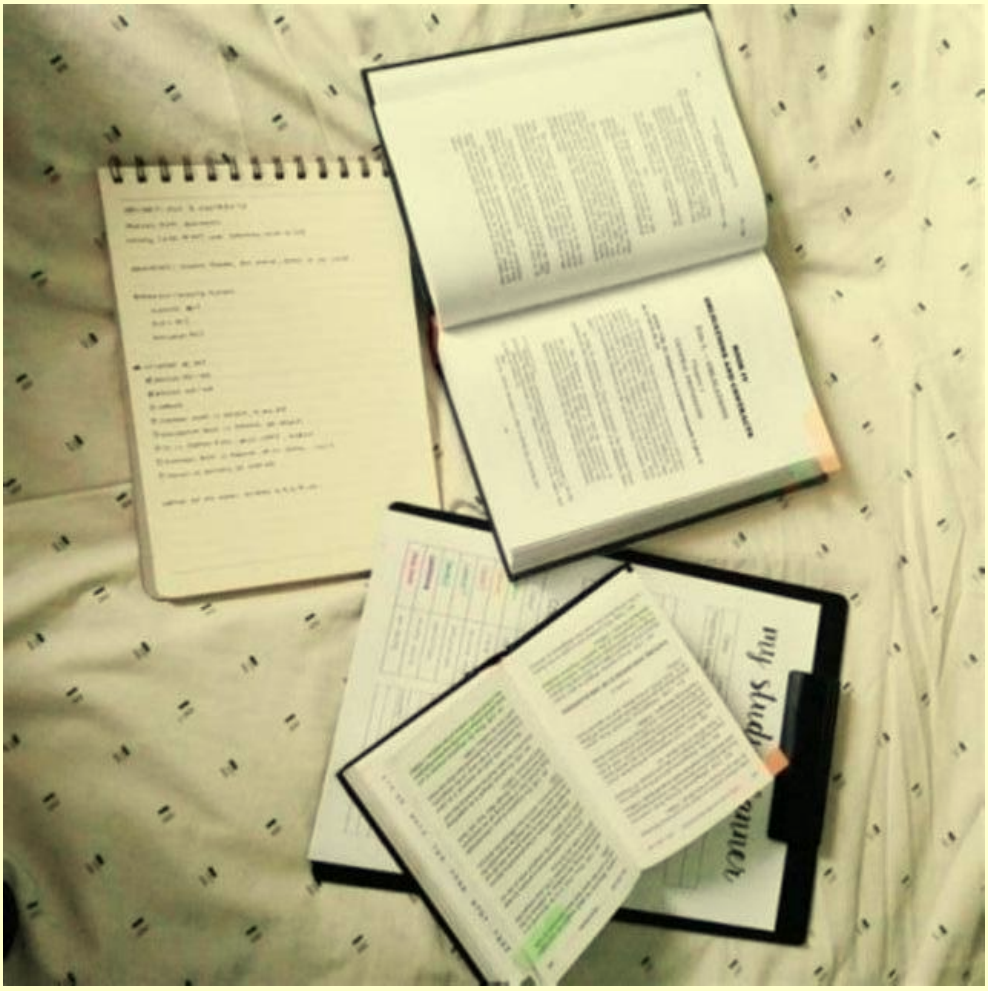

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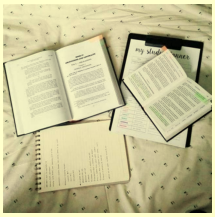

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knowledge or science. So the literal meaning of the word Ayurveda is the science of life. Ayurveda is a science dealing not only with treatment of some diseases but is a complete way of life. Ayurveda aims at making a happy, healthy and peaceful society. The two most important aims of Ayurveda are: to maintain the health of healthy people to cure the diseases of sick people.

those produced by the disease under treatment. MDs practice allopathic medicine.

The term 'allopathy' was coined in 1842 by C.F.S. Hahnemann to designate the usual practice of medicine (allopathy) as opposed to homopathy, the system of therapy that he founded based on the concept that disease can be treated with drugs (in minute doses) thought capable of producing the same symptoms in healthy people as the disease itself.

Ayurveda Vs Allopathy

Allopathy, this is the term originated from a Greek root where allopathic means- which brings different effects not related with the pathology of the disease. A system of medicines- full of side effects, in lay man's words but anyhow this has become a synonym for evidence based system of medicine or modern medicine. This is the glittery of this system which has made this system a "conventional system of medicine" and the power of money behind this has brought it as a front line medicine and now frontline systems of medicines have become alternative medicine. None invests in a low income business and this is the bitter truth of the health sector.

We are here not to criticize any system of medicines and not telling and asking you to leave a system of medicines. Every science and scientific system has its pros and cons, but generally we are kept unaware about the bad effect of certain systems and these systems are always projected as the best, which is not even near the truth. We are here just sharing that what are the basic differences of Ayurvedic and Allopathic systems of medicine. Here is the brief study of the points where Ayurveda and allopathy differs from each other:

Points	Allopathy	Ayurveda
Side Effects	The name and its derivation suggest that this is a system of side effects.	Completely natural, so there is no issue of the side effects.
Approach	Takes body in pieces-totally objective and incomplete. A physician of heart seems help less to handle simple fever	Takes body as a whole. A complete physician is that who has knowledge of all the systems of medicines!