

Ques What ~~role~~ can political leadership, community engagement & institutional integration play in building a health-anchored climate governance framework? Illustrate with reference to India's experience - (CIS 2 & GS 3, 250 words, 15 marks)

Ans Climate change and public health converged for action against rising temperature, air pollution, water scarcity and extreme weather events increase disease burden, malnutrition and mortality. SDG 3 and SDG 13 are necessary to build health-anchored climate governance framework. ^{Introduction:} through political commitment, public participation & institutional coordination.

Good - Very clear link drawn between climate change and public health, highlighting air pollution, water scarcity, diseases, and mortality. Strong framing of why health-anchored climate governance is necessary.

Improve - Could be made slightly shorter by cutting extra words and directly pointing to "India's experience" to align with the question.

I. ROLE OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Body:

Good - Well-structured into Political, Community, and Institutional roles, each with examples (NAPCC, PM-Ayushman Bharat, NABDS, NDMA, International Solar Alliance). Strong sub-points like resource mobilization, behavioural change, participatory governance, and research.

Improve - While content is rich, it feels a bit overloaded. Some points could be grouped under fewer headings for better flow.

eg 1) NAPCC, 2008 recognized health benefit of climate action.

Conclusion:

Good - You concluded by linking political vision, community participation and institutional integration with SDG 3 and 13, and added a powerful quote from PM Modi.

Improve - End with a crisper one-line punch, like "Health-anchored climate governance is India's pathway to resilience and global leadership."

b) Mobilizing resources = Leadership ensures financing for climate health interventions.
eg pm - ABHM (Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure mission)

c) Global advocacy = Indian leaders have placed health security within climate diplomacy.
eg International Solar Alliance

II. ROLE OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

a) Local resilience building = Communities are first responders to climate-induced health risks.

eg In Odisha, Community based disaster preparedness committees reduce cyclone fatalities drastically.

b) Behavioural change and Awareness = Citizens adopting reduced solid waste burning, clean cooking fuels, water conservation lowers health risks
eg Ujjwala Yojana reduce air pollution exposure

c) Participatory governance = Local communities can monitor early warning systems
eg Aarogya Setu App, 4AE mission

② ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION

a) Cross-Sectoral Coordination = climate-health requires linking b/w environment, health & agriculture
eg NAFCC finances agriculture, water & health security

b) Mainstreaming health in climate policy = National Action plan on climate change & human health (NAPCCMH, 2019) was by MoH to assess health vulnerabilities & integrate adaptation strategies

c) Research and data systems = Ensure surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases
eg = National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme integrates meteorological data to predict malaria & dengue outbreaks

d) Decentralization = State & local institutions adapt national strategies

political leadership provides vision and resources, community engagement ensures local ownership & resilience, while institutional integration creates policy coherence & systemic capacity. India shows progress through programmes but gap remains in inter-sectoral coordination, health surveillance & sustained financing. A health anchored climate governance framework must combine leadership, participation & inter sectoral coordination for climate-resilient public health systems SDG 3 & 13.

The health of humanity and the health of the world are intertwined

— PM MODI Ji