Society & Social Justice · GS - II

Discuss the role of targeted immunisation programmes in strengthening public health outcomes among vulnerable and remote communities. Examine the challenges in ensuring equitable vaccination coverage in tribal areas.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
DAILY PRACTICE 15/11/2026	GS - II	Society & Social Justice

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Preventive healthcare, universal immunisation, tribal health disparities, geographical barriers, healthcare infrastructure, vaccine awareness, last-mile delivery, community participation, interdepartmental coordination.

Model Answer

Introduction

Targeted immunisation programmes are essential for preventing vaccine-preventable diseases and reducing health inequalities. Special vaccination drives for children can strengthen protection against diseases such as tetanus and diphtheria.

Importance of Targeted Immunisation

Vaccination reduces disease burden, prevents avoidable deaths and strengthens community-level immunity. Focused interventions among children and underserved populations help address gaps in routine immunisation and improve long-term human development.

Challenges in Tribal Areas

Remote settlements, difficult terrain, inadequate healthcare facilities, staff shortages, vaccine hesitancy and limited awareness can restrict coverage. Socio-economic disadvantages further affect access to regular healthcare services.

Way Forward

Mobile medical units, reliable cold-chain systems, local health workers and community participation can improve last-mile delivery. Coordination among state governments, local institutions and tribal development bodies can integrate immunisation with nutrition, education and sanitation initiatives.

Conclusion

Equitable immunisation requires accessible healthcare, culturally sensitive outreach and sustained institutional coordination. It is an important foundation for inclusive development and public health security.

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