

Introduction: Access to healthcare is a deeply contested issue, sparking debates across political, social, and ethical arenas. We examine international treaties, national constitutions, and healthcare legislation to understand how governments have recognized (or failed to recognize) healthcare as a human right. We discuss ethical theories such as utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue ethics to illustrate how each supports the notion of healthcare as a fundamental human right. We explore disparities in healthcare access based on socioeconomic status, race, gender, and geography, highlighting the profound injustices that arise when healthcare is treated as a commodity rather than a right. By analyzing case studies and empirical data, we demonstrate how unequal access to healthcare perpetuates broader social inequalities and undermines the principle of equal opportunity. This essay will delve into this complex question, examining arguments from various perspectives, and ultimately aiming to shed light on the implications of healthcare access as a human right. By exploring foundational documents like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), we lay the groundwork for considering healthcare within the framework of human rights. By scrutinizing landmark court cases and policy initiatives, we assess the practical implications of recognizing healthcare as a fundamental human right within legal and political contexts. Healthcare encompasses not only medical treatment but also preventive care, mental health services, and access to essential medications. Body: 1.2.3.4.