Recovery Model

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Much advancement has happened in the field of medical sciences in the recent years. Patient recovery has become much convenient and fast as compared to the past when it was much difficult to treat diseases, and the chances of recovery were very less. These advancements have also left a positive impact on the practices being used in the area of mental health care. A comparatively recent example of such progress is the introduction of "Recovery Model" for patients suffering from mental disorders.

The Recovery Model is more of a patient-centered approach and holistic method to treat the patients suffering from various mental illnesses (Jacob, 2015). This model has garnered much popularity among the health care practitioners in the past decade, and many practitioners are reverting towards this model to cater to the mental issues being faced by their patients.

Although, the efforts on the recovery of the mental health patients were being carried from a long time, and significant contributions were provided by World Health Organization during the era of 1970 and 1990, it was not accepted by the doctors serving in the field of mental healthcare till 2000. The reason for this slow acceptance was that doctors were not ready to convert to the new system. They were not prepared to leave the traditional approaches and found various flaws in the newly developed Recovery Model.

There are multiple criticisms on the model which contradict or oppose it socially. Some of the critics present the argument that this new “Recovery Model” is the representation of the neo-liberalism and capitalist system (Harper, & Speed, 2014). In addition to this, many researchers argue that the term “recovery” defined by the Recovery Model gives a very narrow and judgmental impression of the term and does not cover the purpose of wellness and self-definition completely.

**References**

Harper, D., & Speed, E. (2014). Uncovering recovery: The resistible rise of recovery and resilience. In *De-Medicalizing Misery II* (pp. 40-57). Palgrave Macmillan, London.

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