

Health and Education Policy

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Video Link- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1d3QLPdHysc>

Health Policy

- Health policy defines health goals at the international, national or local level and specifies the decisions, plans and actions to be undertaken to achieve these goals
- Public health policies are developed through highly complex processes that involve different levels of government and numerous stakeholders with diverse needs and interests

Public Healthcare Scenario in India

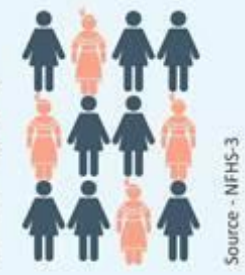


India ranked **130** on the Human Development Index (2018)

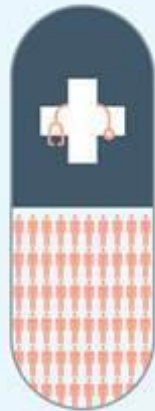


Source UNDP

65% of women belonging to the tribal population are anaemic against **46.9%** in general population



Source - NFHS-3



One allopathic government doctor on an average attends to a population of **11,000** patients

Source - (NHP, 2018)



Source - SDG report by NITI Aayog, 2018

The Mortality of children below the age of 5 is **50** per **50,000** live births, **61%** higher in tribal areas



Source: SDG report by NITI Aayog, 2018

Immunization coverage is **62%** amongst children between **12-23** months



1.3% of GDP is spent on Public healthcare spending that is lesser than global average of **6%**

Source: NHP, 2018

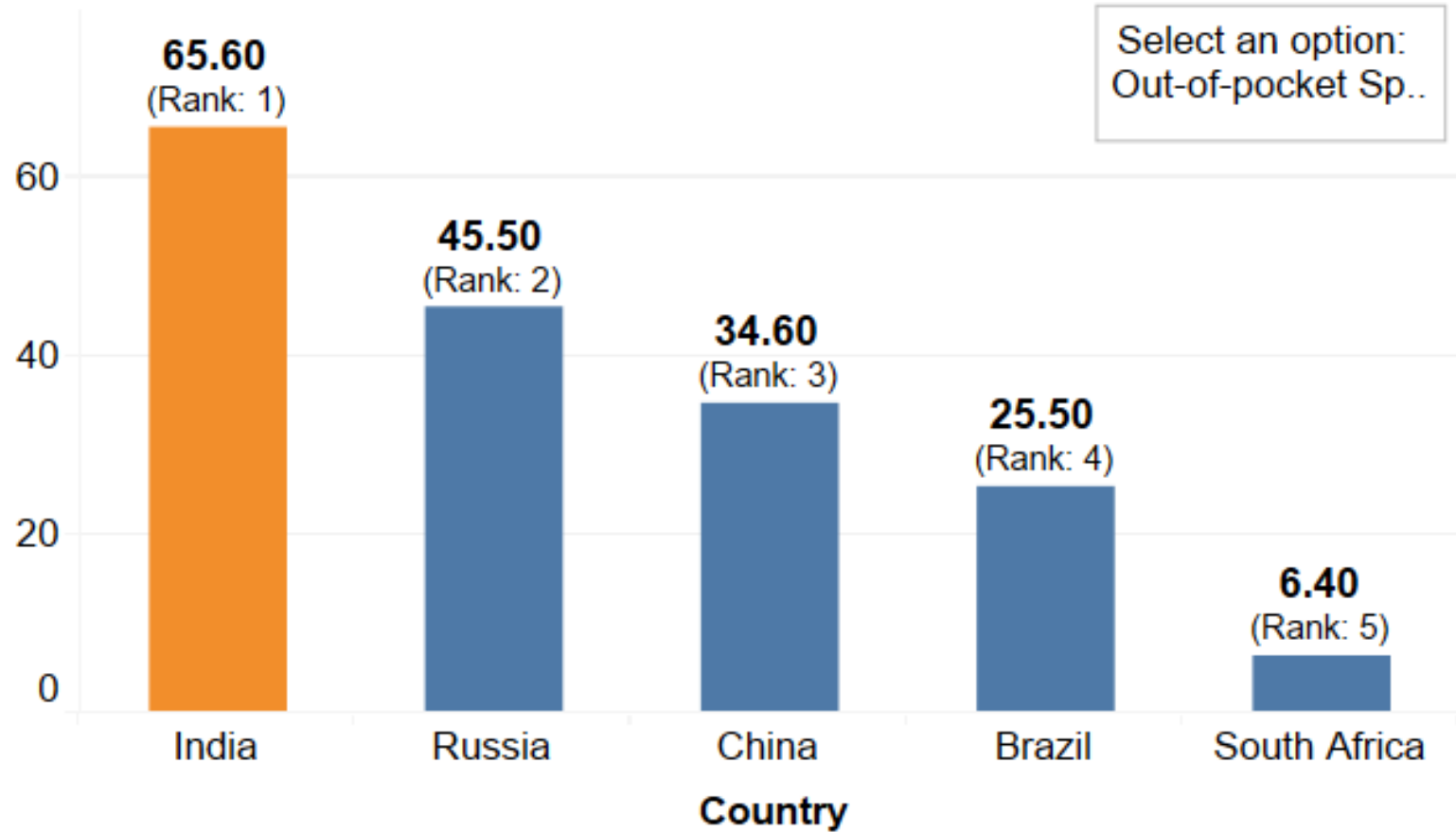


The Maternal Mortality ratio is **130** per **100,000** live births

Source: NFHS-3

Health Spending Patterns: India In BRICS

Out-of-pocket Spending % Of Total Health Spending In 2014



Select an option:
Out-of-pocket Sp..

Source: Evolution and patterns of global health financing 1995–2014: development assistance for health, and government, prepaid private, and out-of-pocket health spending in 184 countries, published in The Lancet on April 19, 2017

Private Vs Public Goods

Public Goods	Private Goods
The benefits derived from pure public goods cannot be confined solely to those who have paid for it. Indeed non-payers can enjoy the benefits of consumption at no financial cost	consumers can be excluded from the consumption of the goods if they do not pay the seller for the good
Consumption by one consumer does not restrict consumption by other consumers	When a good is used or purchased by an individual that leaves less of the good available for others
The collective supply of a public good for all means that it cannot be rejected by people, a good example is a nuclear defence system or flood defence projects.	If a consumer does not like the good,they can reject it.

	Excludable	Non-Excludable
Rivalrous	<p>Private Goods food, clothing, cars, personal electronics</p>	<p>Common Goods fish stocks, timber, coal</p>
Non-Rivalrous	<p>Club Goods cinemas, private parks, satellite tv</p>	<p>Public Goods air, national defense</p>

Is health a 'global' public good?

- Health is **NOT** a global public good:
 - one nation's health status primarily benefits them
 - goods and services necessary to provide and sustain health are predominantly rival and excludable
- **BUT:** are aspects that have global aspects
 - E.g. communicable disease eradication

National Health Policies

National Health
Policy, 1983

National Aids
Control and
Prevention Policy

National Mental
Health Policy, 2014

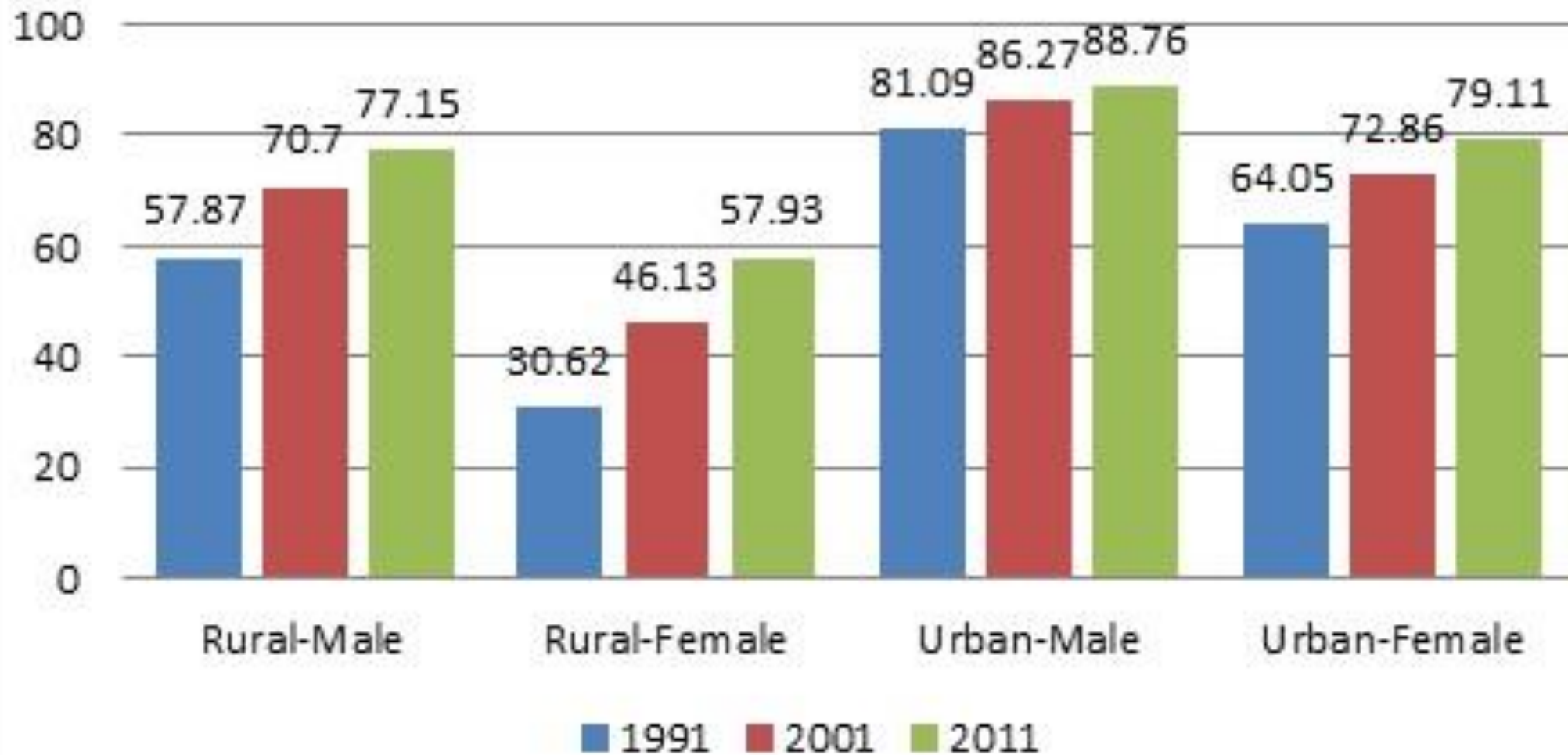
National Policy for
Rare Diseases,
2021

National Patient
Safety
Implementation
Framework

Schemes	Financial Outlay 2021-22
National Rural Health Mission	30100 Crores
National Urban Health Mission	1000 Crores
Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	4800 Crores
Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana	6400 Crores

Education Policy

Literacy Levels in India



Spending On Education Down Since 2014



Countries with the Best Educational Systems

- United States
- United Kingdom
- Germany
- Canada
- France
- Switzerland
- Japan
- Australia
- Sweden
- Netherlands

Source: World Population Review

Countries with the Lowest-Ranked Educational Systems (and their estimated adult literacy rates)

- Niger (28.7%)
- Burkina Faso (28.7%)
- Mali (31.1%)
- Central African Republic (56%)
- Ethiopia (39%)
- Eritrea (67.8%)
- Guinea (41%)
- Pakistan (54.9%)
- Gambia (50%)
- Angola (70%)

Source: World Population Review

Evolution of Education Policy

- University Education Commission (1948-49)
- Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)
- Education Commission (1964-66) under Dr. D.S. Kothari
- National Policy on Education, 1968
- 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976-Education in Concurrent List
- National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986
- NPE 1986 Modified in 1992 (Program of Action, 1992)
- T.S.R. Subramaniam Committee Report (27 May, 2016)
- Dr. K. Kasturirangan Committee Report (31 May, 2019)

National Education Policy 2020

TRANSFORMATIONAL REFORMS IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

School Education



- **Universal Access from pre-primary school to Grade 12**
Target to achieve 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio in school education by 2030
- **Early Childhood Care Education**
Education for all children between 3-6 years by 2025
- **Replacing 10+2 with 5+3+3+4**
After five years in pre-primary, students to aim at enhanced skills in new pedagogical system
- **National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy**
Focus on early language and mathematical skills from Grades 1-3 by 2025
- **Multilingualism and the power of language**
Medium of instruction till Class 5, preferably till 8, to be home language/mother tongue
- **Reforms in exams**
Board exams to be broken into two, to test core capabilities
- **New National Assessment Centre PARAKH**
A standard-setting body for assessment of students pan-India
- **Equitable and inclusive education**
Emphasis on socially disadvantaged, girls, socio-cultural identity children for education
- **Teacher recruitment and career path**
National Professional Standards for Teachers (NPST) to be developed by 2022 for teachers
- **Standard-setting and Accreditation for School Education**
State School Standards Authority to be set up in all States/UTs
- **Vocational Education**
By 2025, at least 50% of students to have exposure to vocational education

Impact of Covid- 19 on Education

- Lockdown shifted the mode of teaching from offline to online.
- In 2020-21, Rs 818 crore was allocated by the central government across states to promote online learning, while Rs 268 crore for online teacher training under **Samagra Shiksha** to ensure professional development of teachers.
- Percentage of students in government and private schools owning a smartphone increased from 36.5% in 2018 to 61.8% in 2020 in rural India.

Education Initiatives during pandemic

- **PM eVidya**- All states were provided access to various e-content through the web portal - DIKSHA. The e-content included courses for students, channels for telecasting educational programmes and a channel for differently abled children.
- **Swayam MOOCs**- 92 online massive open online courses (MOOCs) were provided to open school students in Class 9-12
- **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER)**- NROER was created with around 17,500 e-contents for various school subjects in all classes.
- **Manodarpan**- This initiative was part of the Aatma Nirbhar Abhiyaan, which aimed at providing psychological support to students, parents, and teachers.

Readings

- Narain JP (2016), Public Health Challenges in India: Seizing the Opportunities, 10.4103/0970-0218.177507
- Chinitz, & Rodwin, V. G. (2014). What Passes and Fails as Health Policy and Management. Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, 39(5), 1113–1126. <https://doi.org/10.1215/03616878-2813719>
- Fowler, Frances. 2013. Policy Studies for Educational Leaders. An Introduction. Pearson.