# An Overview of India's Economic Challenges

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HEALTHCARE

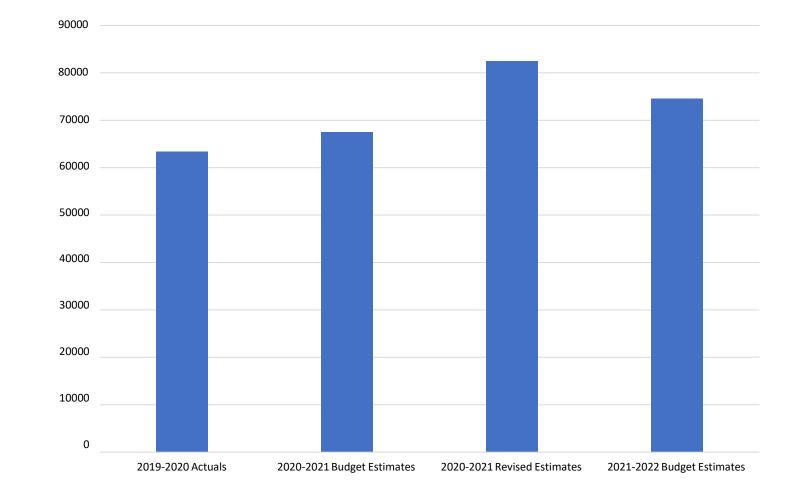
# EDUCATION

# POVERTY

# **INCOME INEQUALITY**

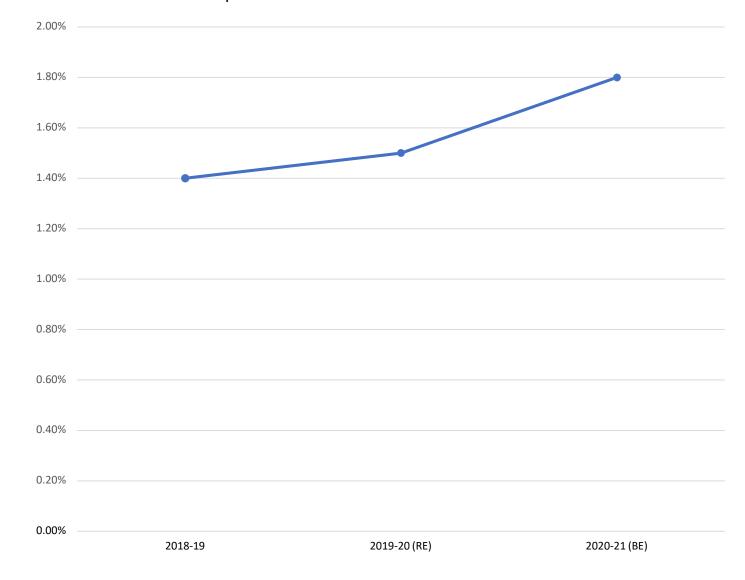
Current economic challenges in India

#### Expenditure on Health



#### Expenditure on Health

### Expenditure on health as % of GDP



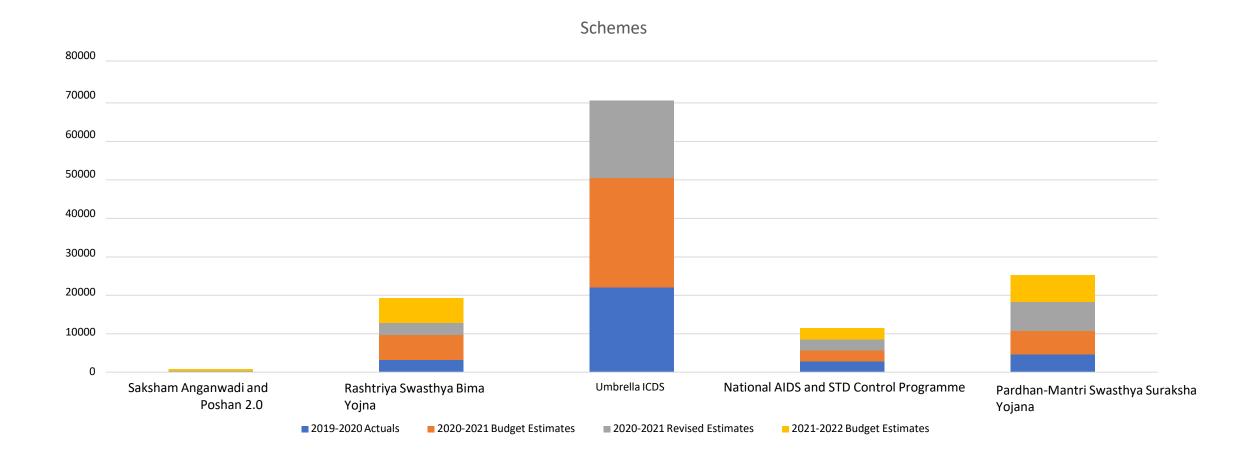
#### Expenditure on health as % of GDP

### Programmes on Health

Programs	outlay
Min. of Health and Family Welfare	73932 Crores
Total outlay for Health and well-being	2,23,846 crores
PM Atma Nirbhar Swasthya Bharat Yojana	Rs. 64,180 crore
Integrated Public Health Labs	Highlights
critical health care hospital blocks in 602 districts.	
	-
strengthening NCDC Expanding integrated	
health information portal	
Introduction of National Commission for	
Allied Healthcare Professionals Bill	
Mission Poshan 2.0 to improve nutritional	
outcomes across 112 aspirational districts.	
Pneumococcal vaccine	
urban Jal Jeevan Mission	
	2.87 lakh crore
Air pollution	2217 crores
COVID19 Vaccines	Rs. 35,000 crore

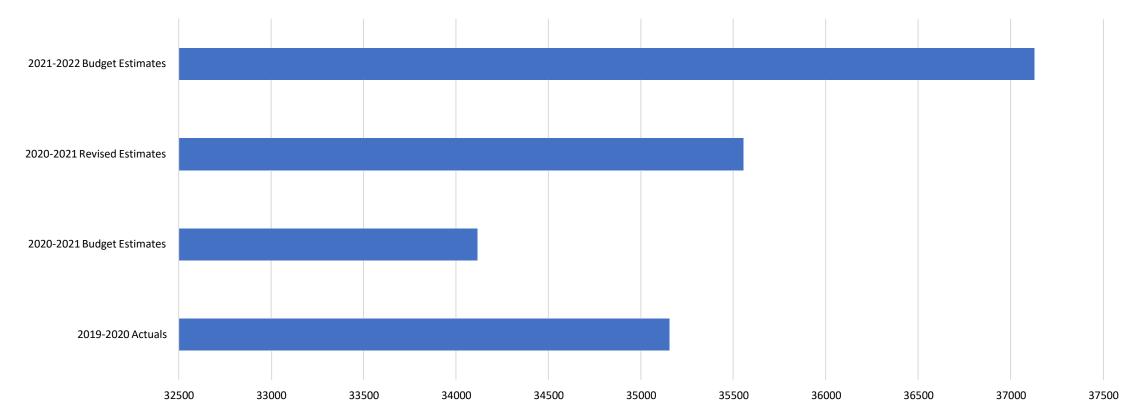
	<b>Financial Outlay</b>
Schemes	2021-22
National Rural Health Mission	30100 Crores
National Urban Health Mission	1000 Crores
Human Resources for Health and	
Medical Education	4800 Crores
Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri	
Jan ArogyaYojana	6400 Crores

### Schemes (in Crores)



### National Health Mission (in Crores)

National Health Mission in Crores



#### **Spending On Education Down Since 2014**

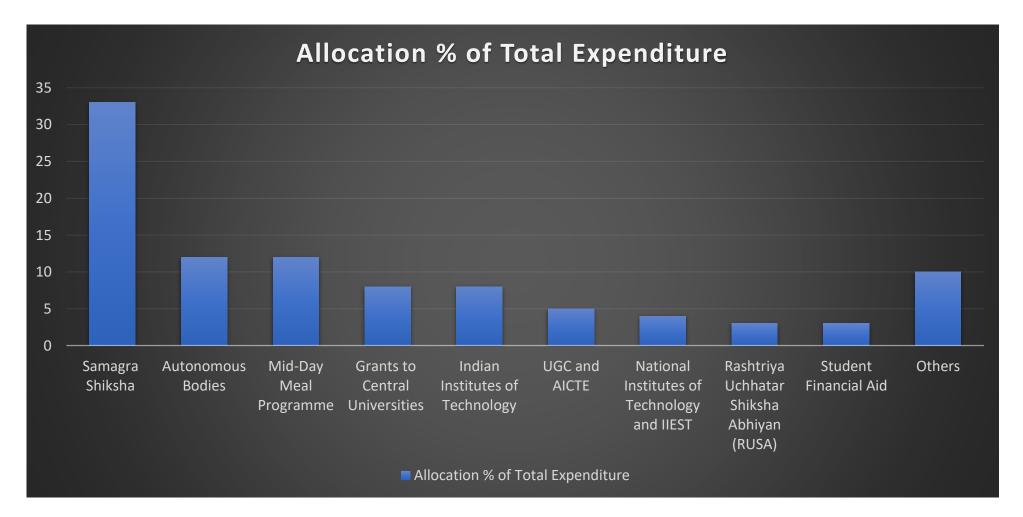


IndiaSpend

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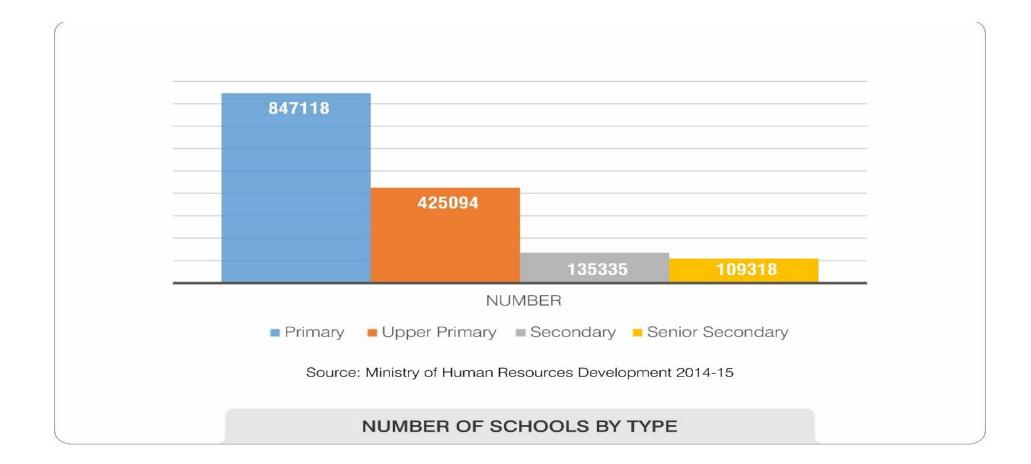
\*\*Budget Estimates Source: Government of India Budget Documents

#### Major heads of expenditure under the Ministry of Education (2021-22)



Sources: Expenditure Budget - Ministry of Education, 2021-22; PRS.

### **Trends in 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.

### Initiatives for Education 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.

# National Education Policy (NEP)

#### A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION?

## **Major Reforms in NEP**

- 50 % Gross Enrolment Ratio by 2035
- Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education -Flexibility of Subjects
  - Multiple Entry / Exit
  - UG Programs 3 or 4 years
  - PG Programs 1 or 2 years
  - Integrated 5-year Bachelor's / Master's
  - M Phil to be discontinued
- Credit Transfer and Academic Bank of Credits
- HEIs : Research Intensive/Teaching Intensive Universities and Autonomous Degree Granting Colleges
- Model Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU)

## **Major Reforms in NEP**

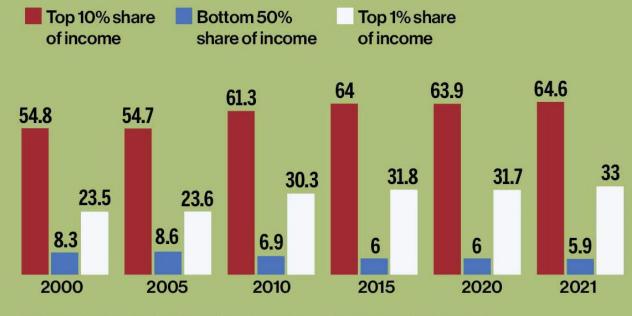
- Graded Autonomy : Academic, Administrative & Financial
- Phasing out Affiliation System in 15 years
- National Mission on Mentoring
- Independent Board of Governors (BoG)
- Single Regulator for Higher Education (excluding Legal and Medical)
- On-line Self Disclosure based Transparent System for Approvals in place of 'Inspections'
- Common Norms for Public and Private HEIs
  - Private Philanthropic Partnership
  - Fee fixation within Broad Regulatory Framework
- Public Investment in Education Sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest

## POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITY

Redistribution of income and wealth: A lost hope or an achievable task?

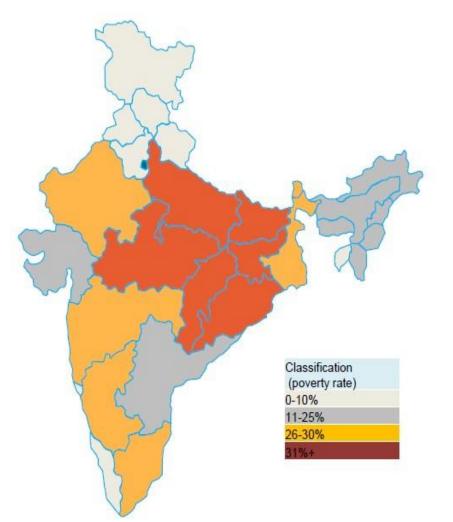
#### WEALTH INEQUALITY, INDIA 2000-2021

**BusinessToday.In** 

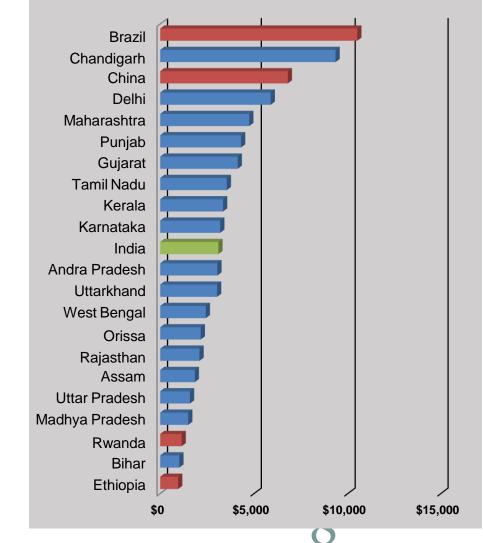


Note: wealth= total value of non-financial and financial assets held by households Source: World Inequality Database

#### **Concentration of poverty** in states



#### Per capita incomes – a comparative lens on 'pattern'



### **Discussion Questions**

- Is Healthcare a luxury good?
- Do policy reforms and actual development go hand in hand?
- Do our current education policies strive towards Rabindranath Tagore's views on education as harmony with environment, universality, independence, self-realization?

### Readings

- Covid- 19: Rebooting the Indian Economy?,
- Dey, S. (2017). Assessing the Poverty Impact of India's Largest Livelihood Security Programme: A Study Based on 68th Round of NSSO. Journal of Development Policy and Practice, 2(1), 56– 70. https://doi.org/10.1177/2455133316671801
- Narain JP (2016), Public Health Challenges in India:
- Column- https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/india-to-face-economic-challenges-for-many-years/article32338707.ece

• Link to access the readings – https://cdpp736-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/personal/anjana\_cdpp\_co\_in/Documents/MCRHRDI\_2022/FC-Readings?csf=1&web=1&e=fdgYEJ

