

## **Recorded Social Justice Class 03**

**1st July, 2024 at 9:00 AM**

### **S.D.G. RELATED TO HEALTH (9:06 A.M.)**

- **S.D.G. 3**
- It deals with good health and promoting well-being.
- **Targets**
- (a) Reduce MMR and end all preventable deaths under five years of age.
- (b) Fight communicable diseases, reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases, and promote mental health.
- (c) Prevent substance abuse.
- (d) Achieve universal health coverage.
- (e) Reduce road accidents and deaths.
- (f) Promote family planning and education.
- **Government Efforts**
- Universal Health Protection and Affordable Health Care
- (a) Ayushman Bharat
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Health and Wellness Centers)
- (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadi Pariyojana
- With respect to MMR, IMR, CMR, etc.
- (a) Pre Natal- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
- Peri Natal- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Post Natal- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
- (b) RMNCH+A (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health)
- (c) Integrated Child Development Scheme and Mission Indradhanush.
- **Achievements**
- (\* Refer to NFHS 5 Data from the handout.)

### **UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)(9:20 A.M.)**

- *It implies equity in health services, quality of health services, and protection of people against financial risk.*
- **Prospects**
- *(a) It is a catalyst for socio-economic development.*
- *(b) It ensures social justice and equity.*
- **Challenges**
- *(a) Low government expenditure.*
- *(b) Narrow interpretation of health.*
- *(c) Lack of adequate infrastructure.*

### **AYUSHMAN BHARAT (9:26 A.M.)**

- *It is fully funded by the central government. The cost of implementation will be shared between the central government and the state government.*
- *It was launched in 2018.*
- *The implementing agency is the National Health Authority.*
- *There is no cap on the family size.*
- *The identification of the beneficiaries is done through the Socio-Economic Caste Census.*
- *(\*Refer to the handout for more details.)*

### **SECONDARY HEALTH CARE IN INDIA (9:40 A.M.)**

- *It is the second tier of health care.*
- *The patients from the primary care are referred to the specialists in the higher-level hospitals.*
- **Question**
- *Against the backdrop of a recent assessment with respect to secondary healthcare in India, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address the challenges. (150 words/ 10 marks)*

## **DIGITALIZATION OF HEALTH CARE (9:44 A.M.)**

- The integration of information technology with medical knowledge is called the digitalization of health care.
- It includes telemedicine,
- **Prospects**
  - (a) The better utilization of the existing manpower.
  - (b) Evidence-based planning and decision-making.
  - (c) It will create a national digital health ecosystem that will support Universal Health Coverage.
  - (d) Availability of services in remote areas via telemedicine.
  - (e) It will enhance the efficiency of healthcare delivery.
  - (f) Early intervention.
  - (g) Improving patient safety by access to health records.
  - (h) The overall health cost burden would be reduced.
  - (i) It can help in the identification of quacks.
- **Challenges**
  - (a) Digital Illiteracy that would further aggravate the rural-urban divide.
  - (b) Problem of data safety.
  - (c) Lack of internet accessibility.
  - (d) Fragmented healthcare delivery system.
  - (e) Health is a state subject.
  - (f) Lack of dominant health IT vendors.
  - Since they are adequately capitalized they can finance continuous innovation.
  - (g) Affordability issue.
- **Way Forward**
  - (a) Use of Aadhar to digitize all data for patients.
  - (b) Legitimate consent of the patient must be sought before sharing or processing the data.
  - (c) PHCs, health and wellness centers, etc. must start telemedicine.
  - (d) Jan Aushadhi Yojana can be clubbed with e-pharmacy.
  - (e) Establish model digital health centers in the rural areas.

## **MENTAL HEALTH CARE (10:04 A.M.)**

- *According to the National Mental Health Survey, approximately 150 million people in our country need care for mental health.*
- *Mental health is a state of mental well-being that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realize their abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their community.*
- **Government Efforts**
- *(a) National Mental Health Programme*
- *(b) National Mental Health Policy*
- *(c) Mental Healthcare Act, 2017*
- *(d) RAAH App.*

## **TOPICS IN EDUCATION (10:23 A.M.)**

- **Quality of Good Education**
- **Tiers of Education System**
- *(a) Early childhood Care Education*
- *(b) Primary*
- *(c) Secondary*
- *(d) Higher Education*
- **SDG 4**
- **Contemporary Issues**
- *(a) National Education Policy*
- *(b) Privatization of Education*
- *(c) Artificial Intelligence in Education*

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD EDUCATION**

- *(a) Well designed Curriculum*
- *(b) Safe and secure learning environment*
- *(c) Well-trained and motivated teachers*
- *(d) Values and Ethics*

## ISSUES WITH SCHOOL EDUCATION (10:30 A.M.)

- (a) Focus on rote-based learning.
- (b) Lack of infrastructure and resources especially for sports.
- (c) One-size-fits-all teaching model.
- (d) Inadequate attention to the quality of education.
- (e) Unhealthy competition since the focus is always on grades, creates stress and low self-esteem.
- (f) Lack of practical application of educational content.
- (g) The educational content is not available in the mother tongue language which impacts the learning outcome.
- (h) Lack of integration with technology in imparting education.
- (i) The lack of career counselling, more focus on private tuition culture, and lack of focus on moral-based education.
- (j) Lack of parent engagement with schools that impacts the learning outcomes.
- (k) Lack of comprehensive education (Sex education, awareness about mental health, vocational training, and life skills).
- (l) Engagement of teachers in non-teaching tasks. For example, only 19 per cent of teaching hours are spent on teaching.
- (m) Shortage of qualified teachers.
- (n) Lack of inclusive education for children with disability, transgender, girl children, and even children from BPL families.
- (o) Prejudiced attitude of teachers.
- (p) The commercialization of the education system (especially in the case of preschools).
- (q) Lack of infrastructure with respect to safe drinking water, sanitation, separate classrooms for separate grades, etc.
- There is a lack of laboratories and equipment.
- **Way Forward**
- (a) Access to safe and engaging education.
- (b) Academic monitoring and data-backed review.
- (c) Transparent and credible system of accreditation.
- (d) Incentive to the private sector to invest in improving the infrastructure of government schools.
- (e) Enhanced learning through one-on-one tutoring (involving alumni and community).

- (f) Experiential learning. For example, hands-on learning, arts-integrated learning, storytelling, etc.
- (g) Technology-driven pedagogy i.e. creative, interactive, and engaging learning.
- (h) Reshaping the attitude with respect to the teaching profession.
- (i) Increased budgetary allocation for education.
- (j) Improving the Anganwadi system in rural areas.
- (k) Proper implementation of the Mid-day meal scheme.

#### **ASER REPORT FINDINGS (10:54 A.M.)**

- (\* ASER report was implemented annually since 2005, but was switched to an alternate year cycle in 2016.)
- **Key Findings**
- About one in four children in the 14-18 age group still cannot read a Std II-level text fluently in their regional language.
- Across enrolment categories, girls do better than boys in this respect.
- More than half struggle with division (3-digit by 1-digit) problems, a skill that is usually expected in Std III or IV.
- About 57% can read sentences in English;
- More than 73% of them can also tell their meanings.

#### **HIGHER EDUCATION (10:57 P.M.)**

- **Challenges**
- (a) Affordability of higher education especially private education.
- (b) Shortage of faculty with respect to both quantity and quality.
- (c) Lack of industry-academia linkages.
- (d) Low gross enrolment ratio (28.4%).
- (e) Poor Employability.
- According to the India Skills Report, employment across the disciplines is 45%.
- (f) The poor quality of higher educational institutions.
- Only 14% of higher educational institutions have NAAC accreditation.
- (g) Lack of entry and exit points, lack of multidisciplinary education, and lack of interdisciplinary approach (research and academics).
- (h) Suboptimal research ecosystem.
- (i) Problem of brain drain.
- (j) Increased competition has created mental health issues.

- (k) Corruption.
- **Way Forward**
- (a) Introduce the vocational courses, internships, learn while you earn schemes, etc., and ensure the relevant curriculum with respect to the requirements of the industry.
- (b) Adoption of blended learning (classroom and online learning).
- (c) Upgrading accreditation capacity.
- (d) Making teaching a lucrative career.
- (e) Higher investment in this sector.
- (f) Concept of academic bank of credit.
- (g) To ensure healthy competition and quality of education, setting up foreign higher education institutions in India.

#### **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (11:13 A.M.)**

- It has introduced a new curricular and pedagogical structure.
- It will ensure universal access at all levels of school.
- (\*Refer to the education handout.)

#### **QUESTION (11:17 A.M.)**

- **Question 1:**
- Debate the increased participation of the private sector in education. (150 words/ 10 marks)
- **Points**
- Advantages
- (a) Better efficiency.
- (b) Quality of education would improve.
- (c) Continuous improvement is possible.
- Challenges
- (a) Exclusion of marginalized sections.
- (b) Commercialization of education.
- (c) Alienation from the entire system.

### **ONLINE EDUCATION (11:22 A.M.)**

- **Drivers of Growth**

- (a) Disposable Income
- (b) Young Population
- (c) Smartphone userbase.

- **Challenges**

- (a) Cyber threats.
- (b) Inadequate focus on social skills.
- (c) Biased content delivery.

- **Way Forward**

- (a) Need to explore the use of low-cost technologies.
- (b) Focus on the emotional well-being of the students.

### **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION (11:27 P.M.)**

- **Advantages**

- (a) Monitor asynchronous discussion groups.
- (b) Data-based informed educational policymaking.
- (c) Personalized and better learning outcomes.
- (d) Time saving for the teachers and professors.
- (e) A.I. tutors can assist the students.
- (f) A.I. can also be used for giving feedback to both students and teachers.
- (g) A.I. can be used to help the teachers become the learning motivators.
- (h) It can help in improving the pedagogy.

- **Challenges**

- (a) Lack of comprehensive policy.
- (b) Inadequate human resource availability.
- (c) Digital Divide.
- (d) Low educational expenditure.
- (e) Misuse of Data.

**THE SYLLABUS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE HAS BEEN COMPLETED.**