

Social Justice Class 02

2nd September, 2024 at 5:00 PM

HEALTHCARE (05:04 PM)

- **Issues with respect to the healthcare system**
 - 1. **lack of infrastructure** both with respect to quality and quantity
 - e.g 1:1194 (WHO 1:1000)
 - e.g 1:670 (WHO 1:300)
 - e.g WHO, 53% of medical practitioners in India do not have requisite medical qualifications (quacks)
 - 2. **Rural-urban divide**- NITI Aayog: 80% of doctors, 75% of dispensaries, and 60% of hospitals are in urban areas.
 - 3. **Privatisation of healthcare**: 70% of outpatient and 60% of inpatients are in private hospitals leading to a lack of regulation (Clinical Establishment Act 2010)
 - Out-of-pocket expenditure is high (47.1%)
 - 4. **lack of insurance cover**
 - 5. **weak PHC**
 - 6. **Promotive; preventive; curative and rehabilitative** care.
 - 7. **lack of medical ethics**- branded medicine, provided induced demand, ghost beneficiary, OPD to IPD.
 - 8. **lack of focus on emergent health concerns**, e.g. non-communicable diseases; morbidity and mortality due to road accidents; mental healthcare issues.
 - 9. lack of investment in research and development.
 - 10. self-treatment
 - 11. lack of **Integrated Health Management Information System**- step in the direction
 - 12. lack of integrated data, research, and prediction of future ailments.
 - (lack of medical institutes along with politicization and bureaucratization)
 - 13. lack of **digitalization of healthcare**
 - lack of infrastructure manager implementation of schemes for example with respect to **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**, there exists a lack of empaneled hospitals
 - Prevalence of **superstition with respect to health**, denial of sexual and reproductive health care rights
 - Lack of trust in **traditional medicinal systems** like Ayush.
 - Health should be organized around the needs of the community, strengthen the primary healthcare system
 - Training **skilling and retaining of health workers**
 - legal framework to **protect the health workforce** against any act of violence
 - Prioritise health promotion and disease prevention
 - Address the challenges with respect to the **healthcare delivery system**
 - Engage the private sector, and civil society, increase medical seats, and put an end to any act of corruption
 - Robust **health information system**
 - Multi-sectoral convergent approach
- PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (05:54 pm)
- **Backbone of the healthcare** delivery system
 - First point of contact between community and healthcare system
 - Its **objective is to promote comprehensive integrated accessibility** to all and contextually relevant healthcare system

- It provides for GOBI3F (growth monitoring, oral rehydration, breastfeeding, immunization, family planning, food supplement, female education)
- According to the **AlmaAta declaration**, the goal of primary healthcare is to reduce exclusion and organize healthcare services
- Lack of government funding which instead of 2/3 is around 55% only.
- **Trust deficit** between patient and providers
- Lack of understanding of the social nature of the society
- 60% of **primary health centers** have just one doctor and 5% have no doctor.
- **Poor governance of primary healthcare** i.e. instead of a holistic approach health planning is done according to the convenience of the state.
- Lack of robust infrastructure with respect to **secondary healthcare** only 16% of district hospitals in Tamil Nadu offered all key services whereas in states like UP, MP, Assam, and Mizoram, it was found to be just 1%.

DIGITALISATION OF HEALTHCARE (06:11 PM)

- Integration of medical knowledge with IT application.
- *as discussed from the handout

MENTAL HEALTHCARE

- It is a state of well-being where **people act as productive assets** effectively cope with emergencies and make significant contributions to society.
- *discussion from handout.

EDUCATION (06:26 PM)

- **Characteristics of good quality education:**
- well-designed curriculum
- trained and motivated teachers
- financial support and developmental infrastructure
- safe and secure learning environment
- Value-based education
- Early childhood care
- *rest discussion from the handout

SCHOOL-BASED EDUCATION (06:40 PM)

- **Problems:**
- Rote learning
- One-size-fit-all teaching model
- Lack of infrastructure and resources for example lack of innovative teaching material, lack of functional toilets, lack of safe drinking water, lack of equipped labs, libraries sports infrastructure, etc.
- **Prejudiced attitude of teachers**, shortage of qualified teachers, unhealthy competition (focus on grades) which created mental stress and dent in self-esteem.
- Lacunae in assessment, difficult to measure and track progress, lack of focus on life skills.
- Lack of focus on co-curricular activities
- Engagement of teachers in non-teaching task
- Only 19% of teaching hours are spent on teaching.
- Poor learning outcome
- Inadequate attention to quality of education
- Lack of moral education
- **Higher education:**
- Low gross enrolment ratio (GER)
- **All India Survey for higher education (AISHE)**- Gross enrolment ratio (GER): 28.4%
- US 88%

- China 54%
- Brazil 51%
- **Social inequity** i.e. gross enrolment among SC, ST, and minorities is even lesser.
- Poor employability, according to the **India Skill report** employability across the disciplines is 45% (lack of quality education and disconnect between industry and academics)
- Lack of application-based learning
- Poor quality of educational institutions
- only 14% of higher educational institutions have valid accreditation certifications
- Lack of faculty both with respect to quality and quantity
- Sub-optimal research ecosystem (**0.65% GDP spent on R&D**)
- Privatisation of education along with its expensive nature
- Teaching is not treated as a lucrative career
- Lack of a secure learning environment
- Lack of higher education in regional languages

PRIVATISATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEM (07:09 PM)

- Encouraging the **private sector's participation** in the education system
- Funds for research and development, innovative learning, the collaboration between industry and learning to boost infrastructure, better quality, plugging the resource gaps, etc.
- Against the motion- concentration in urban areas exclusion of marginalized, commercialization of education, inefficient regulation, corrupt practices, issue of black money, unhealthy competition, which created stress and burden on students.

ED TECH SECTOR IN INDIA (07:14 PM)

- It refers to education technology
- The industry is expected to grow up to **\$4 billion US by 2025.**
- Major startups Byjus, Unacademy, Toppr, Coursera
- **Prospects of the Ed Tech sector:**
 1. cost-effective
 2. availability of quality education
 3. the growing job-seeking population drives
 4. demand for industry-relevant training
 5. Internet penetration and an increase in the smartphone user base will drive adoption of technology among the masses.
 6. with the rise in middle-class increase in disposable income
 7. it will promote flexibility in learning and the rise of edutainment
 8. it helps in breaking the geographical barriers
 9. it can supplement the conventional learning model in fact the government is taking initiatives such as Swayam, MOOC, Diksha, Digital India, Skill India etc

• **Challenges**

- With respect development of social skills
- With respect to protecting the rights of minors
- false promises made to parents
- Biased content delivery
- Lack of skilled educator
- Standardisation of content, lack of emotional touch, cyber threats, and increased screen time, leading to both physical and mental health issues
- Misuse of data in the user privacy policy of companies is indecisive

VULNERABLE SECTIONS (07:30 PM)

- *discussion from handout.

- Juvenile Justice Act 2021

The syllabus of society is completed.

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