

Bdst 2 topic 10: Health and Education

Importance of healthcare

- Controls disease, e.g. malaria, diarrhoea
- Enables people to work / earn money Increases LE
- Decreases DR

What is an NGO

- Non-governmental organization / not controlled by government
- Non-profit making / not commercial
- Based on donations / foreign aid / charity

Describe one type of work which is done by NGOs in rural areas of Bangladesh

- Empowering the poor
- Improvement of health services
- Improvement of education services
- Distribution of food / medicine
- Improvement of infrastructure etc.

Describe two differences between the public sector and the private sector

public sector –

- low spending – limited finances
- free
- poor quality
- caters for rural poor
- for the majority

private sector –

- pay for the service/for the rich
- increased quality of health/education
- increased spending on health/education
- in urban areas
- specialist hospitals/clinics/educational establishments

- profit based

Government:

- has organisation to reach all parts of country
- can raise money from taxes
- can match charges to ability to pay etc.
- but may be inefficient/lack of funds
- may be political requirements
- any profits go back to government
- taxes may need to rise

Private sector:

- can draw on a wide range of expertise
- can be well organised but must charge
- needs to make a profit
- will not cover whole country
- or all people

NGOs:

- have necessary skills
- can draw on trained people from overseas
- may not need to charge but mainly small scale
- dependent on aid or charities
- unlikely to be able to cover whole country
- or meet all needs

How has health care for the people been delivered and how effective has this delivery been

Public sector-

- not well funded
- poor delivery
- successful immunisation programme
- family planning, etc.

Private sector-

- clinics and hospitals
- not accessible by poor

Explain the advantages and the disadvantages of the private sector in delivering either health care or education

- general comments for both
- only for those who can pay mainly in cities/towns
- good equipment/resources higher quality/experienced staff no corruption
- health –
- not for emergency treatment

- specialised research
- specialist facilities
- education –
- more private universities concentrating on humanities and business difficult to fund science labs, equipment, etc.

Describe how Bangladesh's public health system has helped to improve the infant mortality rate

- health and family care centres in majority of unions
- there is a national system of health care
- programme of building health complexes in each upzilla
- extend plans for health complexes to include rural areas
- hospitals for each district
- inoculation or vaccination programmes to protect against common diseases/
- vitamin and or mineral provision/
- medical advice and/or support

NGOs –

- funded by international donors and local charities depends on availability of funds
- provides health care to the poor
- particularly in rural areas
- mother and child clinics diarrhoea programmes, etc.

- Allow development, examples and negative and positive comments on effectiveness.

Describe the type of work done by NGOs, such as BRAC and Proshika, in Bangladesh

- provide healthcare/education
- in rural areas
- for the poor
- immunisation programmes, Child Survival Programme
- family planning
- training health cadres in communities
- teaching households about hygiene and sanitation
- distribution/provision of food and medicine
- building houses for the homeless/provide shelter
- empowerment of women/the poor/underprivileged
- access to microcredit/loans to set up business

Describe the role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in providing health care in Bangladesh

- making treatments and medicines available which are not funded by state or to areas not covered by state
- mostly involved with primary health care
- BRAC and oral rehydration projects
- health and nutrition projects
 - training of teenage girls to be health cadres
- oral rehydration treatment for diarrhoea

Explain how diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), 6 cholera, diarrhoea and malaria can be controlled

- Clean water
- Better sanitation / hygiene
- Education / awareness
- Better medical facilities / health care initiatives
- Immunisation
- Monitoring / surveillance
- ORT for diarrhoea
- Formation of medical teams in times of floods, cyclones, epidemics
- Temporary mobile hospitals in times of epidemics
- Insecticide spraying – mosquitoes
- Drug development / increased use of drugs, e.g. for TB Isoniazid, Rifampicin (Rifadin,

Rimactane), Ethambutol (Myambutol) / cheaper drugs

More investment in private sector health care is the key to improved health care in Bangladesh

- Some private clinics / hospitals may provide better facilities
- Private sector accounts for 75% of the total spending on health in recent years. This has been actively encouraged by the state
- Private sector facilities meet the growing demand from people who are able to pay the market price for care and treatment
- Some personnel, however, work in both private and public sector, so it supplements pay and allows individuals to still work within the public sector

More investment in private sector health care is not the key to improved health care in Bangladesh

- Some public sector clinics provide better service / treatment
- Private sector is profit orientated so charges can be high
- They are not a solution for the care of the majority, who are unable to pay
- Private sector clinics are mostly in urban areas
- Private sector clinics and laboratories are often not well controlled or quality controlled and so standards vary
- Some personnel will move across to private health, resulting in a staff shortage in the public sector

The best way to improve the health of people in Bangladesh is to improve clean water supplies and sanitation facilities

- Clean water reduces risk of being infected by water borne diseases e.g. cholera
- better sanitation reduces spread of disease
- diarrhoea is major problem for young children
- infections spread by poor sanitation
- improved sanitation in rural areas linked to reduction
- prevention of disease, infant mortality, etc.

The best way to improve the health of people in Bangladesh is to increase the number of good health care centres

- people still become ill and need treatment
- health centres help to spread health education
- rural areas have benefited from health centres even though access to clean water has got worse
- rapid urban growth makes provision of water and sanitation difficult

The health care system is vital to improving the quality of life of the poor in Bangladesh

- controls disease, e.g. malaria, diarrhoea
- hygiene education
- enables people to work/earn money
- but other agencies need to be involved, e.g. clean drinking water, sanitation,
- increase LE/decrease DR

Improving nutrition will enhance the quality of life of the poor in Bangladesh

- poor nutrition = poor health/healthier
- e.g. anaemia, malnutrition, blindness
- government set target to raise per capita calorie intake
- affects ability/energy to work, enjoy life

Health schemes undertaken in Bangladesh

Control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD)

- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Epidemiological surveillance to track outbreaks of diseases
- Emergency medical teams for floods, cyclones and epidemics
- Setting up temporary mobile hospitals to deal with epidemics
- Health education / increase awareness about oral rehydration / hygiene / sanitation
- Improve water treatment / clean water / sanitation

Malaria control programme (MCP)

- Insecticide spraying in high risk areas
- Monitoring of the resistance to drugs
- Increased use of (mosquito) nets
- Vaccination (since 2021)
- Health education / awareness about what causes malaria and how to prevent it

Expanded immunisation programme (EIP)

- National programme (since 1979)
- NGO involvement, especially in rural areas
- Polio, DPT (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus), measles
- Government target 90% immunisation
- Health education / increased awareness about the need or availability of vaccinations

National Action Plan for Nutrition

- Introduced 1997
- Target calorie intake 2300 per person
- NGOs provide food in rural areas to reduce malnutrition
- Health education / increased awareness about diet / nutrition

Why is it difficult to increase the calorie intake of the population

- poverty/low income
- disruption to food supplies – flooding, etc.

How Bangladesh is improving education within the country

- Increasing public spending on education
- Investment in higher education
- Improving student / teacher ratios
- Increasing enrolment in primary schools, especially in poor and rural areas
- Scholarships for poor students
- Private schools receiving government subsidies
- Flexibly timed non-formal programmes, for children who work
- Greater participation by girls – more female teachers, community mobilisation schemes
- NGOs provide classrooms in rural areas
- TVET

Educational challenges for Bangladesh

- increasing literacy rate
- improve primary school enrolment
- improve graduation rate of primary school particularly girls
- increase secondary school enrolment
- increase vocational training

- increase tertiary/university enrolment
- increase in trained/skilled teachers
- increase schools in rural areas
- increase spending/make more affordable

Describe the attempts to increase enrolment at primary schools, both by the public and private sectors

- increase in private and NGO sector
- subsidies from Government for salaries
- attend school after work
- flexible, non formal programmes
- encourage girls to attend – more female teachers, nearer their homes
- increase in rural schools

What, in your opinion, are the successes and failures of the measures described

- some too expensive
- parity in boys and girls attending primary school success in rural areas
- allows children in poorer families to work increases literacy level
- Allow development and reserve 1 mark each for success and failure

Why is secondary education important

- training next generation of workers/skilled workers
- higher levels of literacy and numeracy
- for more demanding jobs/better jobs/use of technology
- higher wages
- go onto tertiary education – specialisations for economy
- awareness of family planning

Why is there such a decrease when children go to secondary school

- need of children to work – to support themselves/family
- poverty – not afford to send to school
- problem re-educating girls

Decrease going into secondary sector enrolment

- Can't afford secondary education / poverty
- Children need to earn money
- Education not valued beyond primary
- Lack of access to education / less schools in rural areas / lack of schools / lack of education budget
- Females less likely to continue into secondary / early marriage

Explain how Bangladesh has increased enrolment in secondary education in the last 20 years

- Government drive to increase school enrolment
- Especially in poor rural areas
- Greater participation of girls
- Community mobilisation schemes
- More female teachers
- Increased public spending on education
- More state schools
- Growth of non-government schools
- NGOs work in poor rural areas
- e.g. BRAC
- One-room schools in poor rural areas
- Some schools allow children who have to work to attend after work
- Reducing early marriage
- Increased awareness of benefit of education
- Increased provision of low-cost / free education

Explain how an increase in the literacy rate improves the development of Bangladesh//Developing education is more important than developing healthcare for the economic development of Bangladesh

- More employable / decrease unemployment
- Lowers illiteracy
- Meet needs of employers in value-added services and goods
- Train for skilled jobs
- Leads to higher output
- Higher wages – increase GDP, more taxes / increased standard of living
- Skills to operate in global economy, e.g. English and maths

- Educated women have fewer children / fewer dependents
- More professionals to improve future lives
- Educated workers can work abroad and send remittances home

suggest why the adult literacy rates will be much higher in the future

- Most children now being educated
- when they become adults they will be literate
- older people now most likely to be illiterate

How to increase adult literacy rate

- New education policy
- Investment in teacher training
- Investment in new schools, especially in rural areas
- Emphasis on girls access to education
- Adult classes
- Classes in indigenous languages
- Age restriction for working
- Free education / low cost education
- Government promote education / increase awareness

The main educational challenge for Bangladesh is to improve the literacy rate

- much of population low literacy rate
- key to improving quality of life/decreases poverty
- improves employment prospects/get jobs

Improving education is Bangladesh's top development priority

- education improves literacy and numeracy
- for better jobs / use of technology
- higher wages – increase GDP, more taxes / increased standard of living
- enables people to work abroad – send remittances home
- literacy key to improving quality of life / decreases poverty
- improved education is the best way to slow down population growth
- • awareness of population problem/family planning
- • female education reduces marriage age and fertility rate

- • literate women have fewer children/fewer dependents
- tertiary education produces more professionals
- need for management / entrepreneurs to develop industry / services
- need for research
- skills to operate in global economy, e.g. English and maths

The main educational challenge for Bangladesh is to improve the quality of higher (tertiary) education

- need for management/entrepreneurs to develop industry/services
- skilled and specialised man-power
- need for research
- loss of talented students who go abroad to study/retain talent
- limited science places in higher education

Improvements to tertiary education are vital to improve the economy of Bangladesh

- Tertiary sector gives biggest increase to GDP / increases GDP
- Need for graduates / highly educated workers
- Stem migration to other countries
- Need to improve access for all, especially the poor
- Enrolment is lower than other South Asian countries
- Private universities charge high fees / need for more public Universities
- Can get better paid jobs

What is an NGO and what is the role of an NGO in educating children?

- Non government organisation/non profit making/e.g.BRAC
- Help educate children in areas where there are no govt schools
- concentrate on rural areas
- more informal and flexible education
- help children who are needed to work land or care for others or otherwise cannot attend school

The only way to improve education is to increase the role of the private sector

- Private sector can act quickly and be flexible
- many people are able and willing to spend on education

- sector can draw on expertise inside and outside country
- govt has not enough resources to pay more for education
- govt may take long time/private sector may have more well qualified teachers etc
- Accept refs to need for occupational skills

The only way that education can be improved is by a major government funded campaign

- People who lack education are too poor to pay
- only a govt can organise education on scale required
- biggest need for more schools is in rural areas where private sector is less active
- govt already is biggest provider of education providing basis for expansion
- state system already has infrastructure for education which can be developed or adapted
- NGOs can be effective but only on small scale
- govt can give incentives or change law re compulsion.

Developing occupational skills is more important than university qualifications for the economic development of Bangladesh

- TVET related to needs of industry/agriculture unlike some degrees
- not seen as prestigious as a degree
- accessible by poorer students
- accessible at secondary and tertiary level
- more immediate effect on earnings/good wages
- occupational skills have greater effect on GDP/economic growth
- Examples-teacher training, livestock, pisciculture, poultry farming, tailoring, sewing, carpentry, electrical repairs and maintenance, etc.

Occupational and professional skills are key to improving the economy of Bangladesh

- More affordable for poor
- Don't need education
- More closely linked to needs of business
- Produce skilled workers
- Enable workers to earn higher wages
- Less in-migration for higher paid jobs / managerial positions
- Increases GDP