

## YOJANA GIST/ANALYSIS - SEPTEMBER 2019

### RESURGENT INDIA

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### ARTICLE-1

## INDIA'S JOURNEY TOWARDS A \$5 TRILLION ECONOMY

Seventy years after we became a Republic, India is poised to rise steadily on the path of becoming a global power, our actions hold tremendous possibilities both for our people and the world in general.

India's rise is an opportunity to reimagining an India in consonance with our highest civilizational ideals: **joy, sustainable prosperity, responsible freedom, inclusive growth, peace and mutual respect**. India needs a dream for comprehensive vision to bring coherence to our actions, to act as a balancing power and connect with individual, national and regional for achieving sustainable prosperity and progress.

#### India's Foreign Policy Approach:

- India's foreign policy approach has been changing a pattern shift with economic and strategic relations gaining significant cultural belief.
- The new approach is reflected in **the foreign policy pillars of 'Panchamrit'**-
  - **Samman**- (dignity and honor)
  - **Samvaad**- (engagement and dialogue)
  - **Samriddhi** – (Shared Prosperity)
  - **Suraksha** - (regional and global security)
  - **Sanskriti Evam Sabhyata** – (cultural and civilizational linkages)Panchamrit has begun to influence our international outreach.
- On the eve of PM's oath in 2014- the heads of all SAARC countries was invited and his counterparts in the ASEAN for India's Republic Day in January, 2018.
- More recently in the second term of this government, the emphasis has shifted from SAARC to BIMSTEC and Indian Ocean Region (IOR) in particular. Because, the cross border terror attack at Pathankot, Uri and Pulwama.
- India's interest in BIMSTEC and its focus on Indian ocean island states underline the emerging maritime dimensions of India's neighborhood policy.
- Then, PM's first visit to Maldives and Sri Lanka. He reiterated priority India attached to its '**Neighborhood First Policy**' and '**Sagar doctrine**'.
- **SAGAR** refer to- "security and growth for all in the region."
- In 2015 PM travel to **Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka** and outlined the SAGAR concept.

- The presence of the PM of Mauritius during the oath-taking of the PM of India in 2019.

#### Achieving a \$5 Trillion Economy:

- At the **Governing Council Meeting of the NITI Aayog** recently PM announced the target of a \$5 trillion economy for India.
- The Survey has the theme for enabling a “Shifting of gears” to achieve the objective of becoming a \$5 trillion economy by 2024-25.
- The Survey stated “**a virtuous cycle or a vicious cycle**”. That mean when the economy in virtuous cycle, there is investment, productivity growth, job creation, demand and export feed.
- There is a need for the government to focus on smoothening the process for **private investments in infrastructure, job creation and skill development in fast changing global economic world.**

#### Focus on MSME Sector:

- The significance of **65 million MSMEs who create about 120 million jobs and 30% of country's economic output** and around 30% of total employment generation cannot be underestimated.
- Focus on manufacturing ecosystem, in MSME sector i.e. product, specialty materials, biologics, nanotechnology, integrated system, embedded systems medical imaging devices etc.

#### Focus on Agriculture Sector:

- 60% of India's population lives in rural areas and is mostly engaged in agriculture.
- The government has committed to **double farmer's income by 2022.**
- Several measures in recent times towards upgrading and harmonizing agri-logistics, agro-processing and agri-logistics, and agri-marketing.

#### Steps towards:

- Selling farmer produce in better prices is creation of **Gramin Agriculture Markets** (Gram and linking them with the electronic farmer market place, e NMA) to sell their produce nationally.
- **NCCD**- National Centre for cold-chain development has been working with private sector, ministry of agriculture and ministry of food processing industries.

#### Focus on Service Sector:

- Services contribute to 56.5 % of GDP but create only 30% of jobs.
- Now the sector needs to develop-IT expertise in IOT, AI, VR and their applications.
- Travel and tourism, health and professional, services can be the other key service sectors.
- Infra- Better delivery of infrastructure, education and essential services.
- Tourism- The travel and tourism sector created 40 million jobs and contributed a significant 10% to the GDP.
- Health- Another big opportunity comes in global healthcare and wellness which is a \$8 trillion industry and would require over 100 million health workers in the next 15 years.

#### A Trillion Dollar Opportunity in Digital India:

- **Digital India initiative was launched by the PM on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2015.** With a strong foundation of a digital infrastructure and expanded digital access through digital India initiative, India is now poised for the next phase of growth-creation of tremendous economic value and empowerment of citizens as new digital applications permeate sector after sector.
- Half of potential economic value of \$1 trillion in 2025 could come from new digital ecosystem in diverse factors, including financial services, agriculture, health care, logistics and transportation, jobs and skill market, e-governance and other areas.

- The PM has been a dream of a '**New India**', which will be a \$5 trillion economy and a **model of good governance for the world.**

**Focus on Skill development:**

- India has a distinct advantage today over its competitors in terms of the age of working population.
- The country as a whole will enjoy the demographic dividend phase, parts of it will witness the transition to 'an ageing society by the 2030's.
- The big challenges today, therefore is of converting this transition into a dividend.

**There are various pathway and processes:**

- Education for all
- Specific professional courses like architecture, law, medical, engineering
- Add skilling- upskilling and reskilling
- Employment.

According to the economic survey, the working age population in the country will grow by roughly 97 lakh per year during the coming decade and 42 lakh per year in the 2030's.

NSSO reports 2011-12 found that **2.3% of the total workforce in India had formal sector skill training.**

- Early steps were taken when NSDP- National Skill Development Policy was initiated in FY 2009 and NSDF and NSDC was established under the Ministry of finance, GOI.
- In FY 2013- NSDA and NSQF were established.
- In the first term of this government, the efforts were enhanced and focused.
- A comprehensive skill development programme
- MSDE- Ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship- 2014
- National Policy on Skill development and entrepreneurship, 2015
- Skill India Mission by 2022.

**Skill India initiative- 2015:**

- **PMKVY- aimed to mobilizing the youth to take up industry relevant skill training.**
- Flagship initiatives of the government to promote skill development include **DDUGKY, PMKK, NAPS.**
- Apprenticeship Act in 2014
- **NAPS-** National Apprenticeship promotion scheme was initiated in 2016.

**SANKALP-2017:**

- Aims- to create convergence among all **skill training activities, improve quality of skill development program.**

**STRIVE- 2017:**

- Aims to create **awareness through industry clusters integrate and enhance delivery quality of ITI's.**

**NSDC contribution:**

- The NSDC, one of its kind, public private partnership company, has acted as a catalyst in skill development.
- FICCI is shareholder of NSDC.

- To enable industry led competency building a prerequisite to achieve the \$5 trillion economy goal, 38 sector skill councils (SSC).

**To Give vocational training-**in 10 states, covering, 2400+ schools are being coordinated by NSDC.

**Skill competitions- World Skill Competition:**

- To increase aspirations of youth for skill development a comprehensive programme at the state and national level.
- **World Skill competition held at Kazan (Russia) in August, 2011.**
- To enable India to be the skill capital of the world, youth are being trained for specific skills for overseas markets. Agreements with Japan, UAE and other countries are enabling youth in India to be trained to their skill and language levels for specific jobs in those countries.

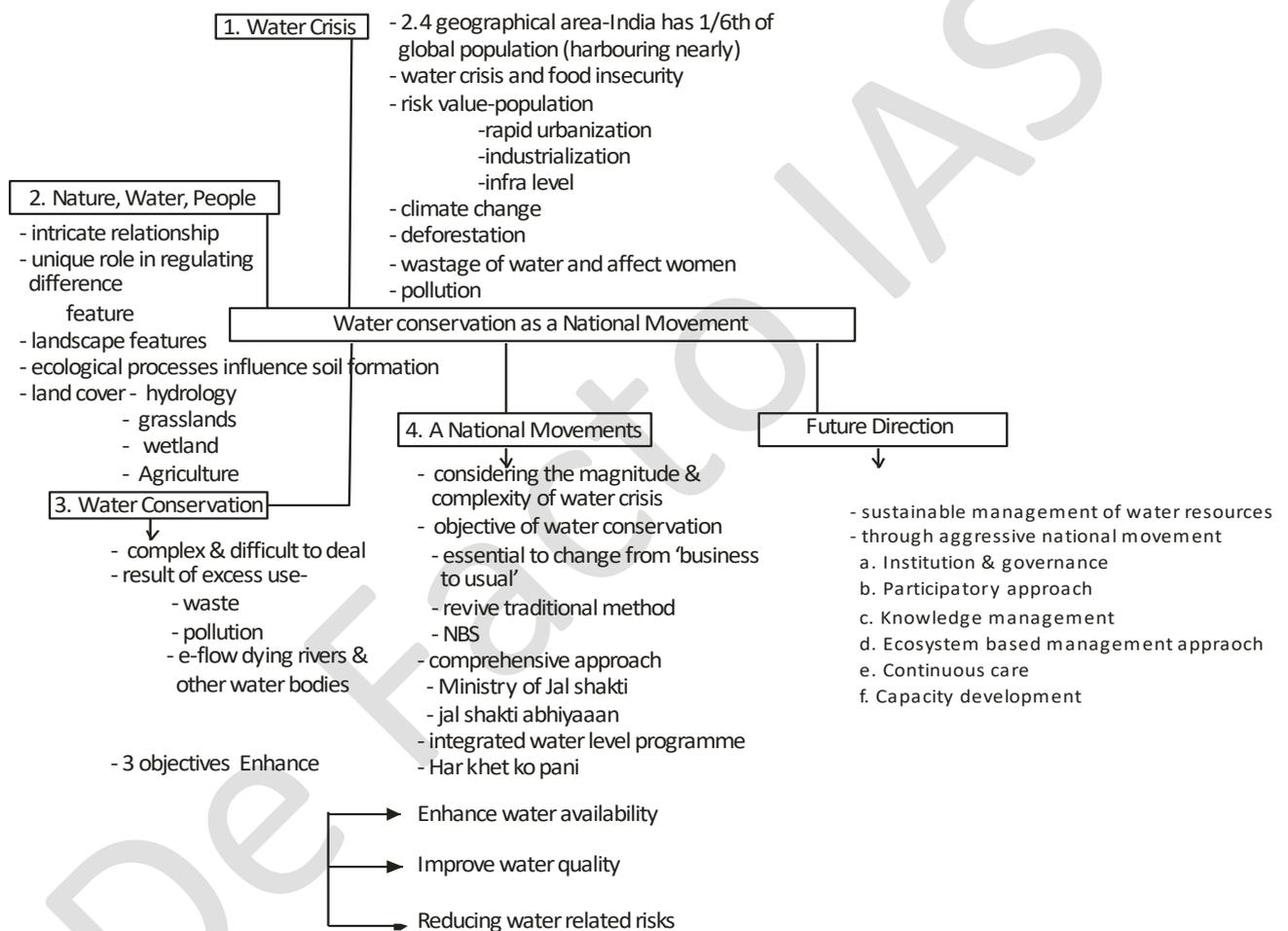
To conclude, it is absolutely essential work on the framework that provides ease of business and predictability. It is also time to redirect energies on providing the environment to encourage private sector investments and innovation.

**Box 1: Key Central and State- Specific Skill Development Programmes**

**Central**

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- Skills Acquisitions and knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)
- UDAAN (Special industry initiative for J & K)
- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra
- Recognition of Prior Learning
- Apprenticeship training
- National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme
- Craftsmen Training Scheme
- DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana Samarth (Textile Sector)
- Modular Employable Skill under skill development initiative
- Green Skill Development Programme
- Skill Development for PwDs (SIPDA)
- Sub-Mission on polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development
- Establishment of Centres for Training and Research in Frontier Areas of Science and Technology (Fast)
- Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills
- Skill Development for Minorities (Special Programmes)
- Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)
- Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)
- Nai Manzil
- Maulana Azad National Academy for Skills

## ARTICLE- 2 : Water Conservation as a national Movement



### Water Conservation as a National Movement

India is changing to a country when the whole world is recognizing it as a **'New India'**. The world's largest democracy is now fast transforming into a rich, self-reliant, developed, net exporter of food, transparent & vibrant country, while having well-developed infrastructure, skilled & dynamic youth, upto date communication, advanced health & educational system, improved governance & growing economy. Notably, India in recent times has become a globally

recognized hub of IT industry, health tourism, space research & use of satellite technology & several other sectors.

India is not only committed to fulfill its international obligations towards biodiversity conservation, environmental management, climate change mitigation, human rights, social justice, equity as well as peace but at the same time it is fully geared for planned accomplishments essential for national building & meaningful contribution towards global agenda on sustainable development.

### **Water crisis- A major Impediment**

India has just 2.4% geographical area of the world while harbouring nearly 1/6<sup>th</sup> of the global population & the world's highest owner of livestock.

India faces several limitations and global challenges in order to realize dreams and expectation. Amongst them inter-related water crisis and food insecurity attract special attention as these attain highest risk values owing to increasing population, rapid urbanization, industrialization, infra development, expansion & intensification of agriculture, degradation of natural resources, large gaps between supplier and demands of various sectors & implication of climate change.

Human body is made up of 'Panchtatvas'- five elements water, air, fire, earth & space. Where about 72% of body weight is due to water content. Water is a driving source of nature.

Although the mother earth is prominently 70% covered by water, only 2.5 is freshwater. Despite the appreciating the importance of water to humanity, the extent of severity of water scarcity in different part of the country is rising due to increasing population, deforestation, loss of green cover, changing life style & consumption pattern, expansion of irrigation agriculture, exploitation of underground water, inadequate facility of recycling and rainwater storage, pollution of water by sewage and dumping of urban waste, industrial influence etc.

The country is expected to become 'water stressed' as per capita surface water availability is on the decline. Water crisis in many remote rural areas, particularly in the 'Himalayan region', is a cause of fetching water from long distance excessively affects women.

### **Nature, Water & People**

- Nature, water and people have intricate relationship as nature plays a fundamental and unique role in regulating different features of water cycle.
- Landscape features, its dynamic special patterns along various ecological processes influence soil formation & sediment transport and deposition, it influence hydrology and quality of water.
- Water forests often receive the most attention when it comes to land cover & hydrology, grasslands, wetlands & agriculture lands also plays significant role in water cycling.

### **Water conservation**

Water conservation is complex and seeming difficult to deal, particularly in a human dominated country like India having several competing demands. The results of excessive use, water, pollution and allied activities.

### **Following 3 objectives**

- a) **Enhance water availability:** This could be mainly achieved by adopting a mixed strategy focusing on the protection and restoration of natural ecosystem, increasing green cover, managing riparian forest buffer, efficient diversified agriculture, encouraging rainwater harvesting, soil & moisture conservation, water budgeting, storage in reservoirs, recycling and reuse.
- b) **Improve water quality:**
- This means effective law enforcement & stringent regulations, pollution control, restriction on pouring of sewage, urban waste, industrial effluents, prohibition on toxic use.
  - Establishment of STP's and water treatment plants and adoption of bioremediation techniques.
- c) **Reducing water-related crisis**
- Considerable area of the country is being annually impacted by- droughts, floods, long dry spells, different health hazards.
  - Adoption of integrated watershed management programme.
    - Flood control mechanism
    - Climate resilient agriculture
    - Sustainable livelihood can minimize risk and disaster management

### A National Movement

Considering the magnitude and complexity of water crisis and also in order to achieve above elaborated objectives of water conservation, it is essential to change from the 'business as usual' approach, instead to do effort for the water resource sustainability.

- Essential to optimally revive traditional method
- Innovative, 'Nature-Based Solution' (NBS)- to make a significant contribution
- Comprehensive approach towards water conservation
  - The unified central ministry of Jal shakti
  - Development and regulation of country's water resources
  - River development and rejuvenation
  - Resolving inter-state river disputes and inter-linking of rivers
  - E.g. paani foundation- paani foundation is a not for profit company set up in 2016 by the team of the TV series satyamevjayate to fight drought in rural Maharashtra.
- Jal shakti Abhiyaan- campaign for water conservation and water security through citizens participation.
- Implementation of integrated watershed develop programme.

### Schemes/Programme-

- **PMKSY-**
  - Har khet ko pani and more drop per crop
  - Jal shakti Abhiyaan
  - National water mission
  - National mission for clean ganga-namamigange
  - Dam improvement and rehabilitation programme
  - Biodiversity conservation

- CAMPA and national state level action plans a climate change etc.
- **Flagship programmes**
  - MJSA- 'Mukhya Mantri Jal SwavalabanAbhiyaan' by Rajasthan government.
  - Green Mahanadi Mission of odisha government
  - Participatory irrigation management backed by the 'Pani Panchayat Act, 2002 in Odisha.

#### **Future Direction:**

Sustainable management of water resources requires striking a balance between supply and demand between immediate requirement during the current year and decade into the future, between water quality and water quantity. These are crucial challenges but are not unfamiliar to water management specialists.

In conclusion, following 6 priority actions are visualized for making water management sustainable in the country as reality through an aggressive national movement:

#### **a) Institutions and Governance:**

- Institutions contributing directly/indirectly toward water management through strengthening and empowering manpower and financial resources.
- Establish judicious water use and prevention and resolution of conflicts.

#### **b) Participatory Approach:**

- Seeking involvement and empowerment of people

#### **c) Knowledge management:**

- The complex subject of water resource management calls for collaborations and institutionalizing synergies between various entities for development and exchange of evidence based knowledge on ecosystem functions and development.
- Development of 'nature-based solution' for various aspects.

#### **d) Ecosystem-based management approach:** Greater focus on river basins and river scapes for planning.

#### **e) Continuous care:** Towards the conservation of existing water sources as well as rejuvenation of rivers/restoration/recharging of depleted water resources.

#### **f) Capacity development:** Success towards countering water waste degradation of natural ecosystems could be accomplished by creating awareness and appropriate capacity development of various stakeholder.

Specialized agencies can be deployed for preparing the blueprint for budgeting the water resources within the framework of the legislation on the subject and then formulation strategies for its successful implementation.

"To create a sustainable future, we need to reverse good pattern, seeking to provide sufficient water for all people while protecting supplies and the environment for future generation." Moreover the world specific water day to keep water consumptions and that on 22<sup>nd</sup> march was designed as 'world water day' the annual day to raise awareness of water supply issue around the globe.

## ARTICLE-3

### REFORMING GOVERNANCE

The objectives of “sabkasaath, sabkavikaas and sabkavishwaas” and PM’s instruction about achieving a 5 trillion dollar economy 2024-25 necessitates putting in place a whole set of initiatives towards good governance. As many as 7 out of 41 chapters of the “strategy for New India @75” document released by NITI Aayog, focused exclusively on governance for better service delivery and more effective outcomes. To highlight the measures for reforming governance can potentially transform India into a high growth economy capable of fulfilling the aspirations of people and facilitating achievement of not only Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, but also help in India emerging amongst the most developed countries by 2047 i.e. the 100<sup>th</sup> year of Indian Independence.

#### Cooperative & Competitive Federation

Ever since the establishment of NITI Aayog (World Economic Forum) January 1, 2019 there has been renewed thrust on center-state relations through cooperative federalism recognizing that strong State make a strong Nation.

A number of initiative have been taken to foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives & mechanism of engagement with the states/UTs on a continuous basis. Some of the indices launched include Health Index, Composite Water Management index. SDG Index & Performance of Aspiration District.

#### DBT and use of Aadhar

- Due to linkages of Aadhaar now firmly targeted delivery of subsidies. Direct benefit Transfer, continue to make major encroached/reduction into policy and service delivery framework of the country.
- DBT in LPG, PDG has contributed respectively Rs. 59,599 cr and Rs. 47, 633 cr.
- The Aadhaar and other laws (Amendment) Act, 2019- providing strong regulatory framework for operation of Aadhaar.

#### Outcome Based Monitoring

Over the last few years, there has been structural change in budget making process with removal of plan/non-plan distinction and rationalization of centrally sponsored and central sector scheme. The introduction of Outcome Based Budgets since Union Budget 2017-18. The earlier mechanism of merely focusing on financial outlays, expenditures and outputs.

#### E-Governance:

- The innovative and advanced technology of ICT-Information and communication technology coupled with penetration of Aadhaar and mobile phones, it has been possible to provide many public services through online modes.
- Starting from biometric attendance of government employees, digitalizing database of beneficiaries across all schemes, seeding with Aadhaar no. using POS machines, transforming the funds to Aadhaar linked bank accounts.
- Digital India programme is implemented by MEITY is covering multiple project of various central ministries/department and states/UTs.

### **Key elements of Programme**

- Connectivity for all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats through Bharat Net,
- Setting of common service center including in each Gram Panchayat.
- Digital lockers for every citizens
- Digital life certificates, DBT, digital payment and so on.

### **Besides portal such as**

- **CPGRAMS**-centralized public grievance redressal and monitoring system
- **UMANG**- United Mobile Application for Neo-age Governance
- **My Gov**
- **E-service in India**
- **E-Taal**-Electronic Transaction Aggregation and Analysis Layer

### **Administrative Reforms**

Administrative Reforms are a key component to facilitate Transforming India. Reforms in civil services are a continuous process and several initiatives, such as introduction of a multi-stakeholder feedback performance evaluation, online mechanism for appraisal, implementation of e-office, strengthening, training and merit-based position.

The strategy for **New India @ 75** document of **NITI Aayog** has proposed transforming measures such as-

Improve teeth to tail ratio, promoting officer oriental culture, allocating candidates as per competencies, encouraging lateral entries and specialization, bringing down entry age, strengthening municipal cadres, training and skill assessment, greater suomotu disclosures, protection of civil servants, e-initiatives and probity. To improve governance in cities besides data led governance without compromising on the data security for citizens.

### **Law and order:**

- Legal and judicial reforms to ensure safety of people and ensure access to justice in a timely and effective manner.
- The Model Police Act of 2015, filling up vacancies and greater representation of women, reforms in FIR system with greater usage of IT training of police personnel, and separate cadre for cyber-crimes, cyber threats and fraud.
- An All India Judicial Services Examination on ranking basis

- The focus- need to move litigation driven to creating of a law abiding society by sensitizing citizens right from the school levels.

#### Summing up:

The Sustainable Development Goal, in which India is signatories, lay out the road map for all countries including India to achieve by 2030.

SDG-16 deal with the peace, justice building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions.

The initiative of government and collaborative approach of all stakeholders be it judiciary civil society, corporates, think tank, academia, media or citizens participation. Then, we can see the success of transforming India can be achieved in its truest sense.

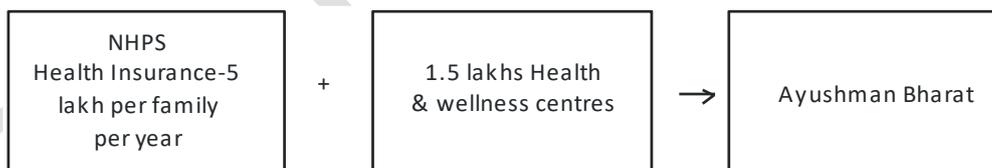
## ARTICLE- 4

### Transforming Indian Health System

#### Well being: Need to transform India's health system

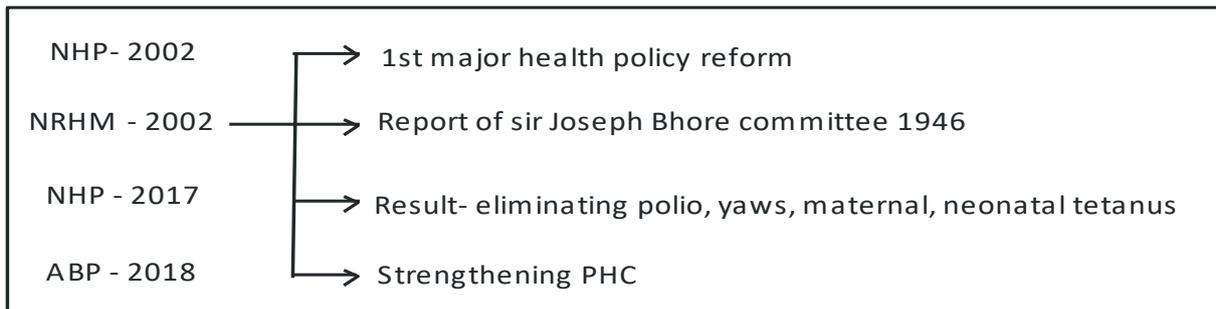
It is the effective and timely implementation of well-designed health policies which results in improved health outcomes.

The National Health Protection Scheme (Part of ABP) it will cover over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families providing coverage upto 5 lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. NHPS along with the scheme for health and wellness centers constitute into the grand programme entitled "Ayushman Bharat". The literary meaning of Ayushman means 'longevity'.



As per Finance Minister, these two health sector initiatives under ABP will build a New India 2022.

The NHP 2017 giving direction to Health system and provide universal health coverage.



The period of 2017-20 is also a time when India is completing 'conventionally accepted' 15 year '**policy-to-implementation cycle**'.

India reached very close to achieve Millennium Development Goals 4 & 5. Major health sector policy and programmatic interventions in India since 2002. In 2017, that 15 years cycle seems to have been complemented with new epidemiological realities, i.e. non-communicable diseases being the major burden of diseases and other health challenges. Then in the Union Budget 2019-20, one of the 10 components of '**vision for India**' in decade ahead is 'Healthy India Ayushman Bharat, well nourished women children'.

#### **Put primary Health Care( PHC) First:**

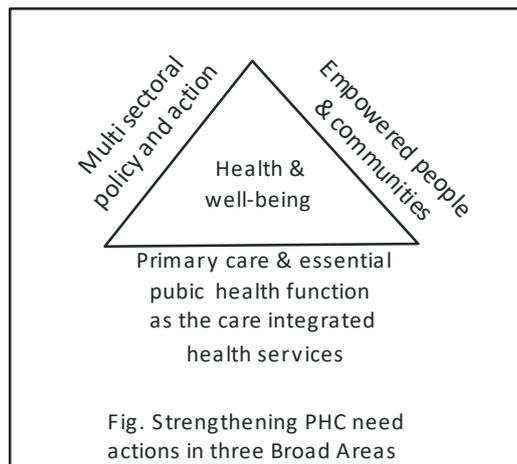
To strengthening PHC sector through the 2/3 or more spending on PHC system. Indian states have an elaborate network of nearly 200000 government PHC facilities (GPHCFs) which delivered around 10% of total out-patient services (excluding mother and child health services)

The NHP 2017 proposed to increase overall utilization of government health services from 30% to 50%.

The Health and wellness centres under ABP can make a difference and prioritize that.

PHC is a comprehensive approach with focus on health and well-being of all people. WHO has proposed that this is possible intervention through

- a) Primary care & essential public health
- b) Multisectoral policies
- c) Empowered people & communities

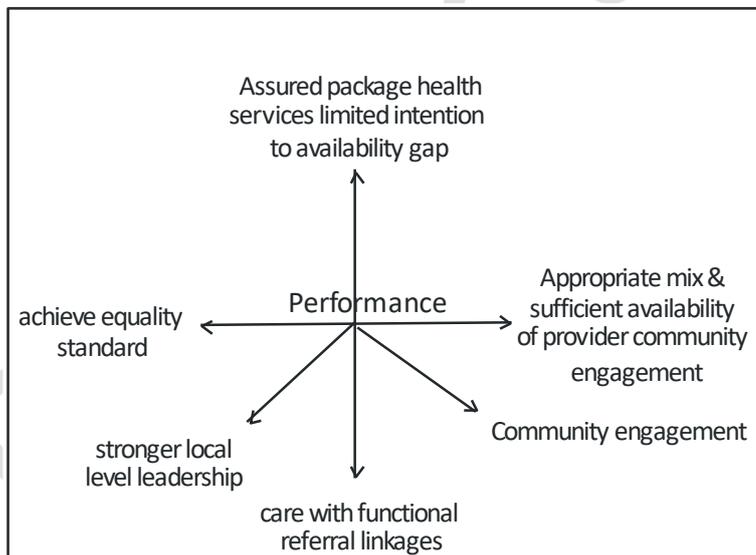


### Stronger Health System through stronger PHC System

The Policy is used for effective programme design, implementation & scale up through strengthening PHC system.

#### 1. Re-design PHC system based upon available local evidence

The best performance of PHC in 4 state of India-Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Meghalaya identified.

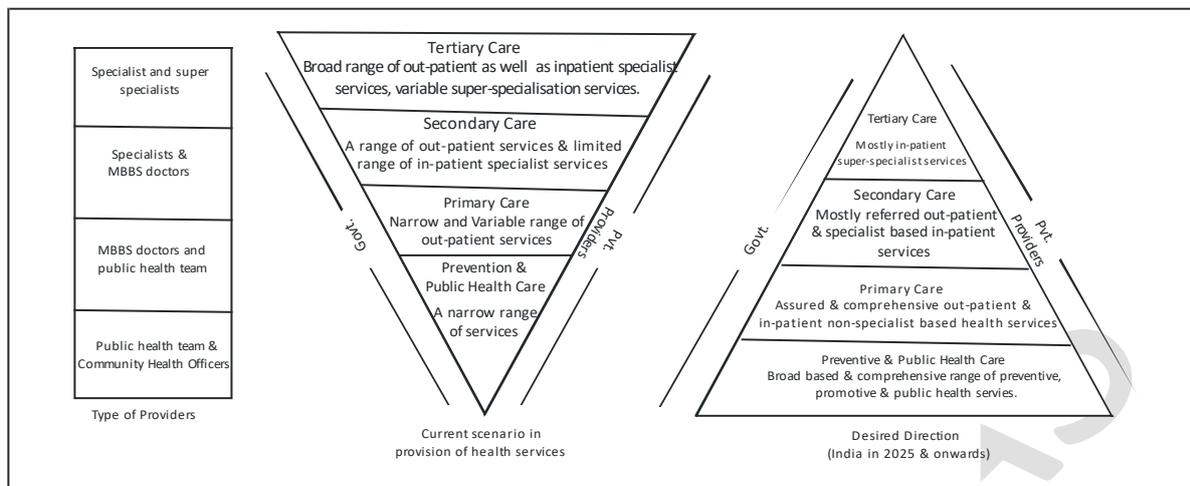


e.g. In countries such as- Brazil, Ghana, South Africa-shown good or promising outcomes.

In addition to HWC, some state take initiative to strengthening PHC system. Such as-Delhi through Mohalla clinics Telangana BasthiDwakham& AP, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Kerala Tamil Nadu.

#### 2. Correct the inverted pyramid of health services provision and utilization:

A large proportion of health services in India are delivered and used at secondary and tertiary level.



### 3. Start focused initiatives to tackle social determinants of Health (SDH)

- The Health Minister recognized determinants for better Health such as improve drinking water supply and sanitation, better nutrition, health and education for women, improve air quality and safer roads.
- The SDH and emerging challenges-such as AMR (Anti Microbial resistance, air pollution and NCDs (Non communicable diseases).
- So, there is a need for multi sectoral planning and 'Health in all policies' approach.
- Then, enrich the HWCs & PMJAY.

### 4. Establish sub-district based health system in India:

- Near about 20 lakh districts around 2000 villages are hamlets. Every block can have a hospital, public health unit and planning for health services should be done at this level.
- This way India need to have nearly 8000-10,000 planning units and chief medical and health officers.

### 5. Strengthen urban health governance for multi-sectoral collaboration:

The responsibility of PHC in urban areas was delegated to elected urban local bodies in 73th CAA of India.

#### Box 2: Build Upon Ongoing Initiatives and Supplementary Steps to Transform Health in India

- a. Develop a road-map for a possible health insurance/assurance programme,for secondary and tertiary level hospitalization with no financial capcovering up to 80% Indian population, under Pradhan Mantri Jan ArogyaYojana (PM-JAY). Though, non-poor may be asked for mandatorycontribution.
- b. Link existing secondary and tertiary level insurance schemes withfinancial cover for non-hospitalisation (out-patient consultation) servicesIn other words, effective hospitalisation and out-patient coverage linkage.The services should be designed

- to be free at the point of delivery.
- c. Revise the norm for Urban Primary Health Centre (UPHC) from one for every 50,000 population to one for every 25,000 population by 2022 and for every 10,000 population by 2028.
  - d. Establish additional 50,000 HWCS by 2022 to fill the shortage of Government primary healthcare infrastructure in India. More such facilities need to come up in urban areas and with innovative approaches
  - e. All Indian states to set up public health cadre to strengthen preventive and
  - f. promotive health services.
  - g. Consider an All India cadre of specialist doctors (on line of erstwhile Indian Medical Services) to address the shortage of specialist doctors at public health facilities. This approach can help, along with designing of sub-district-based health system, to address shortage of specialist doctors which is in the range of 60-80% in most of the states.
  - h. Establish independent and autonomous institutional mechanisms for operational/implementation research and for technical support to provide evidence and guidance for health systems strengthening. The health sector is a specialised field and dedicated and evidence-based technical advice by full time staff is desirable for effective and large-scale health initiatives in India.
  - i. Plan health services so as to see both primary healthcare and hospital in continuum of care with effective functioning at all levels. Evidence suggests that a strengthened PHC system performs better when supported by an equally well-functioning hospital services/system, with two-way referral. In this context, there is need to consider establishing stronger linkage under Ayushman Bharat Programme between HWC and PMJAY.

**6. Use of Behavioural Economics for better Health outcomes:**

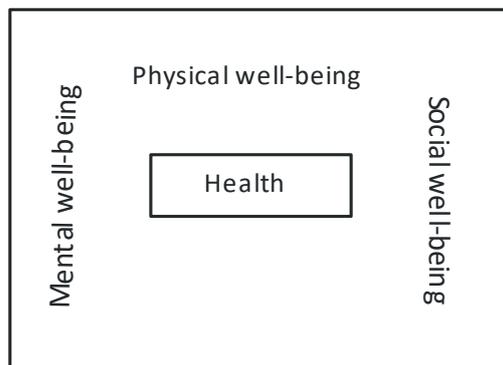
- The Economic Survey of India 2018-19 has underline the importance of the behavioural Economic which recognized by the Nobel Laureate Richard Thales.
- This has worker for SBM- Swachh Bharat Mission & BBBP initiatives.

**7. Focus on Public Health Cadre:**

- Public awareness and education about good nutrition, improved sanitation & health promoting behaviour is an integral part of health service delivery.

**State of Health Care in India**

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease.



### Problem Faced by Indian Health Care System

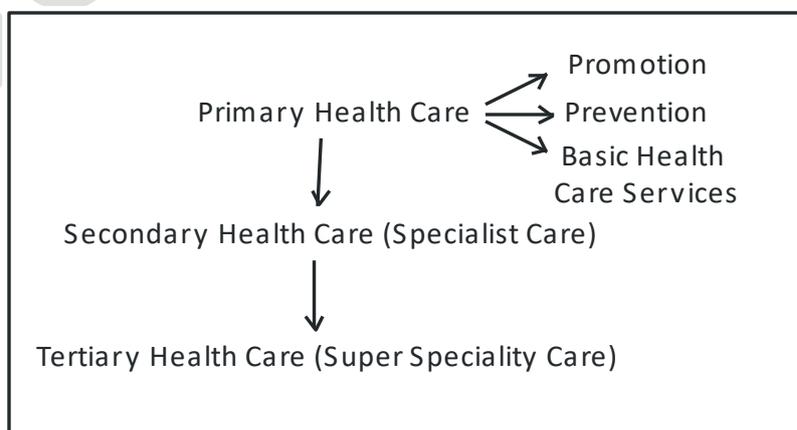
1. Over burdened and insensitive public health care sector.
2. Exploitative private health care sector.
3. Low public spending on health.
4. Wide variation in terms of health care infrastructure resource. State like Kerala, Tamil Nadu etc are doing well in health care sector while BIMARU (Bihar, MP, Rajasthan, UP) lagging behind.
5. Lack of effective implementation of Health Care Programmes.
6. Lack of doctors in the rural areas. Nearly 80% doctors are available in urban areas and due to various reasons most of the doctors are not prefer to go to rural areas.
7. Prevalence of quacks especially in rural areas shortage of qualified doctor in and their concentration in urban areas.
8. No integrated effort from center, state and local bodies.

### Way Forward

1. PHC should get the first priority- focus on 'preventive and promotive' health care.
2. Promotion of integrated medicine e.g. NHP-2017, Ayush system.
3. Need to enhance public expenditure health

Increase their total allocation towards health to Rs. 8,00,000 crore up from the current Rs. 2,00,000 crore by the year 2025.

4. Effective monitoring and implementation.
5. Adoption of system of triage in litter and spirit.



This would ensure that India achieves universal health coverage as envisaged in the national health policy 2017 as well as achieved health related sustainable development goals well before the proposed timeline of 2030.

De Facto IAS