

Course title: Major policy issues - Education, health and infrastructure in India				
Course code: PPS 192	No. of credits: 2	L-T-P: 24-4-0	Learning hours: 28	
Department: Policy Studies				
Course coordinator: Prof Shri Prakash		Course instructor: Prof Shri Prakash, Dr Prashant Kumar Singh and Dr L N Venkatarman		
Contact details: shri.prakash@teri.res.in				
Course Type: Core		Course offered in: Semester 2		
Pre-requisite course code and title (if any): None				
Course Description The Course is designed to provide an overview of major policy issues in three important sectors namely Education; Health and Infrastructure in India.				
Course objectives				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To discuss current and future challenges in Education; Health and Infrastructure in India ▪ To critically review the national policy issues in Education; Health and Infrastructure since independence ▪ To discuss the successes and limitations of some of the key flagship programmes 				
Course content				
Module	Topic	L	T	P
1.	Education policy in India 1. Political agendas of Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy actors (State; Market & Civil Society) ▪ Discrimination and Exclusion (Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes & Gender) ▪ Regulatory regimes (School Inspectors; UGC / AICTE / NAAC) 2. Draft New Education policy (2016) School Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Universalization of Elementary Education ▪ Right to Education (RtE) ▪ Secondary Education ▪ Common School System Higher Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Humanities and Social Sciences in India ▪ Technical & Medical Education (NEET Reform) 	9		
2.	Health Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recent trends and patterns of key demographic and health challenges of India. ▪ Demographic diversity of India: socioeconomic and spatial dimensions. ▪ India's population/health policy since independence and key features. 	9		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Importance of social determinants of health in India's context and its policy relevance. ▪ Policy cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National Health Policy-2017 b) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) c) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) and d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) 			
3.	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>This module will cover major issues relating to sustainable development of infrastructure in India focusing mainly on transport, energy and urban sectors. It will critically reflect about the policies of these sectors specifically in light of the gaps in implementations and implications on Governance based on case studies.</p> <p>Funding of infrastructure; Public versus. private investments; Growing role of public private participation in infrastructure development;</p> <p>Sustainability issues in infrastructure development - Land, forest and environmental concerns; Judicious use of natural resources;</p> <p>Regulating infrastructure in India; Role of regulation and regulatory agencies, civil society and national dialogues for planning and implementing infrastructure programs/projects</p>	6	4	
	Total	24	4	0
Evaluation criteria:		Weightage (%)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Article/Book Review ▪ Course-works (Individual & Group presentations) ▪ Major Examination 		25	25	50
Learning outcomes				
At the end of the course, the participants would be able to (1) know the policy issues in the three sectors; and (2) critically reflect on the development policies in India.				
Pedagogical approach				
Instructions will be facilitated through lectures, interactive sessions and critical readings. The sessions will be dealt considering relevant policy perspectives where each module will be followed by an assignment and group presentations by the participants. Thus, the learning expectation is to enhance critical and informed understanding.				
Materials:				
Required text:				
Suggested readings:				

Education Policy

1. University Grants Commission, (1964-66) *Indian Education Commission*, Government of India
2. Naik, J. P., (1979), "Equality, Quality and Quantity: The Elusive Triangle in Indian Education", *International Review of Education*, Vol. 25, No. 2/3, (pp. 167-185).
3. Kumar, Krishna (1991), *Political Agenda of Education*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Srivastava, Sanjay (1998), *Constructing Post-Colonial India: National Character and the Doon School*, Routledge, London.
5. Tilak, JBG (2012), "Higher Education Policy in India in Transition", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 47, Issue 13, (pp. 36-40).
6. Tilak, JBG (2010), "Neither Vision nor Policy for Education", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLV, No. 13, (pp. 60-64).
7. Venkataraman, L N, (2016), "New Education Policy and the continuing contentions in India", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 51, No. 35, (pp. 47-50).
8. Venkataraman, L N, (2016), "Social Sciences in India: Premises and promises of Capability Approach" *Indian Journal of Human Development*, Vol. 10, No. 1, (pp. 1-11).

Health Policy

1. Balarajan, Y., Selvaraj, S. and Subramanian, S.V., 2011. Health care and equity in India. *The Lancet*, 377(9764), pp.505-515.
2. Fan, V.Y. and Mahal, A., 2011. Learning and getting better: rigorous evaluation of health policy in India.
3. Homer, J.B. and Hirsch, G.B., 2006. System dynamics modeling for public health: background and opportunities. *American journal of public health*, 96(3), pp.452-458.
4. Jehan, K., Sidney, K., Smith, H. and de Costa, A., 2012. Improving access to maternity services: an overview of cash transfer and voucher schemes in South Asia. *Reproductive health matters*, 20(39), pp.142-154.
5. Nandi, A., Ashok, A. and Laxminarayan, R., 2013. The socioeconomic and institutional determinants of participation in India's health insurance scheme for the poor. *PloS one*, 8(6), e66296.
6. National Health Policy 2017, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, 2017.
7. Patel, V., Parikh, R., Nandraj, S., Balasubramaniam, P., Narayan, K., Paul, V.K., Kumar, A.S., Chatterjee, M. and Reddy, K.S., 2015. Assuring health coverage for all in India. *The Lancet*, 386(10011), pp.2422-2435.
8. Rao, K.D., Ramani, S., Hazarika, I. and George, S., 2013. When do vertical programmes strengthen health systems? A comparative assessment of disease-specific interventions in India. *Health policy and planning*, 29(4), pp.495-505.

Infrastructure

1. Delmon, Jeffrey. (2011) Public Private Partnership projects in Infrastructure: An essential guide for policy makers, Cambridge University Press
2. Piyush Joshi, (2003). Law relating to Infrastructure Projects (Second edition) LexiNexus Butterworths India New Delhi
3. Mehta, Pradeep S, (2009). Developing infrastructure through an ideal regulatory framework, CUTS Institute for regulation and Competition
4. Fay, Marianne and Toman, Michael (2010). Infrastructure and Sustainable development, World Bank
5. Shilling, John D (2007). The Nexus between Infrastructure and Environment, Evaluation brief 5. World Bank

Case Studies:**Websites:****Journals:****Other readings:**

Additional information (if any): None

Student responsibilities:

1. Active participation in the processes of Learning;
2. Critical reflections for discourse creation;
3. Punctuality (according to the Course criterion).

Course reviewers

1. Dr. Latika Gupta, Central Institute of Education, *University of Delhi*, New Delhi
2. Dr. Suresh Babu, Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, *Jawaharlal Nehru University*, New Delhi
3. Dr. Manoj Alagarajan, Associate Professor, Department of Development Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai
4. Mr. Rajesh Kumar Rai, Senior Research Scientist, Society for Health and Demographic Surveillance (SHDS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of West Bengal, Suri, West Bengal.
5. Mr. Sundar, Distinguished Fellow, TERI, New Delhi and former Secretary Transport, Government of India.
6. Mr Sushant Misra, Adviser, Infrastructure, Ministry of Railways, New Delhi