

Effectiveness of Education for Ensuring better Health Status and rising other Economic Indicators in the Developing Countries

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Abstract

Access to better educational facilities lead an economy towards the path of overall economic development. Education is considered to be important merit good. Available literatures are of the view that governments should provide education to all sections of the population without any discrimination in terms of caste, creed and religion etc. Provisioning of merit goods like education provides significant positive externality. Education is considered to be a merit good which have significant spillover effect particularly for developing countries. The spillover effect of education is multi-dimensional ranging from health to other economic indicators. The effectiveness of investment in education is more significant in health sector as compared to other sectors of the economy. Based on secondary data, this paper is an attempt to analyze the role of education to maintain both health status and other economic indicators in the developing countries.

Key Words: Developing Country, Education, Health, Human capital, Merit good

1. Introduction:

Human beings these days should have a singular set of skills to sustain during this competitive world still as progress that is a lot of or less associated with education. Education has been taking part in an important role in an exceedingly country's socio-economic development. Education is taken into account collectively of the powerful instruments for overcoming poorness and make health. It empowers folks to be a lot of productive, to create a more robust living and have a more robust quality of life, whereas additionally adding to a country's overall economic process. Investment in health Associate in Nursing education has important impact on economic development of an economy. It's most significant to appreciate the link connecting health and education together with its effects on economic progress within the developing country like Asian nation.

It is the human capital that is central to development of a developing country and in its fullest sense contains the amount of education, health and nutrition of the population. It's a matter of concern that governments of the developing countries progressively created underinvestment each in health and education. Education exhibits complicated dynamic relationships with many parts of well-being, together with wealth. Education affects health in adulthood. Lifespan affects academic investment in childhood, and therefore the health and education of fogeys significantly mothers have an effect on each outcome in their kids. Like financial gain these relationships square measure probably to be particularly necessary in developing countries, wherever levels of each schooling and health are

rising apace ((Vogl, 2012). This paper is a trial to analyze the role of education to keep up each economic potency and health standing within the developing countries.

2. Objectives:

This paper is meant to research following two objectives:

- a) To research the role of education in maintaining higher health standing among the folks of developing world.
- b) To examine the role of education in rising economic indicators.

3. Methodology:

The paper is sort of descriptive in nature. To create comprehensive study regarding the role of education for guaranteeing higher health standing and increasing economic potency within the developing countries completely different analysis articles, journals, e-books and websites square measure used. The information delineated within the paper picked up from the secondary sources, that were utilized in the previous analysis works. during this paper we tend to analyzed the role of education for guaranteeing higher health and economic potency expressly for the developing countries, whereas it utterly unheeded the role of education for promoting constant within the developed countries.

4. Role of education in maintaining higher health:

Education is a crucial instrument for a rustic to grow, whether or not economically or socially. It's necessary for ripping the poorness cycle and may impact health in two ways: first of all, through Life Skills primarily based Education that teaches kids to be told regarding health, and second through the academic method as an entire that provides skills like essential thinking and creating selections sanctioning for choices for healthy lifestyles. The interrelatedness between education and health not solely importance as a result of academic setting is very important for encouraging healthiness, however additionally healthiness is important for kids to create most of their academic opportunities. that's why, college Health and Nutrition Programmes across the planet are shown to push children's health and nutrition aboard their learning potential and future life selections. Upliftment of health standing directly through teaching health and nutrition data and practices still as ramblingly with education itself acting as a social vaccinium within the developing countries. If we tend to compare Associate in Nursing uneducated fellow with an informed 'prevention is better than cure'.

In the gift era of information based mostly economy, a personal with educational activity is a lot of doubtless to use and may possess a decent job that gives health-promoting edges like insurance, paid leave and retirement, whereas a personal with a touch education square measure a lot of doubtless to figure in unsound occupations with few edges. In most of the developing countries like Asian country wherever population is extremely high and a major portion of population out of total being illiterate related to low wages, lack of assets and job insecurity are living within the state of vulnerability. Thanks to vulnerability of their conditions they possessed poor-nutrition, unstable housing and most significantly unmet medical wants. Those that have lighter education typically

have negligible resources (e.g. social support, sense of management over life, and nice self-esteem) to buffer the forces of stress.

In order to get insight onto health promotion from policy-makers and senior health directors from the developing world, a unit on health promotion in developing countries was convened by UN agency in Geneva in Gregorian calendar month 1989. The meeting was on regarding two main purposes: to explore the appliance of health promotion ideas and methods in developing countries, and to suggest specific ways that during which these ideas and methods may be reworked into action within the context of realities of developing countries. Besides, three principal methods for social policy square measure clearly commenced on it meeting. Among the three methods, the strategy authorization of individuals emphasized upon the people's right to data on a way to maintain, defend and promote health. The strategy strictly targeted upon the health acquisition among individuals, therefore education is associate degree integral part of the health-for-all strategy. Education regarding health issues and ways of preventing and dominant them is cited within the almaty declaration because the first of eight essential components of primary health-care and accentuation the importance of community autonomy, social awareness and community participation within the health and human development method. "The methods of empowering individuals equip people, families and communities with the information and skills which is able to change them to require positive actions for health and build sound health selections. Such individual and collective selections conjointly need an adjunct physical, social and economic authorization, and accessible services and facilities. Data, communication and health education of the general public square measure at the center of this authorization method."

The association of education and health has been according repeatedly within the developing countries with the decline of death rate and therefore the mortality differentials inside their populations. The strength and significance of this relationship seem similar across cultural regions and time. Within the book "The Health of countries" Sagan delineate that, out and away the foremost systematically powerful predictor of anticipation was the prevalence of acquisition. The literature in once 1970 import acquisition as a serious determinant of health standing in developing countries. Once warfare II the fast decline of mortality in developing countries was initially thought to parallel the expertise of Europe and America, wherever economic development had been seen as resulting in an increase in anticipation. However, the expertise of the West didn't continuously apply to the developing countries. And it's complete that not solely economic issue determines health standing of those countries however conjointly some factors associated with education level and their basic analysis and development activities conjointly. High levels of health in some of the relatively poor areas, such as Sri Lanka and the Indian States like Kerala, and low life expectancy in some wealthier countries, such as Brazil and Nigeria demonstrated that income level does not always determines health status of a country. Health inventions and people's education level have been viewed as major determinants of improved health status independent of economic level. Preston found that a country's level of income accounted for only 10 to 25% of the growth in life expectancy for the world as whole between the 1930s and the 1960s.

A number of studies of developing countries had shown a relationship between literacy and mortality and literacy came to be recognized as a critical factor influencing infant and child mortality by conveying knowledge and altering behavior and habits (Grose, 1989). The Bellagio Population

Conference held in April 1979 focused on health considerations in developing countries, and where background paper on mortality and life expectancy concluded that, social factors represented by levels of literacy and school enrolment seems to be dominant explainers of variations in infant mortality and life expectancy among developing countries. In 1979 the World Health Organization and the United Nations organized a meeting on the socioeconomic determinants of mortality and found the empirical association between literacy or schooling and health in Sub-Saharan Africa by the Economic Commission for Africa, in Latin America by Behm and in Asia by Arriaga using individuals or households as the units of analysis. Caldwell’s paper on Nigeria concluded that, maternal education is the single most significant determinant of the marked differences in child mortality among the developing countries. From the study of Cochrane found that, maternal education is closely related to child health whether measured by nutritional status or infant and child mortality and the evidence of the significance was unequivocal. The analysis of Grosse et.al confirmed the major importance of parental education indicating that its impact is probably greater than both income factors and access to health facilities combined. Literacy has sometimes been considered a proxy for income or wealth, but the evidence points to literacy being directly linked to better health.

5. The evidence of relationship between level of education and basic health related aspects(from National Family and health survey data-4 of India)

Education and Handwashing behavior:

Post-Covid era, hand washing become a very important and must prescribed habit that is believed to be a key determinant factor of disease spread. We can see from the data that as education level of the household head goes up the percentage of the household having a place of hand washing.

Education of the household head	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed
no schooling	95.8
less than 5 years	96.4
5-7 years	96.8
8-9years	97.1
10-11 year	97.5
12 years or more	98

Table 1,Source:NFHS-4 India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Education and high blood pressure:

Table

Education of the household head	Percentage of women age 15-49 having high blood pressure
no schooling	14.1
less than 5 years	14
5-7 years	12
8-9years	9.1
10-11 year	8.9
12 years or more	8

2,Source:NFHS-4 India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

From the national family health survey data it is evident that as the education level of the woman goes up the percentage of them having high blood pressure goes down.

Interestingly for men there is no such linear relationship between having higher blood pressure and education level

Education level	Percentage of men age 15-49 having high blood pressure
no schooling	15.5
less than 5 years	17.6
5-7 years	15.5
8-9years	12.8
10-11 year	13.7
12 years or more	15.6

Table 3,Source:NFHS-4 India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Education level and diabetes:

Women aged 15-49:

For women aged 15-49 there is no distinct trend between having higher education and having diabetes. But higher education seems to have lowered the chance of diabetes in female population.

Education level	Percentage of women age 15-49 having diabetes
no schooling	1.6
less than 5 years	2.2
5-7 years	2
8-9years	1.4
10-11 year	1.8
12 years or more	1.5

Table 4,Source:NFHS-4 India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Men aged 15-49:

For men there is no distinct trend of association between having higher education and having diabetes. The highest educated group has the highest percentage of men having diabetes.

Education level	Percentage of men age 15-49 having high diabetes
no schooling	1.4
less than 5 years	1.8
5-7 years	1.8
8-9years	1.4
10-11 year	1.2
12 years or more	2.0

Table 5,Source:NFHS-4 India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

6. Education and Economic indicators in Developing Nations:

Education is one of the most important determinants of development. Without Education no country can generate human capital and thereby substantial economic development (Ozturk, 2001). The developing countries of the world generally face the problem in the form of lack of human capital, where productivity of labour is lower than those from developed countries. Not only productivity of labour issue puts problem to the developing nations, but also poverty, trade, technology, health,

income distribution and family structure are the common problems generally faced by those countries. Education is the key to those developing and underdeveloped countries to increase economic efficiency and social consistency as it provides the foundation where much of economic or social well-being is built.

6.1 Education and formation of human capital:

Investment in human capital placed very little vital before the nineteenth century and commenced to vary radically with the applying of science to the event of recent merchandise and a lot of economical ways of production within the twentieth century. Throughout the 20th century countries appointed a lot of concentration to the formation of human capital, because of that twentieth century additionally recognized as an Age of Human Capital. The amount of education, skills and therefore the acquisition of data are the most determinants of the human capital of a nation. Several developed and developing countries of the planet currently defrayal a major portion of their country's value within the kind of investment in education and thereby to create human capital. Variety of scholars completed their basic education accrued day by day in developing countries. Educating ladies and mothers is that the single best investment a developing country will build, whether or not ladies work outside the house. It creates a mess of positive remunerations for families as well as higher family health and nutrition, improved birth spacing, lower kid and kid mortality, and increased academic attainment of kids. Countries within the Middle East and Near East geographical area are progressively integrated within the world markets for factory-made merchandise due to their excellence within the human capital formation. A growth accounting study that covers twenty-nine developing countries created by Psachaopolous in 1984 found that education contributed to economic process starting from but one chronicles in North American country to as high as twenty third in African nation. Moreover, education additionally thought-about as a significant input for production method in some growth theories (Bowman 1960, Schultz1961, Denison 1962-67) and regarded contribution of education because the unexplained residuals within the economic process.

6.2 Education and productivity:

The educational provision of any country represents their determinants of the composition and growth of that country's output and exports. Most importantly it is the education level of the people of a country which constitute the capacity of that country to borrow foreign technology efficiently. The domestic industries of the developing countries generally rely on imported advanced technology and therefore education level of the people of these countries plays an important role to know about all advance technologies of the world. The appropriate selection of technology imports and the domestic adaptation and development of technologies greatly depend upon the education quality of the respective developing countries. Besides, along with health and nutrition level of a country, primary and secondary education raises the productivity of the workers. Secondary education including vocational facilitates the acquisition of skills and managerial capacity of the workers, while most of developing countries face the problem of managerial inability of the workers. Like these tertiary educations supports the development of basic sciences, secondary and tertiary education also leads to development of key institutions of the governments, the law and the financial system which are all essential for growth of a particular economy. In most of the developing nations where income is distributed unequally, earnings and returns of the individuals varying with the additional years of

schooling and varied education level. Developing countries like India where a major portion of national income generated from agricultural sector, education provides a positive effect on productivity among the farmers for using modern technologies, while the productivity of the farmers is low using traditional methods due to the lack of basic education. Like, farmers in Thailand with four or more years of schooling were three times more likely to adopt fertilizer and other modern inputs than less educated farmers, and in Nepal the completion of at least seven years of schooling increased productivity in wheat by over a quarter and rice by 13% (Ozturk et. al 2001). Education is also an important contributor to technological capability and technical change in the industry. Statistical analysis of the clothing and engineering industries in Sri Lanka showed that the skill and education levels of the workers and entrepreneurs were positively related to the rate of technical change of the firms (Deraniyagala, 1995).

6.3 Education and income:

In the developing countries education is found to be closely connected with financial gain equality, that successively ends up in higher rates of economic process (Ozturk et. al 2001). As education becomes additional loosely based mostly, low-income individuals square measure higher able to search out economic opportunities. A study of the relation between schooling, financial gain difference and financial condition in eighteen countries of geographical area within the eighties found that one quarter of the variation in employees financial gain was accounted for by variations in schooling attainment, it concludes that education is that the variable with the strongest impact on financial gain equality (Psacharopoulos, Returns to Investment in Education: a world Update, 1994). Another study concerning the education level of labour force found that, a one percent increase within the labour force with a minimum of pedagogy would increase the share of financial gain of rock bottom four-hundredth and hour by between 6 June 1944 and 15 August 1945 severally (F. Burgundy sauce, 1990). Education might also have an effect on per capita financial gain growth through its impact on the divisor, that's increase. A study of fourteen African countries for half found an indirect correlation between feminine schooling and fertility in most countries, wherever primary education having a negative impact in regarding half the countries and no important effects in another half, whereas pedagogy invariably reduced fertility (Ozturk et. al 2001).

6.4 Education and trade:

Compare to developed nations developing nations impose more restriction in the international transaction. Education provides openness in international transaction for a country and specially make a country's export sector more competitive. Now a days some countries have successfully combined openness and investment in learning and education and forming a virtuous circle (Ozturk et. al 2001). The performance of international trade possessed by a developing country is not sound like developed one, therefore it is the knowledge accumulation which can uplift a country's trade performance and competitiveness (Grossman, 1989), and trade in turn enhances knowledge accumulation through the imports. A world bank study about economic growth of sixty developing countries during the period 1965-87 found that, economic growth was high in those countries where well established combination of a high level of education and macroeconomic stability and openness (Tilak, 1989). Thus, the impact of trade openness on long term growth depends on how well people

are able to absorb and use the information and technology made available through trade and foreign investment, which determined by the education level of the people.

7. Conclusion:

Education is integral to one's growth and development. The human mind makes fascinating all development acts, from health advances to agricultural innovations to effective public administrations and special sector growth from the information noninheritable from education. Like education health conjointly has been prime concern of soul before the dawn of the history. And it's the education who provides information relating to health condition and preventive measures to ourselves the most effective potential likelihood of staying healthy. Among the foremost obvious explanations for the association between education and health is that education itself produces advantages that later dispose the recipient to higher health outcomes. For countries to appreciate these advantages of education they have to unleash the potential of the human mind. And there's no reliable tool for getting ready thus than education. within the developing countries wherever the issues of excessive population explosion as well as inadequate numbers of human capital formation and thereby facing the issues of economic unskillfulness, education is stand as single most dominant issue to visualize population explosion and increase economic potency. Education not solely ensures higher health standing during a country; however, it conjointly results in economic independence of a specific country. It's the key to increasing economic potency and social consistency. By increasing the worth and potency of the labour of a rustic, it helps to lift the poor from financial condition. Besides education helps to create a rustic competitive within the world market by dynamical technologies and production strategies. Therefore, developing countries of the globe have to be compelled to be create consistence investment in education sector like developed countries create to reap all the advantages generated from education. Not solely education create a rustic literate however conjointly it will modify a rustic to require a strategic selections and innovations appropriate for dynamical and dynamic surroundings.

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