

12/11
The role of Non Governmental Organisations is crucial in providing better health care facilities at grass root level in rural India. Substantiate (200 words)

Non Governmental Organisations (NGO), and Self Help Groups (SHG) have always contributed to participative governance by playing the role of enabler. They are critical for bringing change in ground by bridging gap between citizens and government.

This year during the second wave of pandemic rural area was hit to the core, this revealed the flaws in grass root of health care services. In a populous country like India role of NGOs, SHGs become critical in situations like pandemic for better health care.

→ There is a shortage of 3500 PHC in rural areas and around 1800 CHCs in rural areas. This makes worse accessibility to health in rural. NGOs can co-ordinate with any CHCs (or) PHCs through Rogi Kalyan Samiti to ensure better service quality in available facilities.

- NGOs can co-ordinate with ASHA workers and Anganwadi workers to create awareness about Government healthcare schemes like PM Jan Arogya Yojana, Janamushadi Scheme etc.
- Since NGOs are financially sustainable through foreign aid, could ensure sustainable healthcare service in any one of the village health centre.
- ~~can~~ Further NGOs, SHG could address the issue of malnourishment, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality rate etc.
- NGOs could also address the issues of Non Communicable diseases in rural areas where awareness is nil - with government aid. Eg: Cancer, cataract etc.
Eg: National Cancer Control Programme

Government's Move

NGO Darpan - a platform of NITI Aayog provides space for NGOs and Government bodies to keep in track with upto date developments in implemented programmes.

Having more than 1 lakh registered NGOs in NGO Darpan, Government could effectively use them in developing health sector. NGOs are the effective and efficient weapon to ~~can~~ provide better service in rural health sector