

A key lesson from the pandemic is that India needs to transform its rural health care infrastructure for better livelihood. Explain

Second Wave of COVID-19 shattered rural India with more than 60% of case reported & large number of deaths

Also Pandemic spread a light on rural health infrastructure which is the reason for rural population ^{to} suffer more

1] Patient to doctor ratio is less than WHO recommended, it is nearly 1:1400

2] Nearly 1 primary health care centre serving 4 villages

3] Community health care centre (CHC) on average consist of 8 beds less than 40

4] Lack of health infrastructure affected vaccination drive, reported that 1.9 times urban population vaccinated than rural

5] Registration in COWIN & Aarogya Setu portal to get vaccination which is difficult in rural areas which digital illiteracy, Internet penetration, thus digital divide

6] Lack of awareness about vaccination & precaution due to shortage of ASHA workers & midwives

A rural health transformation is necessary in following ways

- * Increase in primary health care centres which currently addressed by PM Aayushman Bharat Yojana
- * Better health infrastructure through increased GDP spending as per National health policy 2017
- * Digital penetration & digital literacy through BharatNet, PMWANI, National digital Saksharatha Abhyan
- * Tele medicine service is also a feasible option which brings expert into close to people awareness creation & confidence building

India lives in its village healthy population are called of the country thus rural centric approach of government is needed