

## Compassion in Primary Healthcare: here's what it looks like in India

### Context and Significance

- **WHO's January 2024 report** highlighted **compassion as a transformative force** in primary healthcare (PHC).
- Compassion includes **awareness, empathy, and action**, and is key to quality care and system transformation.
- In India's vast but often overstretched **PHC system**, incorporating compassion can significantly **improve patient outcomes and trust**.

### India's Primary Healthcare Structure

- **Sub-Centres (SCs)**: Serve 3,000–5,000 people.
- **Primary Health Centres (PHCs)**: Serve 20,000–30,000 people.
- **Community Health Centres (CHCs)**: Serve 80,000–120,000 people.
- **Total**: ~1.6 lakh SCs, 26,636 PHCs, 6,155 CHCs (National Health Mission).

### Case Study 1: Clinical Courage in Rural Rajasthan (Amrit Clinics, BHS)

- **Dr. Vidith Panchal** treated a **22-year-old TB patient**, Tukaram, in a remote tribal PHC.
- Tukaram had failed treatment across 3 states; weighed only 23kg and had relapsed twice.
- **Instead of referral**, Dr. Panchal chose **palliative, community-based care**, reducing physical and financial burden.
- Termed **"Clinical Courage"** — prioritising patient dignity over system defaults.
- **Barriers to compassionate care**: Overloaded PHC doctors managing 40+ national programs.
- **Outcome**: Amrit Clinics saw footfall increase from 40,000 (2021) to 51,930 (2024).
- **BHS Model**: Emphasises staff dignity → better morale → more respectful patient care.

### Case Study 2: Addressing Violence in Gujarat through ASHAs

- **Praveena Ben**, an ASHA in Gujarat, trained by **SWATI NGO** to support **violence survivors**.
- Used her **routine visits** to discreetly identify **domestic violence cases and refer survivors**.
- **Referral system**: From ASHA → Sub-centre counselling → Direct referral to district hospitals (bypassing PHCs).
- Protects **survivor identity** (PHCs are community-staffed, risking exposure).
- **Culturally sensitive, trust-based approach** improved survivor outreach.

- Since 2012, **SWATI** has worked with **400+ ASHAs and counsellors**.
- **Recommendation:** Embed **gender-sensitive, trauma-informed care** into PHC protocols.

### Case Study 3: Disaster Preparedness in Tamil Nadu

- Compared with Odisha/West Bengal, TN's PHC system is better integrated in disaster response.
- **Annual epidemic training** equips health workers for sanitation, outbreak control, and coordination.
- Example: **2004 Tsunami response** — swift corpse disposal, sanitation in shelters, food safety.
- **Tamil Nadu's governance model:**
  - **Defined roles** via Chennai Municipal Corporation Act.
  - Annual district-level planning meetings.
  - **Strong coordination** among technical staff, line departments, and elected bodies.
- In contrast, other states show fragmented responsibility and poor inter-departmental collaboration.

### Key Takeaways and Lessons

- **Compassion strengthens** system responsiveness, especially in crises or vulnerable settings.
- **Trust-based human relationships** are foundational for quality care.
- Compassionate care includes:
  - Home visits
  - Respecting patient context
  - Minimising stigma (e.g., in abuse or TB)
  - Supporting overburdened staff (ASHAs, ANMs)
- **Structural support + empathetic delivery = resilient primary healthcare system.**

### Policy Implications and Recommendations

- **Invest in training** for compassion and trauma-informed care.
- Recognise and reward compassionate health workers (like ASHAs, PHC doctors).
- **Formalise inter-agency coordination** (Tamil Nadu model) for public health disaster preparedness.
- **Address workforce dignity** as a system-level priority for sustained motivation and care quality.
- **Scale community-based models** like BHS, SWATI for wider reach.

**Conclusion:** Though compassion is an essential component of quality care because of its human dimension and fundamental value for patients, families, clinicians, and policymakers there are a wide range of theoretical perspectives on compassion and compassion-related attributes in healthcare in the literature.



## Why are undersea cables important?

### What are Undersea Cables?

- **Definition:** Fiber optic cables laid on the seabed to transmit internet and telecom data across continents.
- **Composition:** A few inches thick, armoured for underwater durability, containing high-capacity fiber strands.
- **Usage:** Carry ~90% of global internet data, ~80% of world trade, and enable \$10 trillion in financial transactions.
- **Landing Points:** Terminate at coastal manholes and extend inland to connect to telecom networks.

### Global Connectivity via Undersea Cables

- **Global Web:** Around 600 undersea cables interconnect the internet worldwide (Goldman Sachs).
- **Trade & Strategy:** Routes often mirror historical trade routes for ease of cable-laying logistics.
- **Bandwidth Boom:** New systems like 2Africa Pearls (Meta-backed) are adding terabit-scale capacities globally.

### India's Subsea Cable Ecosystem

- **International Cable Systems: 17 cables land in India (mostly in Mumbai and Chennai).**
  - 95% of traffic lands in a 6-km stretch in Versova, Mumbai.
- **Domestic Systems:**
  - CANI (Chennai-Andaman-Nicobar Islands)
  - Kochi-Lakshadweep project
- **New Arrivals:**
  - SEA-ME-WE 6
  - 2Africa Pearls (adds 100 Terabits per second (Tbps) capacity)

### Challenges & Vulnerabilities

- **Underdeveloped Network:**
  - India has only 1–3% of global cable landings.
  - Fewer cables than Singapore, increasing risk of disruption.
- **Red Sea Disruptions:**
  - Houthi rebel attacks in Bab-el-Mandeb strait have damaged cables.
  - Disruption risk: ~25% of India's internet traffic could be affected.

- **Domestic Threats:**
  - Fishing trawlers frequently damage cables near coasts.
  - No domestic cable repair ships or storage depots.
  - Dependence on foreign repair vessels slows response time.
- **Regulatory Bottlenecks:**
  - ~51 separate clearances needed from multiple agencies to lay cables.
  - Delays in project execution and increase in capital costs.

### Steps to Strengthen Infrastructure

- **Regulatory Reforms:**
  - Single-window clearance mechanism to ease cable landing permissions.
- **Diversify Landing Sites:**
  - Reduce over-reliance on Mumbai and Chennai.
  - Develop new hubs along the east and west coasts.
- **Build Domestic Capacity:**
  - Invest in Indian repair ships and cable storage facilities.
  - Set up dedicated maintenance bases.
- **International Partnerships:**
  - Collaborate with global tech firms (Meta, Google, etc.) for new cable systems and route diversity.

### Key Takeaways

- Undersea cables are critical digital infrastructure, essential for economic, communication, and strategic resilience.
- India's limited capacity and geographic concentration make it highly vulnerable to disruptions.
- Urgent need for policy simplification, redundancy creation, and domestic capability enhancement to secure India's digital future.