

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1103
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24-07-2026**

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

1103: SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the findings of the recent 80th Round of National Sample Survey on Health and the Economic Survey 2025-26 regarding the overall state of public health, morbidity rates and out-of-pocket expenditure in India;
- (b) whether the survey highlights a significant epidemiological shift from infectious diseases towards non-communicable lifestyle illnesses such as diabetes and hypertension and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken by the Government to address the issue;
- (c) the details of the financial allocation and expansion targets achieved under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and the inclusion of senior citizens under Ayushman Bharat Vaya Vandana Scheme, in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (d) the total number of functional Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres and Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Kendras operationalised across the country to provide affordable medicines; and
- (e) the details of the policy measures and digital infrastructure upgrades, including the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, to ensure universal, high-quality and affordable healthcare under the "Health for All" roadmap?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a) & (b): The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted the latest Survey on Household Social Consumption: Health during January 2025 to December 2025 as part of the National Sample Survey (NSS) 80th Round. The report was released on 20.04.2026 and is available on the Ministry's website. The key findings of the survey are enclosed at Annexure-I.

The findings of the NSS 80th Round are also consistent with the observations made in the Economic Survey 2025-26, prepared annually by the Ministry of Finance, which notes that India is undergoing an epidemiological transition. As per the NSS 80th Round report, the prevalence of reported infectious diseases has declined between 2017-18 and 2025, whereas reported chronic and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have increased significantly during the same period.

Over the past few decades, India has witnessed a substantial decline in mortality from infectious diseases and a rise in life expectancy at birth from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 70.6 years in 2020-24.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides technical and financial support to States and Union Territories across the country under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) as part of the National Health Mission (NHM). The programme focuses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, screening, early diagnosis, referral, treatment, and health promotion for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Under NP-NCD, 770 District NCD Clinics, 233 Cardiac Care Units and 6,410 NCD clinics at Community Health Centres have been set up across the country.

A population-based initiative for the prevention, control and screening of common non communicable diseases (NCDs) i.e. diabetes, hypertension, oral, breast and cervical cancer, has been rolled out across the country. Under the initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening and management at Ayushman Arogya Mandir.

(c) to (e): Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), a flagship scheme of the Government of India, was launched on 23rd September 2018 to provide free and cashless healthcare services to economically vulnerable families.

This scheme provides health coverage of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to 12 Crore families constituting bottom 40% of India's population. Additionally, in March 2024, around 37 lakh families of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWH) were included under the scheme. In October 2024, the scheme was further expanded to cover 6 crore senior citizens of age 70 years and above belonging to 4.5 crore families irrespective of their socio-economic status. As on 30th June 2026, a total of 44.19 crore Ayushman cards have been created under the scheme, including 1.26 crore Ayushman Vay Vandana Cards for senior citizens aged 70 years and above. The State/UT wise details Ayushman Cards created under AB PM-JAY and Ayushmann Vay Vandana can be accessed at <https://dashboard.nha.gov.in/public/card>

A total amount of Rs. 39,837.52 crore has been released to States/UTs under AB PM-JAY since its inception. The State/UT wise fund released under the AB PM-JAY is attached as Annexure-II.

The Ayushman Arogya Mandir (AAM) initiative, erstwhile Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres program, is first pillar of Ayushman Bharat scheme and a key component for transforming primary healthcare in India to provide comprehensive primary healthcare services to all citizens. As reported by States/UTs on AAM portal, a total of 1,86,298 AAMs have been operationalized in India, till 30.06.2026. Under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP), dedicated outlets known as Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs) are opened across the country. Under the scheme, a total of 20,149 Jan Aushadhi Kendras (JAKs) are opened across the country till 30.06.2026.

The Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) was launched by the Government of India in September 2021 to support the development of an integrated, citizen-centric national digital health ecosystem. Under ABDM, common health data standards and registries for health facilities, healthcare professionals, individuals etc. provide for interoperability in health transactions. The digital health ecosystem created by ABDM supports continuity of care across primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare in a seamless manner.

**Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question Number
1103 for answer on 24.07.2026**

Annexure-I

The details of the findings of the survey on Household Social Consumption: Health are as follows:

- The average number of instances of hospitalization (i.e. instances wherein persons received in patient treatment) was 2.9% during the last 365 days preceding the date of the survey. Persons in urban areas (3.2%) reported more hospitalizations than persons in rural areas (2.7%).
- The highest proportion of individuals reporting illness was observed in the age-group 60 years & above (43.9%), followed by those aged 45–59 years (22.5%) and children aged 0–4 years (9.9%).
- About 13.1% persons reported illness (responded as ailing) during the last 15 days preceding the date of survey, where persons in urban areas (14.9%) reported illness slightly more than the persons in rural areas (12.2%).
- Institutional deliveries accounted for nearly all births (about 96.2%) during the last 365-day period. In rural areas, 95.6% of births occurred in institutions, while only 4.4% took place at home. In urban areas, institutional deliveries were higher at 97.8%, with just 2.2% at home.
- Both rural and urban areas showed near-universal access to ante-natal care (98%). Reporting of post-natal care was also strong, at 92% in rural areas and 95% in urban areas.
- Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardio-vascular (hypertension) and endocrine/metabolic (diabetes) were most frequently reported after the age of 30 years.
- Health insurance coverage across India has increased from 2017-18 (about 14% in rural and about 19% in urban) to 2025 (about 47% in rural and about 44% in urban).
- The estimated average out-of-pocket medical expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) during the last 365 days was about ₹34,064 (₹31,484 in rural and ₹38,688 in urban), while the median out-of-pocket medical expenditure was about ₹11,285 (₹10,500 in rural and ₹12,400 in urban).
- In public hospitals, the average expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) at all-India level was ₹6,631 while half of the hospitalized cases treated in public hospitals involved spending of ₹1,100 or less.

**Annexure referred to in reply to parts (c) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question Number 1103
for answer on 24.07.2026**

Annexure-II

**State and UT wise fund release under AB PM-JAY
(Since inception to till 30th June 2026)**

State/UTs	Fund Release (Amount in crore)
Andaman Nicobar Islands	6.72
Andhra Pradesh	3047.11
Arunachal Pradesh	29.76
Assam	1568.99
Bihar	2117.31
Chandigarh	48.22
Chhattisgarh	1845.04
DNH & DD	35.35
Delhi	59.25
Goa	7.93
Gujarat	2548.02
Haryana	793.62
Himachal Pradesh	323.50
Jammu and Kashmir	430.74
Jharkhand	1095.83
Karnataka	3237.67
Kerala	1153.94
Ladakh	11.44
Lakshadweep	0.99
Madhya Pradesh	3812.41
Maharashtra	3281.30
Manipur	190.20
Meghalaya	287.79
Mizoram	168.21
Nagaland	157.57
Puducherry	34.49
Punjab	691.10
Rajasthan	2563.15
Sikkim	26.30
Tamil Nadu	3335.13
Telangana	917.91
Tripura	322.78
Uttar Pradesh	4468.56
Uttarakhand	443.88
Odisha	744.02
West Bengal	31.28