

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1891
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.12.2025**

PROGRESS OF HOSPITALS UNDER PM-ABHIM

**1891: SMT. KIRAN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI NARHARI AMIN:
SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:
SMT. MAYA NAROLIYA:
SHRI BRIJ LAL:**

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

- (a) the current progress in completing and operationalizing the 602 Critical Care Hospital Blocks and how this infrastructure is strengthening districts' ability to handle infectious diseases and health emergencies;
- (b) the manner in which the 730 Integrated District Public Health Laboratories is helping build an IT-enabled, real-time disease surveillance system to improve outbreak preparedness;
- (c) to what extent upgraded Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (Sub-Centres and Urban HWCs) are improving primary healthcare delivery, especially for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) screening; and
- (d) the steps being taken to help States speed up fund utilization and administrative approvals under PM-ABHIM and overcome earlier implementation delays?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a) to (d): Critical Care Blocks (CCBs) in district hospitals are a vital component for strengthening India's capacity to manage infectious diseases and health emergencies. Under the PM-ABHIM CSS component, 621 CCBs have been approved and sanctioned. These blocks are designed to provide comprehensive intensive care through well-equipped ICUs, oxygen-supported beds, and robust infection-control mechanisms, enabling districts to deliver timely and effective care to critically ill patients. CCBs will significantly enhance district-

level readiness, ensure critical care services closer to communities, reduce referrals to higher facilities, and lessen patient hardship and out-of-pocket expenditure during emergencies.

Under the PM-ABHIM CSS component, Integrated Public Health Laboratories (IPHLs) are a crucial component of building an IT-enabled, real-time disease surveillance system. A total of 744 IPHLs have been sanctioned across all districts. These laboratories are designed to serve as district-level nodal hubs for comprehensive diagnostics, disease confirmation, and public health surveillance. By enabling timely detection, reporting, and analysis of emerging health threats, IPHLs strengthen outbreak preparedness and response. It support real-time data flow into the Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP), facilitating rapid identification of trends, early warning signals, and coordinated response across districts and blocks. The enhanced diagnostic access and seamless integration with digital surveillance systems significantly bolster district-level public health preparedness and the country's ability to manage infectious disease outbreaks efficiently.

The Government has undertaken multiple measures to support States/UTs in expediting fund utilization and administrative approvals under PM-ABHIM and to overcome earlier delays like early approvals for proposals from the States/UTs, monitoring through Common Review Mission (CRM) and meetings with States/UTs for early resolution of issues.

Further, States have been supported through Project Management Consultants (PMCs) and State PMUs for faster DPR preparation, tendering, and execution of works, along with technical and operational guidelines issued by MoHFW to streamline processes. These interventions collectively aim to reduce procedural bottlenecks, harmonise fund-flow mechanisms, strengthen implementation capacity, and enable timely utilization of funds under PM-ABHIM.

The Government of India announced establishment of 1,50,000 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (AAMs), erstwhile Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), across the country by December 2022 by transforming existing Sub-Health Centres (SHC) and Primary Health Centres (PHC) in rural and urban areas to deliver the expanded range of comprehensive primary healthcare services with complete 12 package of basic healthcare services. These primarily health services include Reproductive and Child Health (RMNCHA+N) services, Communicable Diseases, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) (screening and management for NCDs such as Hypertension, Diabetes and 3 common cancers of Oral, Breast and Cervix) and incrementally adding other services for mental health, ENT, Ophthalmology, oral health, geriatric and palliative health care and trauma care etc. AAMs also conduct various wellness related activities like Yoga, Zumba, Shirodhara, Meditation etc. which enable improved physical and mental health. As on 30.11.2025, a total of 1,81,873 Ayushman Arogya Mandir are operational across the country.
