

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2661  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.08.2026**

**STATUS OF DIGITAL HEALTH ACCOUNTS UNDER ABDM**

**2661. SHRI SANJAY SETH:**

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

- a) the total number of digital health accounts generated under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) nationwide;
- b) the regulatory framework developed to securely integrate AI diagnostic tools into rural public health centers;
- c) whether the Ministry has expanded national screening programs for non-communicable diseases this year;
- d) the details of targeted measures implemented to eliminate infrastructure disparities in tertiary medical care; and
- e) the steps taken to strengthen domestic production of active pharmaceutical ingredients?

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

(a) to (e): Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) is a key building block of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM). It is a unique 14-digit health identifier which allows citizens to securely access and manage their digital health records across the healthcare ecosystem. As of 6<sup>th</sup> August 2026, a total of 96.22 Crore ABHAs have been created across the country.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has launched the Strategy for AI in Healthcare in India (SAHI) and the Benchmarking Open Data Platform for Health AI (BODH) on 17th February 2026 during the India AI Impact Summit. SAHI is a national guidance framework to enable the safe, ethical, evidence-based, and inclusive adoption of Artificial Intelligence across India's healthcare system. In addition, the Health Technology Assessment India (HTAIn), an attached office of the Department of Health Research (DHR), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), evaluates emerging AI and Digital Health Technologies (DHTs) for their safety, clinical effectiveness, value, and scalability. Technologies with proven clinical effectiveness undergo a comprehensive Health Technology Assessment (HTA), generating evidence to support their cost-effective adoption and deployment in the public healthcare system. Further, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) also regulates use of AI in health as medical device software under the Drug & Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Medical Device Rules, 2017.

The Ministry has continued to strengthen the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) by expanding preventive, screening and treatment services across the country. A population-based initiative for the prevention, control and screening of common non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including cancer was rolled out across the country. Under the initiative, individual over 30 years of age are targeted for their screening at all levels of healthcare facilities.

Further, to strengthen NCD service delivery, 770 district NCD clinics, 233 cardiac care units and 6,410 NCD clinics at Community Health Centres have been established across the country under NP-NCS. Also, 524 district day care cancer centres are functional across the country to improve accessibility to chemotherapy and other cancer care services closer to patients at the district level.

MoHFW has implemented a telemedicine service known as national telemedicine service (eSanjeevani) to bring timely, affordable, and quality healthcare closer to citizens. Through eSanjeevani, patients visiting Ayushman Aarogya Mandirs receive specialist consultations without the need to travel long distances. Community Health Officers and frontline healthcare workers assist patients locally, while specialists at district hospitals and medical colleges provide expert medical advice and e-prescriptions remotely. This model significantly reduces out-of-pocket expenditure, referral delays, and overcrowding at higher facilities. In addition to the above, the National Health Mission (NHM) aims to provide universal access to affordable, equitable, and quality healthcare, supporting States/UTs in strengthening public health systems.

Further, with a view to correct regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/ reliable tertiary healthcare services, the Government has supported establishment of 22 new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and upgradation of 75 existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana.

As informed by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, the following schemes have been implemented to strengthen domestic production of active pharmaceutical ingredients:

- i. Production linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Pharmaceuticals: This scheme aims to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities by increasing investment and production in the sector and contributing to product diversification to high-value goods in the pharmaceutical sector. Under the scheme, 55 companies/ pharmaceutical entities have been selected for production of approved products under eligible product categories.
- ii. PLI scheme for promotion of domestic manufacturing of critical Key Starting Materials (KSMs)/Drug Intermediates (DIs)/ Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in India (also known as the PLI scheme for bulk drugs). This scheme aims to avoid disruption in supply of critical active Pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) used to make critical drugs for which there are no alternatives by reducing supply disruption risk due to exceed dependence on single source. Under the scheme, 48 projects have been approved.

\*\*\*\*\*