

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 267
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21-07-2026**

PUBLIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE AND INITIATIVES

267: SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

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

- (a) the key findings of the recent National Sample Survey 80th Round on Health and the Economic Survey 2025-26 regarding the overall State of public health, morbidity rates and out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE) in the country;
- (b) whether the survey highlights a significant epidemiological shift from infectious diseases toward non-communicable lifestyle illnesses like diabetes and hypertension post-30 years of age and if so, the steps being taken to address this; and
- (c) the detailed financial allocation and expansion targets achieved under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and the inclusion of senior citizens under the Ayushman Bharat Vay Vandana scheme?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(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): 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.

A total amount of Rs. 39,837.52 crore has been released to States/UTs under AB PM-JAY since its inception.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question Number 267 for answer on 21.07.2026

Annexure-I

The key 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.