

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2184
TO BE ANSWERED ON 15th December 2023**

BLOOD STORAGE FACILITIES

2184. : SHRI ABDUL KHALEQUE

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is a shortage of blood storage facilities and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any data regarding annual demand of blood across the country;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide easy accessibility of blood to the needy persons;
- (d) the number of Government and private blood banks functional in the country, State/UTs-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government proposed to set up more blood banks in the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE
(PROF. S.P.SINGH BAGEL)**

(a) to (e)

Public Health is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the State/UT Government to ensure the establishment of blood banks as per their need. Support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including strengthening existing blood banks /supporting new blood banks and blood storage units based on the proposals submitted by the States through National Health Mission. Govt. of India.

Blood Transfusion Services, Directorate General of Health Services (Dte.GHS) presently supports **1131** Blood banks in the Public and Charitable sector in respect of manpower, procurement of Blood Bags and testing kits, conducting Voluntary Blood Donation (VBD) camps and Information Education Communication (IEC) activities etc. In addition, Mobile vans for blood collection and blood transportation vans are provided to the States/UTs.

The annual requirement of blood for the country is estimated at 14.6 million units.

There are 4153 licensed Blood Banks (Blood Centres) in the country up to 30.11.2023. State-wise/UT-wise details of blood banks in the public and private sectors are given at **Annexure A**.

The policy of the Government advocates for a hub-and-spoke approach towards transfusion services, wherein blood is collected and processed in the hubs, which are high-volume blood banks and distributed through spokes, which are smaller blood banks and blood storage centers. The requirement of blood banks depends upon the health infrastructure of the area. However, blood storage centres can be established in remote areas to meet the emergency requirement of blood, which may be attached to the blood banks.

So far, No shortage of blood has been reported to the Government of India.

Annexure A**State / UT-wise number of licensed Blood Centres (Blood Banks) in India****up to 30th November 2023**

S.NO	NAME OF STATE/UT	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE PVT	TOTAL
1	Andaman & Nicobar	02	01	03
2	Andhra Pradesh	44	181	225
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12	01	13
4	Assam	44	42	86
5	Bihar	55	62	117
6	Chandigarh	03	01	04
7	Chhattisgarh	40	97	137
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	03	-	03
09	NCT of Delhi	24	58	82
10	Goa	03	02	05
11	Gujarat	31	162	194
12	Haryana	32	113	145
13	Himachal Pradesh	20	04	24
14	Jammu & Kashmir	35	9	44
15	Ladakh	03		03

16	Jharkhand	31	37	68
17	Karnataka	42	231	273
18	Kerala	39	160	199
19	Lakshadweep	01	-	01
20	Madhya Pradesh	73	99	172
21	Maharashtra	89	286	375
22	Manipur	4	2	6
23	Meghalaya	8	2	10
24	Mizoram	9	2	11
25	Nagaland	05	01	06
26	Odisha	61	24	85
27	Pondicherry	05	12	17
28	Punjab	54	122	176
29	Rajasthan	65	194	258
30	Sikkim	05	01	06
31	Tamil Nadu	106	240	346
32	Telangana	62	225	287
33	Tripura	12	02	14
34	Uttar Pradesh	112	425	536
35	Uttarakhand	27	35	62
36	West Bengal	105	55	160
	Total	1266	2887	4153