

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 2205  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.12.2025**

**PRIVATE HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS IN ABDM SCHEME**

**2205. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:**

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

- (a) the reasons for the low adoption rate of only seven percent of private healthcare providers in the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) despite their significant role in healthcare delivery in the country;
- (b) the details of financial and operational challenges faced by smaller private facilities in integrating with ABDM digital infrastructure;
- (c) whether steps are being taken by the Government to incentivise and increase awareness among private healthcare providers for greater participation in the country, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to overcome interoperability and data privacy concerns unique to private providers to foster trust and digitisation thereof, if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (d): 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. In the initial phase following the launch, the Mission focused primarily on establishing the necessary technology building blocks, such as digital gateways and national health registries, to enable interoperability and seamless exchange of health information across the ecosystem. Adoption by both the public and private health sectors has been taken up progressively thereafter. It may be noted that adoption under ABDM is voluntary. Further, sustained and comprehensive efforts were made to encourage private sector participation. As a result of these efforts, adoption of ABDM in private sector is continuously increasing.

Small private healthcare facilities are required to procure essential hardware and ABDM enabled software to transition from manual operations to a digital mode of functioning. Various initiatives have been taken, in consultation and with the support of the States/UTs, to bring more private healthcare facilities under the ABDM ecosystem. These include developing use cases for quick registration, easy payments, 'Microsites' program focused on increasing the adoption in the private

sector, the digital health incentive scheme (DHIS) to incentivise health facilities and digital health tech companies to create digital health records.

ABDM ensures privacy by design so that health data is exchanged between the intended stakeholders on ABDM network only after the patient's consent. Also, there is no centralised repository of health data. These measures collectively ensure that interoperability does not compromise citizens' privacy and data protection. ABDM actively promotes awareness about the benefits of ABHA and the aforesaid privacy preserving measures among healthcare providers and institutions, including the private sector, through participation in events such as medical conferences, technology events etc. encouraging the creation of ABHA and adoption of digital healthcare. States/UTs also undertake targeted IEC activities and capacity building to enhance adoption among the various healthcare stakeholders, including the private sector.

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