

**Bill No. 140 of 2024**

THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR CANCER DETECTION AND  
PREVENTION BILL, 2024

By

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI, M.P.

A

BILL

*to provide for the establishment of Central Institute for Cancer  
Detection and Prevention ( CICDP) with headquarters at Nandyal  
in the State of Andhra Pradesh and with centres at all districts  
across India and to create and spread awareness for early  
detection of cancer and to make cancer screening,  
detection and prevention at affordable costs  
and for matters connected therewith.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fifth Year of the Republic  
of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Institute for Cancer  
Detection and Prevention Act, 2024.

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “appropriate Government” means, in the case of a State, the Government of that State, and in all other cases, the Central Government; 5

(b) “Institute” means the Central Institute for Cancer Detection and Prevention established under section 3; and

(c) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Establishment  
of Central  
Institute for  
Cancer  
Detection and  
Prevention.

**3. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, there shall be established, for carrying out the purposes of this Act, an Institute to be called the Central Institute for Cancer Detection and Prevention.** 10

**(2) The headquarters of the Institute shall be at Nandyal in the State of Andhra Pradesh.** 15

**(3) The Institute shall have centers across all the districts of the country.**

**(4) The Institute shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, with the power to acquire, hold, and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.** 20

Establishment  
of Central  
Governing  
Council.

**4. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, establish a thirty-five-member Central Governing Council for the management of the Institute.**

**(2) The Central Governing Council shall consist of,—** 25

(a) the Prime Minister of India — ex-Officio Chairperson;

(b) the Chief Minister of the State of Andhra Pradesh — ex-Officio Vice Chairperson;

(c) the Chief Ministers of four States and Union territories in-rotation — ex-Officio as Vice Chairperson to be nominated by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed; 30

(d) the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare — ex-Officio member;

(e) the Health Minister of the State of Andhra Pradesh — ex-Officio member; 35

(f) the Director General of Health Services—ex-Officio member;

(g) the Secretary of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare —ex-Officio member;

(h) the Secretary of the Ministry of Health, State of Andhra Pradesh — ex-Officio member; 40

(i) five Members of Parliament of the House of the People to be nominated by the Speaker of House of the People;

(j) five Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra Pradesh to be nominated by the Speaker of State Legislature of Andhra Pradesh;

5 (k) three Health Ministers from the States and Union territories in rotation to be nominated by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed;

(l) five representatives from the institutions of local Self-government institutions to be nominated by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed;

10 (m) three members to be nominated by the National Medical Commission constituted under National Medical Commission Act, 2019;

15 **(n) three members having experience in finance, administration or accounts to be nominated by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed.**

5. (1) The term of office of a member of the Central Governing Council under clause (n) of sub-section (2) of section 4 shall be five years from the date of nomination or election, unless otherwise provided in this Act.

Terms of  
Members of  
Central  
Governing  
Council.

20 (2) The term of office of an ex-officio member shall continue as long as they hold the office by virtue of which they are members.

(3) The term of office of a member nominated or elected to fill a casual vacancy shall continue for the remainder of the term of the member in whose place they are nominated or elected.

25 (4) An outgoing member shall, unless the Central Government otherwise directs, continue in office until another person is nominated or elected in their place.

(5) An outgoing member shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.

30 (6) A member may resign by writing under their hand addressed to the Central Government, but they shall continue in office until their resignation is accepted by the Government.

(7) The manner of filling vacancies among members shall be such as may be prescribed.

35 **6. (1) The appropriate Government may, in consultation with the Central Governing Council, establish Regional Councils in States and Union Territories.**

Formation of  
Regional  
Governing  
Councils.

(2) The Central Governing Council may entrust the work of regional councils to its own governing body, which shall undertake all its activities until such Regional Councils are established.

40 **7. (1) There shall be a President of the Institute to be nominated by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed who shall be a distinguished scholar with expertise in cancer studies.**

President of  
the Institute.

(2) The President shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as laid down under this Act or as may be prescribed.

(3) The salary and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of the service of the President shall be such as may be prescribed.

Governing  
Body of the  
Institute.

**8. (1) There shall be a Governing Body for the Institute, constituted by the Central Government, in such manner as may be prescribed.** 5

(2) The Governing Body shall be the executive committee of the Institute and shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed.

(3) The President of the Institute shall be the Chairman of the Governing Body. 10

(4) The procedure for exercising powers and discharging functions by the Governing Body shall be such as may be prescribed.

(5) Subject to control and restrictions prescribed by rules, the Institute may constitute standing committees and *ad hoc* committees for exercising any power or discharging any functions of the Institute or for inquiring into or advising upon any matter referred to them. 15

Director and  
Staff of the  
Institute.

**9. (1) There shall be a Director of the Institute, who shall also be the Chief Executive Officer to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed.** 20

**(2) The Central Government shall appoint such number of staff as required for the efficient functioning of the Institute in such manner as may be prescribed.**

(3) The Director shall be the administrative head of the Institute.

Functions of  
the Institute.

**10. The functions of the Institute shall be to,—** 25

(i) emerge as the dedicated institute for the study of cancer in India and being one of the leading cancer research centers globally;

(ii) establish and operate dedicated cancer detection and prevention centers in all districts of the country;

(iii) provide affordable biopsy and other detection procedures and cancer treatment at affordable cost; 30

(iv) provide cancer treatment available free of cost to eligible beneficiaries determined by the appropriate Government; and

(v) provide for facilities for research in the field of cancer detection and prevention. 35

Payment to  
the Institute.

**11. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Institute such sums of money as it may deem necessary for the exercise of its powers and discharge of functions under this Act.**

Funds of the  
Institute.

**12. (1) The Institute shall maintain a fund to which shall be credited,—** 40

(a) all moneys provided by the Central Government;

(b) all fees and other charges received by the Institute; and

(c) all moneys received by the Institute by way of grants, gifts, donations, benefactions, bequests or transfers.

(2) All moneys credited to the Fund shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as the Institute may, with the approval of the Central Government, decide.

(3) The fund shall be utilised towards meeting the expenses of the Institute incurred in the exercise of its powers and functions under this Act.

**13.** The Institute shall, in such form and at such time every year as may be prescribed, prepare a budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure for the next financial year and forward it to the Central Government.

Budget of the Institute.

**14.** (1) The Institute shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts including the balance-sheet in such form as may be prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Accounts of the Institute.

(2) The accounts shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, and the expenditure incurred in connection with such audit shall be borne by the Institute.

(3) The accounts, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government, which shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

**15.** The Institute shall prepare an annual report of its activities and submit it to the Central Government, which shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Annual Report.

**16.** The Institute shall carry out such directions as may be issued to it from time to time by the Central Government for the efficient administration of this Act.

Control by the Central Government.

**17.** (1) The Central Government, after consultation with the Institute, shall by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely,—

(a) the manner of nomination of members;

(b) the conditions of service, the procedure to be followed by, and the manner of filling vacancies among members;

(c) the powers and functions of the President of the Institute;

(d) the manner of election of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the Governing Body;

(e) the salary and allowances and other conditions of service of the Director and other officers and employees of the Institute;

(f) the maintenance of the Fund and the submission of the budget;

(g) the form and manner in which the accounts of the Institute shall be maintained and the annual statement of accounts shall be prepared;

(h) the manner and intervals at which the accounts of the Institute shall be audited; and

(i) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

Power to  
make  
Regulations.

**18.** (1) The Institute may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. 5

(2) In particular and without prejudice to anything contained in sub-section (1) such regulations may provide for;—

(a) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Governing Body and the quorum for such meetings; 10

(b) the conduct of business by the Governing Body and the standing or *ad hoc* committees;

(c) the manner in which elections and nominations of members of the Governing Body shall be made;

(d) the procedure to be followed by the Governing Body in exercising its powers and discharging its functions; 15

(e) the procedure to be followed by the standing or *ad hoc* committees in exercising their powers and discharging their functions;

(f) the allowances payable to the Chairperson and members of the Governing Body and the Chairperson and members of the standing or *ad hoc* committees; 20

(g) the management of the properties of the Institute;

(h) the maintenance of the Fund;

(i) the procedure and terms and conditions for the borrowing of moneys;

(j) the form and manner in which contracts shall be made on behalf of the Institute; and 25

(k) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

Rules or  
Regulations to  
be laid before  
Parliament.

**19.** Every rule and every regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation. 30 35

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

According to the World Health Organization, cancer ranks as the second leading cause of death worldwide. Among men, lung, prostate, colorectal, stomach, and liver cancer are the most prevalent types, while breast, colorectal, lung, cervical, and thyroid cancer are the most common among women. The global burden of cancer continues to increase, placing significant physical, mental, emotional, and financial strain on individuals, families, and communities. This burden also takes a toll on a nation's most valuable human resources. Unfortunately, a large number of patients lack access to early cancer detection. Early detection has been proven to prevent the disease from progressing and save lives. However, the rising costs associated with detection and treatment has made it increasingly unaffordable for the average person.

A recent study has shown that approximately sixty three percent of all deaths in India are caused by non-communicable diseases. By 2030, these diseases are estimated to result in a loss of USD 3.55 trillion in economic output for India. Cancer is expected to be the leading cause of death among these diseases. The projected number of cancer cases in India is set to increase from 1.39 million in 2020 to 1.57 million by 2025, representing a thirteen percent growth over five years. Cancer screening rates in India are notably lower compared to many other countries worldwide. Indians are now at risk of developing cancer at younger ages than individuals in Western countries.

Therefore, there is a pressing need to establish specialized cancer detection, screening, and prevention institutes in all districts of India.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;  
*July 23, 2024*

BYREDDY SHABARI

## FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for establishment of the Central Institute for Cancer Detection and Prevention by the Central Government in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Clause 4 provides for constitution of Central Governing Council by the Central Government for the management of the Institute. Clause 6 stipulates that the appropriate Government may, in consultation with the Central Governing Council, establish Regional Councils in States and Union Territories. Clause 7 provides for nomination of the President of the Institute by the Central Government. Clause 8 provides for constitution of the Governing Body for the Institute by the Central Government. Clause 9 provides for appointment of the Director of the Institute by the Central Government. Clause 11 stipulates that the Central Government shall, after appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Institute such sums of money as may be necessary for the exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions. The Bill, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is likely to involve a recurring expenditure of about rupees thousand crore per annum.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees five hundred crore is also likely to be involved.



## MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 17 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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