

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2344  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 6<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2016**

**DIABETIC ADULT POPULATION IN DELHI**

**2344. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly more than 25 per cent adult population of Delhi is suffering from diabetes and nearly more than 47 per cent of adult population has been found to be pre-diabetic in a study;
- (b) whether excessive consumption of junk food is being cited as one of the reasons for it by the experts; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to prevent increasing cases of diabetes and the details thereof?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)**

(a) : Health being a State subject, data on diabetic patients is not maintained centrally.

However, as informed by Government of Delhi, there is no convincing evidence available on record to confirm the data. In a slum screening campaign for random blood sugar more than 140 through glucometer executed in 2011-12 in the slums of Delhi revealed prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance up to 8.77% based on screening done through Glucometer, the criteria for impaired glucose tolerance taken as Random Blood Sugar more than 140.

ICMR has informed that as per publication by Cardio-metabolic risk reduction in South Asia (CARRS) study; prevalence of pre-diabetes is reported to be 47% and diabetes is 25% in adult population.

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(b): As informed by Directorate General of Health Services, Unhealthy dietary habits can lead to Obesity, which is a known risk factor for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) like Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases (CVDs) and certain Cancers. A study conducted by National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Hyderabad, on assessment of ill-effects of consumption of Carbonated Water beverages on health of adolescents and young adults, showed higher increments of body fat in young consumers.

(c) : While Health is a State Subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments to create awareness and provide health care facilities. Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions up to District level under the National Health Mission.

NPCDCS has focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for Non- communicable Diseases including Diabetes. Under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities for major NCDs including Diabetes are provided through different levels of healthcare by setting up of NCD Clinics and CCUs in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

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