

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

**RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 72
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH DECEMBER, 2022**

RISE IN CANCER CASES IN THE COUNTRY

72 # SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) whether the number of cancer patients in the country is increasing rapidly and due to high cost of cancer treatment, a large number of people are unable to get proper treatment;
- (b) if so, the number of people who suffered from cancer disease and the number of people who died due to it in the country during the last three years, State-wise; 27
- (c) whether, in view of the alarming condition of this disease, Government proposes to provide affordable treatment for cancer patients; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR MANSUKH MANDAVIYA)**

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 72* FOR 13TH DECEMBER, 2022**

(a) to (d): As per the ICMR – National Cancer Registry Programme, the estimated number of incidence and mortality of cancer cases is increasing in the country during 2020 to 2022. State/UT wise details are enclosed in Annexure (Table 1 & Table 2).

The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), as part of National Health Mission (NHM), based on the proposals received from the States/UTs and subject to the resource envelope. Cancer is an integral part of NPCDCS. The programme focusses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation for Cancer prevention, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), including Cancer. Under NPCDCS, 707 District NCD Clinics, 268 District Day Care Centres, and 5541 Community Health Center NCD Clinics has been set up.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers has been rolled out in the country under NHM and also as a part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care. Under the initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening for the three common cancers i.e oral, breast and cervical. Screening of these common cancers is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres.

Preventive aspect of Cancer is strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Bharat Health Wellness Centre scheme, by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level. Other initiatives for increasing public awareness about Cancer and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of National Cancer Awareness Day& World Cancer Day and use of print, electronic and social media for continued community awareness. Furthermore, healthy eating is also promoted through Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Fit India movement is implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and various Yoga related activities are carried out by Ministry of AYUSH. In addition, NPCDCS gives financial support under NHM for awareness generation (IEC) activities for Cancer to be taken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The Central Government Implements Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care Centres Facilities Scheme in order to enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. Seven of these SCIs/TCCCs have been completed.

There is also focus on Oncology in its various aspects in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata are also steps in this direction. All these enhance the capacity for treatment of cancer in the country.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care facilities. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Treatment of Cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides, quality generic medicines are made available at affordable prices to all, under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) in collaboration with the State Governments. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacy stores have been set up in some hospitals/institutions, with an objective to make available Cancer drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

Table 1: Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites (ICD10: C00-C97) - (2020-2022) - Both sexes			
State	2020	2021	2022
Jammu & Kashmir	12726	13060	13395
Ladakh UT	286	294	302
Himachal Pradesh	8799	8978	9164
Punjab	38636	39521	40435
Chandigarh	1024	1053	1088
Uttaranchal	11482	11779	12065
Haryana	29219	30015	30851
Delhi	25178	25969	26735
Rajasthan	70987	72825	74725
Uttar Pradesh	201319	206088	210958
Bihar	103711	106435	109274
Sikkim	445	465	496
Arunachal Pradesh	1035	1064	1087
Nagaland	1768	1805	1854
Manipur	1899	2022	2097
Mizoram	1837	1919	1985
Tripura	2574	2623	2715
Meghalaya	2879	2943	3025
Assam	37880	38834	39787
West Bengal	108394	110972	113581
Jharkhand	33961	34910	35860
Orissa	50692	51829	52960
Chattisgarh	27828	28529	29253
Madhya Pradesh	77888	79871	81901
Gujarat	69660	71507	73382
Daman	124	135	150
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	206	219	238
Maharashtra	116121	118906	121717
Telangana	47620	48775	49983
Andhra Pradesh	70424	71970	73536
Karnataka	85968	88126	90349
Goa	1618	1652	1700
Lakshadweep	27	28	28
Kerala	57155	58139	59143
Tamil Nadu	88866	91184	93536
Pondicherry	1577	1623	1679
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	366	380	393
Total	13,92,179	14,26,447	14,61,427
Ref: National Cancer Registry Programme, ICMR			

Table 2: Estimated Mortality of cancer cases in India by different State/UT – All sites (ICD10: C00-C97) – (2020-2022) – Both sexes			
State	2020	2021	2022
Jammu & Kashmir	7027	7211	7396
Ladakh UT	162	166	171
Himachal Pradesh	4856	4953	5058
Punjab	22276	22786	23301
Chandigarh	564	582	598
Uttaranchal	6337	6500	6655
Haryana	16109	16543	16997
Delhi	14057	14494	14917
Rajasthan	39111	40117	41167
Uttar Pradesh	111491	114128	116818
Bihar	57531	59043	60629
Sikkim	276	288	308
Arunachal Pradesh	635	655	670
Nagaland	1008	1029	1060
Manipur	1105	1175	1220
Mizoram	1183	1231	1271
Tripura	1571	1600	1651
Meghalaya	1887	1928	1980
Assam	22824	23395	23974
West Bengal	59786	61213	62652
Jharkhand	18716	19241	19766
Orissa	28024	28656	29287
Chattisgarh	15279	15666	16057
Madhya Pradesh	42966	44056	45176
Gujarat	38306	39328	40356
Daman	66	70	77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	109	117	128
Maharashtra	63797	65326	66879
Telangana	26038	26681	27339
Andhra Pradesh	38582	39443	40307
Karnataka	47113	48290	49516
Goa	893	909	932
Lakshadweep	13	14	14
Kerala	31166	31713	32271
Tamil Nadu	48314	49571	50841
Pondicherry	852	879	905
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	200	205	214
Total	7,70,230	7,89,202	8,08,558
Ref: National Cancer Registry Programme, ICMR			
