

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO.212  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2023**

**DEATHS CAUSED BY CANCER**

**212 # SHRI BRIJLAL:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the deaths caused by cancer in the country are due to limited availability of resources of medical/treatment facilities, shortage of medical professionals and expensive medicines for the treatment; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the remedial measures taken by Government, in this regard?

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

(a)& (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 212\* FOR 21<sup>ST</sup> MARCH, 2023**

(a) & (b): As per the Indian Council of Medical Research – National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR-NCRP), the estimated number of incidences of cancer cases in the country is 14.61 lakhs in 2022.

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). The programme includes the following,

- i. Strengthening infrastructure
- ii. Human resource development
- iii. Health promotion
- iv. Screening of 30 years and above population under Ayushman Bharat Health Wellness Centre
- v. Early diagnosis and management
- vi. Referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility

Under NPCDCS, 708 District NCD Clinics, 194 District Cardiac Care Units, 301 District Day Care Centres and 5671 Community Health Center NCD Clinics has been set up.

Action taken by Government in respect of affordable healthcare for Cancer:

1. The Central Government implements Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. 15 institutes are functional so far. The details are attached at Annexure 1.
2. National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata have also been setup.
3. All new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY) also focus on treatment of NCDs. The details are attached at Annexure 2.
4. Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary or tertiary care hospitalization to over 60 Crores beneficiaries identified from Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) database is provided. The treatment packages under AB-PMJAY are very comprehensive covering various treatment related aspects such as drugs and diagnostic services.

5. Financial assistance is provided to poor patients belonging to families living below poverty line, suffering from major life-threatening diseases including cancer under Umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG). Financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 1,25,000/- is provided under HMDG to defray a part of the treatment cost and the maximum financial assistance provided under the Umbrella Scheme of RAN is Rs. 15 lakhs.

6. 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.

7. Availability of Human Resources (HR) for the public health facilities is responsibility of the State Govt. However, National Health Mission (NHM) provides fund to supplement the existing HR and to bridge the gap. The support is also provided to State/UTs for hard area allowance to health care providers for serving especially in rural and remote areas.

8. The Government has facilitated an increase in the number of medical colleges from 387 before 2014 to 660 as of now. Further, MBBS seats have been increased from 51,348 before 2014 to 1,01,043. PG seats have been increased from 31,185 before 2014 to 65,335.

**Annexure 1**

**Table of SCIs/TCCCs:**

<b>S No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Name of the Institute</b>	<b>SCI / TCCC</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	SCI
2	Assam	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	SCI
3	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI
4	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur	SCI
5	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC
6	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI
7	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	TCCC
8	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	TCCC
9	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC
10	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI
12		Government Medical College, Jammu	SCI
13	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	SCI
14	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bengaluru	SCI
15		Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC
16	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram	SCI
17		Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC
18	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC
19		Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur	SCI
20	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC
21		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI
22		Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	TCCC
23	Mizoram	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	TCCC
24	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC
25	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI
26	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI
27		Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC
28	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC

29		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI
30		Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC
31	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sochyang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	TCCC
32	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	SCI
33	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	SCI
34	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI
35	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC
36	Uttarakhand	Government Medical College, Haldwani	SCI
37	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC
38		Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC
39		Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC

**Table 1: Cancer Treatment Facility is approved in all New AIIMS**

Sl.	AIIMS	Sl.	AIIMS
1	Bhopal	12	Bathinda
2	Bhubaneswar	13	Guwahati
3	Jodhpur	14	Bilaspur
4	Patna	15	Deoghar
5	Raipur	16	Jammu
6	Rishikesh	17	Kashmir
7	Raebareli	18	Madurai
8	Mangalagiri	19	Rajkot
9	Nagpur	20	Bibinagar
10	Kalyani	21	Manethi
11	Gorakhpur	22	Darbhanga

**Table 2: List of State Govt. Medical Colleges being upgraded for cancer treatment**

Sl.	State	Name of Govt Medical College	Facility
1.	Jharkhand	RIMS Ranchi	68 bedded Oncology Block
2.	Punjab	Govt Medical College Amritsar	Oncology
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda	Oncology
4.	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli	Medical Oncology
5.	Rajasthan	SP Medical College, Bikaner	Surgical Oncology
6.	Rajasthan	RNT Medical College, Udaipur	Radiotherapy/Oncology
7.	Telangana	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	Medical Oncology
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Govt Medical College, Gorakhpur	Surgical Oncology
9.	Uttar Pradesh	M.L.N Government Medical College, Allahabad	Surgical Oncology
10.	Uttar Pradesh	LLRM Medical College, Meerut.	Radiotherapy
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Govt Medical College, Agra	Radiation /Medical Oncology
12.	Bihar	Patna	Radiotherapy (equipment)
13.	Kerala	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences & Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Imaging Services and Interventional Radiotherapy