

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1370
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01st AUGUST, 2023**

CANCER PREVALENCE AMONG WOMEN

1370. SHRI MASTHAN RAO BEEDA:

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

- (a) The estimated incidence of cancer cases reported among women in the last three years;
- (b) Whether any recent study has been conducted in this regard to ascertain the reasons for the increase in cancer cases amongst women;
- (c) If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Government to make cancer treatment more affordable especially for women from economically weaker sections?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(PROF. SATYA PAL SINGH BAGHEL)**

(a) to (c): As per the Indian Council of Medical Research- National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (ICMR-NCDIR), National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP), the estimated incidence of cancer cases reported among women in the last three years (2020-2022) in the country is given below:

Estimated cancer cases in India (2020-2022) – Females			
Year	2020	2021	2022
Estimated incidence of cancer cases* - (ICD10:C00-C97)	712758	730771	749251

Cancer is a multi-factorial disease, the risk factors of which, include ageing population, sedentary lifestyle, use of tobacco products, alcohol, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(d): 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 Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD), 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 NP-NCD. 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 NP-NCD, 724 District NCD Clinics, 210 District Cardiac Care Units, 326 District Day Care Centres and 6110 Community Health Center NCD Clinics has been set up so far.

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. Seventeen facilities are functional so far.

There is also focus on Oncology in its various aspects in case of all new AIIMS and 13 upgraded existing Government Medical Colleges/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.