

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 921  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2024**

**INCREASE IN CANCER PATIENTS**

**921. SHRI MADAN RATHORE:**

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients has been increasing during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the number of cases along with the reasons for the increase in their number in the last five years; and
- (c) the efforts being made to provide affordable medicines and timely diagnosis for the treatment of cancer, the details thereof, State-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a) & (b): As per the Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR-NCRP), the estimated number of incidences of cancer cases States / UTs wise during last five years from 2019 to 2023 are enclosed in **Annexure**.

ICMR has informed that besides access and availability of improved diagnostic techniques for detection of Cancer, increased life expectancy, growing share of geriatric population, higher health consciousness and improved health seeking behaviour have contributed to registration of more number of Cancer cases in India.

(c): 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). Three most common types of cancers (oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer) are an integral part of NP-NCD. The programme includes the following,

- i. Strengthening infrastructure
- ii. Human resource development
- iii. Health promotion

- iv. Screening of 30 years and above population at Ayushman Arogya Mandir for common NCDs i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers (oral, breast and cervical)
- v. Early diagnosis and management
- vi. Referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility

Under NP-NCD, 753 District NCD Clinics, 356 District Day Care Centres and 6238 Community Health Center NCD Clinics has been set up.

Awareness Generation for Cancer prevention & treatment has also been focused in following ways:-

(i) Preventive aspect of Cancer is strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Arogya Mandir by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level.

(ii) Other initiatives for increasing public awareness by using print, electronic & social media and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of National Cancer Awareness Day, World Cancer Day.

(iii) NP-NCD provides financial support under NHM for awareness generation activities for NCDs including Cancer to be undertaken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

(iv) Healthy Eating is promoted through Eat Right India movement of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Fit India movement is implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Various Yoga related activities are carried out by Ministry of AYUSH.

Action taken by Government in respect of infrastructure are:

(i) 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.

(ii) National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata have also been setup.

(iii) All new AIIMS and upgraded existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY) also focus on treatment of cancer.

To facilitate accessible and affordable healthcare and treatment, the following steps have been taken:

(i) Diagnosis and treatment of NCDs including cancer is available at various levels in the health care delivery system including District Hospitals, Medical Colleges, Central Institute like AIIMS,

Central Government Hospitals and private sector hospitals. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy.

(ii) Treatment of cancer is available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), health insurance coverage of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization is provided to over 55 crore poor and needy beneficiaries. National Health Authority (NHA) has informed that the Governing Board of the NHA has approved the inclusion of diagnostic tests which are useful for staging and treatment planning in the confirmed cases of cancer. The diagnostic packages introduced are with respect to Breast, Cervical and Oral cancers. This will help beneficiaries in reducing out-of-pocket expenditure.

(iii) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has informed that the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has fixed ceiling prices of 131 anti-cancer scheduled formulations included in Scheduled-I as per the provisions of DPCO, 2013. In addition, NPPA capped the Trade Margin of select 42 Anti-Cancer non-scheduled formulations.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Scheme was launched to set up dedicated outlets known as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) to provide quality generic medicines at affordable prices. As on 30th June, 12,616 PMBJKs have been opened in the country. Under PMBJP, 2047 types of medicines and 300 surgical devices have been brought under the basket of the scheme, of which 83 products are for cancer treatment.

(v) Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT), an initiative launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare aims to provide affordable medicines for treatment of cancer, cardiovascular and other diseases. As on 15.06.2024 there are 206 AMRIT Pharmacies spread across 29 States/Union Territories, selling more than 5,200 drugs (including cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes, stents, etc), implants, surgical disposables and other consumables at a significant discounts.

## Annexure

<b>Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites (ICD10: C00-C97) - (2019-2023) - Both Sexes</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
Jammu & Kashmir UT	12396	12726	13060	13395	13744
Ladakh UT	279	286	294	302	309
Himachal pradesh	8589	8799	8978	9164	9373
Punjab	37744	38636	39521	40435	41337
Chandigarh	994	1024	1053	1088	1120
Uttaranchal	11216	11482	11779	12065	12348
Haryana	28453	29219	30015	30851	31679
Delhi	24436	25178	25969	26735	27561
Rajasthan	69156	70987	72825	74725	76655
Uttar pradesh	196652	201319	206088	210958	215931
Bihar	101014	103711	106435	109274	112180
Sikkim	443	445	465	496	525
Arunachal pradesh	1015	1035	1064	1087	1125
Nagaland	1719	1768	1805	1854	1890
Manipur	1844	1899	2022	2097	2169
Mizoram	1783	1837	1919	1985	2063
Tripura	2507	2574	2623	2715	2790
Meghalaya	2808	2879	2943	3025	3099
Assam	36948	37880	38834	39787	40721
West bengal	105814	108394	110972	113581	116230
Jharkhand	33045	33961	34910	35860	36840
Orissa	49604	50692	51829	52960	54136
Chattisgarh	27113	27828	28529	29253	30014
Madhya pradesh	75911	77888	79871	81901	84029
Gujarat	67841	69660	71507	73382	75290

Daman	118	124	135	150	161
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	186	206	219	238	252
Maharashtra	113374	116121	118906	121717	124584
Telangana	46464	47620	48775	49983	51145
Andhra pradesh	68883	70424	71970	73536	75086
Karnataka	83824	85968	88126	90349	92560
Goa	1591	1618	1652	1700	1735
Lakshadweep	27	27	28	28	31
Kerala	56148	57155	58139	59143	60162
Tamil nadu	86596	88866	91184	93536	95944
Pondicherry	1523	1577	1623	1679	1753
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	357	366	380	393	401
<b>Total</b>	<b>1358415</b>	<b>1392179</b>	<b>1426447</b>	<b>1461427</b>	<b>1496972</b>

**Ref: National Cancer Registry Programme report**