

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1061  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2025**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL CANCER CARE POLICY**

**1061. DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:**

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

- (a) whether Government has plans to implement a Comprehensive National Cancer Care Policy, and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) why only 30 per cent of districts currently have access to comprehensive cancer centres, and the steps being taken to address this disparity;
- (c) whether Government acknowledges the rising financial burden of cancer treatment on patients and families and if so, the measures being considered to alleviate this burden;
- (d) the manner in which Government intends to enhance public awareness and participation in cancer screenings, especially among women; and
- (e) the specific funding allocations being made to improve cancer care infrastructure across the country?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) and (b): The Department of Health and Family Welfare provides technical and financial support to States and Union Territories across the country under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) as part of the National Health Mission (NHM). The Programme focuses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, screening, early diagnosis, referral, treatment, and health promotion for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including three common cancers (oral, breast and cervical). Under the Programme, 770 District NCD Clinics, 364 Day Care Cancer Centres, and 6410 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centres have been set up.

The Government of India has implemented 'Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) for setting up of 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

The National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and the second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata have been set up to provide advanced diagnostic and

treatment facilities. Cancer treatment facilities have also been approved in all 22 new All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS).

As per the announcement of Union Budget 2025-26, more than 200 Day Care Cancer Centres (DCCCs) have been approved for establishment across the country. This initiative aims to strengthen decentralized cancer care by aligning infrastructure development with patient needs.

(c) and (d): DCCCs deliver chemotherapy and supportive cancer treatment in an outpatient setting. Enhanced accessibility of chemotherapy near to home ensures that patients no longer need to travel long distance for treatment. This initiative improves access to advanced cancer care, reduced travel expenses and shorter hospital stays, which lead to reduced out of pocket expenditure.

Treatment of major NCDs including cancer are available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PMJAY). This scheme provides for Rs. 5 lakh per family annually for secondary and tertiary care. Recently, PM-JAY extended health coverage to all senior citizens aged 70+, regardless of income.

Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) provides affordable medicines for treatment of various diseases including cancer. Under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras provide quality generic medicines at affordable prices for cancer treatment. National Free Drugs Initiative and Free Diagnostic Services ensure essential medicines and diagnostics at public health facilities, reducing out-of-pocket expenses.

Preventive aspect of NCDs including cancer is strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Arogya Mandir, by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level. Further initiatives for increasing public awareness about NCDs and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes use of print, electronic and social media for continued community awareness. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial support under NHM for awareness generation activities for NCDs including cancer to be undertaken by the States and Union Territories.

A population-based screening, management and prevention of common NCDs including cancer have been rolled out under National Health Mission (NHM) through Ayushman Arogya Mandirs and other facilities. Under the initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for screening.

(e): Under the ‘Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme, the maximum permissible assistance for SCI is Rs. 120 crores and for TCCC is Rs. 45 crores provided to States and Union Territories for the procurement of equipments and construction of civil works. Further, funds are provided to States and Union Territories as per their Programme Implementation Plan (SIP) to carryout activities under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) through National Health Mission.

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