

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1883  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2025**

**RISE OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN RURAL AREAS**

**1883. SHRI RAVI CHANDRA VADDIRAJU:**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as cancer, diabetes, and heart disease in rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the reason for this rise, including environmental, lifestyle and agricultural changes;
- (c) the status of healthcare infrastructure and diagnostic facilities for NCDs in rural regions; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve early detection, treatment and prevention of NCDs in rural India?

**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 (ICMR) report “India: Health of the Nation’s States” published in 2017, the proportion of incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer, diabetes, and heart disease have increased in India from 30.5% in 1990 to 55.4% in 2016. The detailed report is available at the following link-  
[https://www.healthdata.org/sites/default/files/files/policy\\_report/2017/India\\_Health\\_of\\_the\\_Nation%27s\\_States\\_Report\\_2017.pdf](https://www.healthdata.org/sites/default/files/files/policy_report/2017/India_Health_of_the_Nation%27s_States_Report_2017.pdf)

There are several risk factors associated with NCDs including tobacco and alcohol consumption, low physical activities, unhealthy diets, consumption of high salt, sugar and saturated fats, etc.

(c) & (d): 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.

Further, under the ‘Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme’ 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) have been set up across 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 to strengthen decentralized cancer care by aligning infrastructure development with patient needs.

A population-based screening, management and prevention of common NCDs including cancer, diabetes and hypertension 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.

Preventive aspect of NCDs 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.

The National Health Mission provides support for improvement in health infrastructure, availability of adequate human resources to health facilities, improve availability and accessibility to quality health care especially for the underserved and marginalized groups in rural areas along with spreading awareness.

\*\*\*\*\*