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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2037
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th MARCH, 2026

CANCER CASES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE COUNTRY

2037 SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA

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

(a) whether Government has observed an increase in cancer incidence and mortality rates across various regions in the country over the past five years;
(b) if so, the details of cancer incidence, mortality and survival rates from 2019-20 to 2024-25, State-wise, gender-wise and cancer type-wise;
(c) whether environmental factors such as industrial pollution, pesticide exposure and contaminated water sources have been identified as contributing to the rise in cancer cases, particularly in rural and industrial areas; and
(d) the current status of oncology infrastructure in high-burden regions, including the number of cancer care facilities, availability of specialized medical personnel and accessibility of treatment services?

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

(a) & (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) – National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) has provided the State/UT-wise details of estimated cancer incidence for the last five years (2021–2025), which are enclosed at **Annexure–I** and the estimated mortality details are enclosed at **Annexure–II**

(c) ICMR has informed that a review has been published in 2025, stating that the contamination of water sources by pollutants like industrial waste, pesticides, heavy metals, and pharmaceuticals is a significant public health concern. The review provides a critical analysis of the current evidence, summarizing the association of water contamination, including industrial waste, pesticides, heavy metals, with rectal and colorectal cancer.

(d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Implements Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme. Under this scheme, 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) have been approved across the country. TCCCs and SCIs play a pivotal role in delivering high-quality care and strengthening the public health infrastructure. Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), a grant-in-aid institution under the Department of Atomic Energy, has established six hospitals across the country in Varanasi, Visakhapatnam, New Chandigarh, Guwahati, Sangrur and Muzaffarpur to provide high quality comprehensive cancer care treatment. Also, cancer treatment facilities have been approved in all 22 new AIIMS. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar provides advanced diagnostic and treatment facilities and the second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute in Kolkata, have been set up

with specialized infrastructure and expert manpower to serve as critical hub for advanced cancer care, diagnosis, research and treatment.

As per the announcement of Union Budget 2025-26, for financial year 2025-26, 297 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.

Further, under National Health Mission (NHM), National Free Drugs Initiative and Free Diagnostic Services ensure essential medicines and diagnostics at public health facilities, reducing out-of-pocket expenses. Anti-cancer drugs are included in the Essential Drugs List at District and Sub-Divisional Hospitals under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (NP-NCDs).

Treatment of major NCDs including Cancer treatment 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 hospitilization in the empanelled public and private hospitals.The Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) and Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacies improve access to affordable cancer medicines, stents, and implants, reducing out-of-pocket expenses and supporting long-term treatment adherence.

ANNEXURE -I

Table 1: Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites - (2021-2025) - Both Sexes					
State	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Jammu & Kashmir UT	13060	13395	13744	14112	14493
Ladakh UT	294	302	309	318	326
Himachal pradesh	8978	9164	9373	9566	9761
Punjab	39521	40435	41337	42288	43196
Chandigarh	1053	1088	1120	1152	1183
Uttaranchal	11779	12065	12348	12642	12947
Haryana	30015	30851	31679	32513	33395
Delhi	25969	26735	27561	28387	29238
Rajasthan	72825	74725	76655	78604	80628
Uttar pradesh	206088	210958	215931	221000	226125
Bihar	106435	109274	112180	115123	118136
Sikkim	465	496	525	561	590
Arunachal pradesh	1064	1087	1125	1143	1176
Nagaland	1805	1854	1890	1935	1992
Manipur	2022	2097	2169	2250	2315
Mizoram	1919	1985	2063	2114	2189
Tripura	2623	2715	2790	2871	2930
Meghalaya	2943	3025	3099	3168	3245
Assam	38834	39787	40721	41713	42694
West bengal	110972	113581	116230	118910	121639
Jharkhand	34910	35860	36840	37824	38819
Orissa	51829	52960	54136	55335	56514
Chattisgarh	28529	29253	30014	30763	31553
Madhya pradesh	79871	81901	84029	86124	88297
Gujarat	71507	73382	75290	77205	79217
Daman	135	150	161	173	188
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	219	238	252	268	291
Maharashtra	118906	121717	124584	127512	130465
Telangana	48775	49983	51145	52334	53565
Andhra pradesh	71970	73536	75086	76708	78282
Karnataka	88126	90349	92560	94832	97130
Goa	1652	1700	1735	1783	1817
Lakshadweep	28	28	31	32	33
Kerala	58139	59143	60162	61175	62179
Tamil nadu	91184	93536	95944	98386	100937
Pondicherry	1623	1679	1753	1823	1892
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380	393	401	408	416
Total	**1426447**	**1461427**	**1496972**	**1533055**	**1569793**

ANNEXURE -II

Table 2: Estimated Mortality of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites (2021-2025)** - Both sexes					
State	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Jammu & Kashmir	7211	7396	7592	7796	8006
Ladakh	166	171	174	179	185
Himachal pradesh	4953	5058	5173	5274	5382
Punjab	22786	23301	23818	24369	24886
Chandigarh	582	598	611	628	644
Uttaranchal	6500	6655	6813	6983	7151
Haryana	16543	16997	17447	17908	18387
Delhi	14494	14917	15386	15842	16312
Rajasthan	40117	41167	42225	43299	44402
Uttar pradesh	114128	116818	119563	122365	125184
Bihar	59043	60629	62261	63897	65571
Sikkim	288	308	325	343	362
Arunachal pradesh	655	670	692	703	722
Nagaland	1029	1060	1077	1105	1133
Manipur	1175	1220	1260	1306	1349
Mizoram	1231	1271	1322	1353	1401
Tripura	1600	1651	1694	1745	1777
Meghalaya	1928	1980	2029	2080	2128
Assam	23395	23974	24539	25128	25727
West bengal	61213	62652	64114	65591	67093
Jharkhand	19241	19766	20315	20864	21416
Orissa	28656	29287	29937	30604	31253
Chattisgarh	15666	16057	16480	16889	17322
Madhya pradesh	44056	45176	46341	47494	48694
Gujarat	39328	40356	41409	42465	43572
Daman	70	77	85	93	102
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	117	128	134	142	157
Maharashtra	65326	66879	68454	70063	71696
Telangana	26681	27339	27971	28624	29300
Andhra pradesh	39443	40307	41163	42063	42935
Karnataka	48290	49516	50731	51986	53253
Goa	909	932	950	977	994
Lakshadweep	14	14	16	17	18
Kerala	31713	32271	32838	33400	33953
Tamil nadu	49571	50841	52148	53480	54864
Pondicherry	879	905	946	988	1030
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	205	214	219	223	227
Total	**789202**	**808558**	**828252**	**848266**	**868588**

****Projected mortality cases for India were computed by applying Mumbai Mortality/Incidence (MI) ratio to the estimated incidence cancer cases.**