

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

**RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 173*
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 04th AUGUST, 2026**

NATIONAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMMES

***173 SHRI MADAN RATHORE:**

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

- (a) the current status of Tuberculosis, Cancer and Diabetes control under the National Disease Control Programmes;
- (b) the change in the number of patients affected from these diseases during last three years;
- (c) the expenditure incurred on screening and treatment; and
- (d) the strategy adopted to achieve the national targets set for the year 2030?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

- (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 173* FOR 04th AUGUST, 2026**

(a) to (d) Public Health & Hospitals are State subjects. The Ministry provides technical & financial support to the State/UTs for screening, testing, diagnosis & treatment based on proposals received in the form of Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Health Mission (NHM).

National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP) is implemented under the aegis of National Health Mission (NHM) across the country.

As per Ni-kshay portal, there has been an increase in notification of TB cases over the last three years with 25.52 lakhs in 2023, 26.18 lakhs in 2024 & 26.37 lakhs reported in 2025 and this has helped close the gap of missing cases & reduce incidence of TB cases.

As per the World Health Organization's Global TB Report 2025, the incidence rate of TB in India has shown a 21% decline from 237 per lakh population in 2015 to 187 per lakh population in 2024. This is almost double the pace of global decline of 12%. TB mortality rate has also reduced by 25% from 28 per lakh population in 2015 to 21 per lakh population in 2024 and the TB treatment coverage in India has increased from 53% in 2015 to 92% in 2024.

Further to achieve the national targets and to accelerate the decline in TB incidence & mortality, the Government has implemented two rounds of 100 Days TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan (on 7th December 2024 & 24th March 2026 onwards) and expanded the strategies to all districts of the country.

Under TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyaan, the key strategies include identification of individuals in high risk villages & wards, vulnerable population including asymptomatic, screening by Chest X-ray for early detection, upfront Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) for all presumptive TB cases, timely treatment initiation & completion, differentiated TB care for managing high-risk TB cases, nutrition support and preventive treatment to eligible vulnerable population.

With respect to Cancer & Diabetes, the Government has implemented the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) under the National Health Mission (NHM) for prevention, early diagnosis, treatment & management of common Non-Communicable Diseases, including Cancer and Diabetes.

The Government has undertaken several measures under the NP-NCD, for diabetes & cancer prevention, early detection & treatment. These include:

- Population-Based Screening (PBS) for diabetes, three common cancers i.e. oral, cervical & breast cancer is implemented for all individuals aged 30 years & above under Ayushman Bharat - Ayushman Arogya Mandirs, as part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care. Risk assessment is carried out through Community-Based Assessment Checklist (CBAC) & suspected cases are referred to appropriate healthcare facilities for diagnosis & treatment.
- 770 District NCD Clinics and 6,410 Community Health Centre (CHC) NCD Clinics are strengthened to provide comprehensive diabetes care. Services include opportunistic &

population-based screening, diagnosis, treatment with essential medicines, lifestyle counselling, regular follow-up & referral of complicated cases to higher health facilities.

- Comprehensive diabetes care is provided through public health facilities, including screening, diagnosis, treatment & follow-up services. Free essential medicines, including oral anti-diabetic drugs & insulin, along with diagnostic services are supported under NHM.
- Cancer care services through screening, diagnosis, treatment & follow-up services for breast cancer are strengthened through District NCD Clinics & higher healthcare facilities.
- In addition, 524 functional Day Care Cancer Centres (DCCCs) are established across the country to provide decentralised chemotherapy services. These centres are linked with tertiary hospitals for mentoring, technical guidance and referral support.
- Under the Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme, 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) are approved across the country. Under the scheme, a one-time grant of up to ₹120 crore is provided for each State Cancer Institute & up to ₹45 crore for each Tertiary Care Cancer Centre, including State share.
- National Cancer Institute (NCI), Jhajjar provides advanced diagnostic & treatment facilities. The second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata is established with specialised infrastructure & expert manpower for advanced cancer care, diagnosis, research and treatment. Cancer treatment facilities are also available in all AIIMS. In addition, Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), a grant-in-aid institution under the Department of Atomic Energy, has established six hospitals in Varanasi, Visakhapatnam, New Chandigarh, Guwahati, Sangrur and Muzaffarpur to provide comprehensive cancer care, while Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai continues to provide specialised cancer treatment services.

As per NP-NCD portal, during the last three years (2023-24 to 2025-26), cumulatively 2.29 crore cases of diabetes, 1.53 lakh cases of oral cancer, 24,969 cases of breast cancer, and 37,948 cases of cervical cancer were reported under NP-NCD.

In 2025-26 under NHM under National TB Elimination Programme and Non-communicable disease control programme (including for diabetes & cancer), an expenditure of Rs 6763.85 crores is reported. Further, reduction in customs duty and GST on certain high-cost cancer drugs has resulted in corresponding decrease in their market prices, enabling more patients to avail treatment. The Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) and Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacies improve access to affordable cancer medicines, thereby reducing out-of-pocket expenses and support long-term treatment adherence.
