

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2252
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28TH JULY, 2017**

CANCER FROM TOBACCO

2252. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

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

- (a) whether one of the leading cause of cancer is consumption of tobacco;
- (b) if so, the number of cancer cases reported due to consumption of tobacco in the country, State/UT wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent spread of said disease?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

- (a): Yes, consumption of Tobacco is one of the leading cause of cancer.
- (b): As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer registry data, the estimated number of cancer cases (incidence) due to tobacco in the country, State/UT wise is at Annexure.
- (c): Government of India had launched National Tobacco Control program in 2007-08 with the aim to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, reduce the demand and supply of tobacco products, ensure effective implementation of the provisions under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and help people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three areas namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy. Population level screening for common NCDs including common cancers viz. Breast, Cervical and Oral cancer is also initiated under NHM.

Government of India is implementing a scheme for enhancing the tertiary care facilities for Cancer in the country. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to set up/establish State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology is a focus area in new AIIMS and institutions being upgraded under PMSSY.

Estimated Incidence of tobacco related cancer cases in India, State/UT wise - (2016)- Both sexes	
States	2016
Jammu & Kashmir	4601
Himachal Pradesh	2310
Punjab	9488
Chandigarh	378
Uttaranchal	3565
Haryana	8978
Delhi	5864
Rajasthan	24065
Uttar Pradesh	71549
Bihar	38100
Sikkim	125
Arunachal Pradesh	484
Nagaland	372
Manipur	805
Mizoram	576
Tripura	874
Meghalaya	2000
Assam	11744
West Bengal	31117
Jharkhand	11831
Orissa	14235
Chhattisgarh	9096
Madhya Pradesh	25909
Gujarat	21445
Daman & Diu	149
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	149
Maharashtra	38500
Telangana	11983
Andhra Pradesh	16572
Karnataka	21076
Goa	497
Lakshadweep	24
Kerala	11690
Tamil Nadu	23129
Pondicherry	450
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	126
Total	423856
Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016;	