

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3200
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH JANUARY, 2018**

DEATHS DUE TO NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

**3200. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that nearly 60 per cent of deaths in the country are now attributed to non-communicable diseases according to data released by WHO recently;
- (b) if so, the details of authentic information/data of the Government about the number of deaths occurred due to non-communicable diseases during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has worked out any long term or short term strategy to prevent deaths due to non-communicable diseases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the proposals, if any, to involve private sector to prevent such deaths?

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

(a) & (b): As per World Health Organisation (WHO)'s "Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles 2014", NCDs are estimated to account for 60 per cent of total deaths in India.

Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that as per Global Burden of Disease Study 2016 Estimates, 61.8% of all deaths were due to Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) in India. Cardiovascular Diseases (coronary heart diseases, stroke and hypertension) contribute to 28.1% of all NCD deaths, followed by chronic respiratory diseases (10.9%) and cancer (8.3%).

Data on morbidity and mortality due to NCDs is not maintained centrally. As per Indian Council of medical Research's cancer registry data, the estimated number of deaths of cancer cases in the country during 2014, 2015 and 2016 are 6,70,541, 7,01,007 and 7,32,921, respectively. However, ICMR has informed that a total of 58,17,000 deaths were estimated from diseases like cancer, diabetes and heart problems in 2016 in India.

(c) & (d): National Health Policy 2017 aims for attainment of the highest possible level of health and well-being for all at all ages, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation. The policy seeks to move away from Sick- care to Wellness, with thrust on prevention and Health promotion. The policy, inter alia, seeks to reduce premature mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.

National Multisectoral Action Plan has been developed to integrate different sectors and ministries for successful control of spread of NCDs.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) under the National Health Mission. The objectives of the programme includes health promotion activities and opportunistic screening for common NCDs.

For early diagnosis, population level initiative of prevention, control and screening of common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18.

Niti Aayog with the technical assistance of the World Bank Group and in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is working to develop a Model Concessionaire Agreement for the provision of prevention and treatment services for Non- Communicable Diseases such as Cardiovascular Diseases, Oncology and Pulmonology at the district level. This is with the objective to bring advanced healthcare systems where there is a clear unmet need. The States would have the option to adopt and/or to customize before rolling out as well as to decide the group of patients who can be provided free services. Niti Aayog shared the draft framework with the States for their inputs.