

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.120  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21<sup>ST</sup> JUNE,2019**

**CANCER PATIENTS**

**120. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:**

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

- (a) whether the number of cancer patients is on the rise in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the steps taken by Government for early detection and cure of cancer patients in the country;
- (c) the number of existing Cancer Care Centres/Institutes that have upgraded during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the funds allocated, released and spent for this purpose during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a) As per National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research-National Cancer Registry Programme data, there has been an increase in estimated incidence of cancer cases in the country. The estimated incidence of cancer cases reported during the last four years is as below:

2015	2016	2017	2018
1388397	1451417	1517426	1586571

Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which, *interalia*, include ageing population, sedentary life styles, use of tobacco products, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(b) to (d): The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer. Some of the steps taken by Central Government are as follows:

- I. 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 includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three Cancers namely breast, cervical and oral.

- II. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).
- III. Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and Second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and has been approved.
- IV. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY) provides for benefit coverage of Rs. 5,00,000/- to over more than 10 crore beneficiary families, giving cashless access to services for the beneficiary at the point of service in empanelled hospitals (both public and private) across India. More than 1350 medical packages have been finalized by an expert committee. The treatment of cancer is also included under PMJAY.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme to support setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The details of SCI and TCCC approved under the scheme and the funds released as 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of Central share to State Governments for setting up of SCI and TCCC, State/UT-wise is at **Annexure**.

Annexure

List of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) approved under Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme of NPCDCS (till March 2019).

(Rs. in crore)

S No	State	Name of the Institute	SCI/ TCCC	Cost of the project approved (including State share)	Amount Released as 1 <sup>st</sup> instalment of Central share
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	SCI	120.00	54.00
2	Assam	Gauhati Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	SCI	119.90	80.9325
3	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	SCI	120.00	33.06
4	Delhi	Lok Nayak Hospital	TCCC	39.82	29.87
5	Gujarat	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad	SCI	120.00	67.50
6	Goa	Goa Medical College, Panaji	TCCC	45.00	20.25
7	Haryana	Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt	TCCC	45.00	20.25
8	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	TCCC	45.00	14.87
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Medical College, Mandi	TCCC	45.00	29.6362
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar	SCI	120.00	47.25
11	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	SCI	51.00	22.95
12	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (RCC), Bangaluru	SCI	120.00	67.50
13		Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya	TCCC	38.35	17.257
14	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Tjiruvananthapuram	SCI	102.35	46.957
15		Government Medical College, Kozhikode	TCCC	44.50	25.03
16	Madhya Pradesh	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior	TCCC	42.00	18.90
17	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur	TCCC	44.9910	20.176
18		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	SCI	96.70	43.515
19		Vivekanand Foundation & Research Centre, Latur	TCCC	45.00	20.25
20	Mizoram	Mizoram State Cancer Institute, Aizawl	TCCC	44.27	14.64
21	Nagaland	District Hospital, Kohima	TCCC	43.50	13.23
22	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack	SCI	79.62	35.829
23	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	SCI	114.61	51.58
24		Civil Hospital, Fazilka	TCCC	44.71	20.119
25	Rajasthan	S P Medical College, Bikaner	TCCC	45.00	17.123
26		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	SCI	119.25	44.8077
27		Jhalawar Medical College & Hospital, Jhalawar	TCCC	43.90	19.755
28	Sikkim	Multispecialty Hospital at Sochyang (Sichey), near Gangtok, Sikkim	TCCC	42.99	29.02
29	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (RCC), Adyar, Chennai	SCI	120.00	67.38
30	Telangana	MNJ Institute of Oncology & RCC, Hyderabad	SCI	112.70	18.12
31	Tripura	Cancer Hospital (RCC), Agartala	SCI	81.50	55.00
32	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	TCCC	45.00	11.43
33	West Bengal	Government Medical College, Burdwan	TCCC	39.54	22.24
34		Murshidabad Medical College & Hospital, Berhampore, Murshidabad	TCCC	32.15	10.9843
35		Sagore Dutta Memorial Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	TCCC	45.00	20.25

Note: Government of India share is 60% (90% for Himalayan and North Eastern States and 100% for UTs).