

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1436
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th FEBRUARY, 2023**

RISING CASES OF CANCER

1436. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH BITTU:

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

- (a) whether there is an increase in breast cancer related cases, especially in the urban areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise particularly in the State of Punjab;
- (b) whether there has also been an increase in the overall cancer cases in the country and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, type-wise, year-wise and State/UT-wise particularly in the State of Punjab;
- (c) whether views have been expressed by some medical experts that India is likely to face a tsunami of chronic diseases like Cancer and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for this rise;
- (d) whether the Government has done any study on this alarming rise in cancer cases in the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the rising cancer cases in the country?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (d): As per the Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme Report, 2020, the estimated number of incidences of cancer cases of breast cancer by States / UTs wise including State of Punjab are enclosed in Annexure 1.

As per the Indian Council of Medical Research – National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR-NCRP), the estimated number of incidence of cancer cases by States / UTs wise during 2020 to 2022 for last three years are enclosed in Annexure 2.

Cancer is a multi-factorial disease, the risk factors of which, include ageing population, sedentary lifestyle, use of tobacco products, alcohol, unhealthy diet and air pollution.

(e): The Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), as part of National Health Mission (NHM), based on the proposals received from the States/UTs and subject to the resource envelope. Three most common types of cancers (oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer) is an integral part of NPCDCS. The programme focusses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation for Cancer prevention, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), including Cancer.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers has been rolled out in the country under NHM and also as a part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care. Under the initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening for the three common cancers i.e oral, breast and cervical. Screening of these common cancers is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres.

Preventive aspect of Cancer is strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Bharat Health Wellness Centre scheme, by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level. Other initiatives for increasing public awareness about Cancer and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of National Cancer Awareness Day& World Cancer Day and use of print, electronic and social media for continued community awareness. Furthermore, healthy eating is also promoted through Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Fit India movement is implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and various Yoga related activities are carried out by Ministry of AYUSH. In addition, NPCDCS gives financial support under NHM for awareness generation (IEC) activities for Cancer to be taken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The Central Government implements Strengthening of Tertiary Cancer Care Centres Facilities Scheme in order to enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer. 19 State Cancer Institutes

(SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. Seven facilities are completed so far.

There is also focus on Oncology in its various aspects in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata are also steps in this direction. All these enhance the capacity for treatment of cancer in the country.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care facilities. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Treatment of Cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides, quality generic medicines are made available at affordable prices to all, under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) in collaboration with the State Governments. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacy stores have been set up in some hospitals/institutions, with an objective to make available Cancer drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

Table 1: Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India by State / UTs wise - Breast (2020)*- Females	
States/UTs	2020
Jammu & Kashmir	1812
Ladakh UT	37
Himachal Pradesh	1342
Punjab	6192
Chandigarh	168
Uttaranchal	1723
Haryana	4356
Delhi	3491
Rajasthan	10597
Uttar Pradesh	28573
Bihar	14388
Sikkim	33
Arunachal Pradesh	71
Nagaland	87
Manipur	170
Mizoram	122
Tripura	167
Meghalaya	89
Assam	2880
West Bengal	16155
Jharkhand	5016
Orissa	7508
Chhattisgarh	4274
Madhya Pradesh	11501
Gujarat	10631
Daman	32
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44
Maharashtra	18174
Telangana	7491
Andhra Pradesh	11174
Karnataka	13427
Goa	277
Lakshadweep	14
Kerala	8382
Tamil Nadu	14659
Pondicherry	297
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70
Total	2,05,424

Annexure 2

Table 2: Estimated incidence of cancer cases in India by States/UTs wise - All sites (ICD10: C00-C97) - (2020-2022) - both sexes			
State	2020	2021	2022
Jammu & Kashmir	12726	13060	13395
Ladakh	286	294	302
Himachal Pradesh	8799	8978	9164
Punjab	38636	39521	40435
Chandigarh	1024	1053	1088
Uttaranchal	11482	11779	12065
Haryana	29219	30015	30851
Delhi	25178	25969	26735
Rajasthan	70987	72825	74725
Uttar Pradesh	201319	206088	210958
Bihar	103711	106435	109274
Sikkim	445	465	496
Arunachal Pradesh	1035	1064	1087
Nagaland	1768	1805	1854
Manipur	1899	2022	2097
Mizoram	1837	1919	1985
Tripura	2574	2623	2715
Meghalaya	2879	2943	3025
Assam	37880	38834	39787
West Bengal	108394	110972	113581
Jharkhand	33961	34910	35860
Orissa	50692	51829	52960
Chhattisgarh	27828	28529	29253
Madhya Pradesh	77888	79871	81901
Gujarat	69660	71507	73382
Daman	124	135	150
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	206	219	238
Maharashtra	116121	118906	121717
Telangana	47620	48775	49983
Andhra Pradesh	70424	71970	73536
Karnataka	85968	88126	90349
Goa	1618	1652	1700
Lakshadweep	27	28	28
Kerala	57155	58139	59143
Tamil Nadu	88866	91184	93536
Pondicherry	1577	1623	1679
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	366	380	393
Total	13,92,179	14,26,447	14,61,427