

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 279
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3rd FEBRUARY, 2023**

CASES OF BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER

279. MS. S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide for early detection of breast and cervical cancer so as to help reduce mortality;
- (b) whether the Government would consider making it mandatory for all district and taluk hospitals to provide breast cancer screening facilities and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to spread awareness about the early signs of breast cancer among Indian women, including those living in rural areas and if so, the details thereof along with yearly expenditure incurred on such activities since 2019;
- (d) whether the Government would consider allowing free mammograms to women aged above 40 years once a year in Government hospitals and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to sensitise and train ASHA/Anganwadi workers on detecting early symptoms of breast cancer?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (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 details of States/UTs wise funds utilised under NCD flexible pool for activities conducted under NPCDCS is attached at Annexure.

Trainings of ASHAs are conducted for early detection of three common cancers including breast cancer.

Annexure

State/UT wise details of Expenditure for NPCDCS under Flexible Pool for NCDs under NHM during the period of F.Y. 2019-20 to 2021-22

(Rs. In lakhs)				
S.No.	State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
		Utilisation	Utilisation	Utilization
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.44	24.23	19.61
2	Andhra Pradesh	287.92	1193.22	4206.67
3	Arunachal Pradesh	128.28	151.06	825.60
4	Assam	625.33	238.50	736.35
5	Bihar	277.96	818.86	453.73
6	Chandigarh	1.63	0.41	7.35
7	Chhattisgarh	508.25	703.69	1686.65
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.11	45.16	55.18
9	Daman & Diu	16.38		
10	Delhi	12.24	3.65	26.92
11	Goa	35.31	24.50	96.54
12	Gujarat	460.97	375.67	926.67
13	Haryana	195.34	181.62	353.18
14	Himachal Pradesh	164.88	64.67	190.19
15	Jammu & Kashmir	136.72	42.49	890.34
16	Jharkhand	118.98	238.12	1273.15
17	Karnataka	644.56	604.32	2186.39
18	Kerala	144.55	1035.71	734.43
19	Ladakh	-	10.39	150.91
20	Lakshadweep	1.24	2.85	3.07
21	Madhya Pradesh	257.45	694.32	1262.50
22	Maharashtra	1377.52	486.75	3474.90
23	Manipur	267.66	20.14	95.41
24	Meghalaya	79.11	330.26	401.94
25	Mizoram	15.21	15.80	230.86
26	Nagaland	93.89	37.86	610.04
27	Odisha	549.30	1021.54	1944.10
28	Puducherry	19.34	1.46	24.81
29	Punjab	107.62	83.17	160.83
30	Rajasthan	2126.20	882.62	3301.67
31	Sikkim	25.44	9.20	45.79
32	Tamil Nadu	735.97	371.00	2985.56
33	Telangana	239.42	351.54	2657.83
34	Tripura	162.00	104.05	247.35
35	Uttar Pradesh	2908.04	1888.30	5237.37

36	Uttarakhand	39.66	0.00	327.57
37	West Bengal	672.00	916.39	3517.71

Note:

1. The above data comprises of Non-Recurring: Renovation and furnishing, District NCD Clinic, NCD Clinic at CHC, etc. Recurring grant: Miscellaneous & Contingencies, Education & Communication & Training, Public Private Partnership, Research & Surveillance, etc.
2. Utilisation includes Utilisation against Central Release, State release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. It is updated upto 31.03.2022 and is provisional.
3. The above data is as per the available Financial Management Reports (FMRs) reported by the States/UTs.