

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1138  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22<sup>ND</sup> NOVEMBER, 2019**

**CANCER PATIENTS**

**1138. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR:  
SHRI DEVUSINH JESINGBHAI CHAUHAN:  
SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:  
SHRI KANAKMAL KATARA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that high rising number of cancer patients has been reported in some regions of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise and the States which are most affected due to cancer;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct a study to ascertain the reasons for rising number of cancer patients in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether facilities of latest diagnostic system for detecting cancer at early stages is available in Government hospitals in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has formulated any plan to check the factors causing cancer through different researches and providing affordable treatment of cancer in the country; and
- (e) other measures being taken by the Government to check the said epidemic?

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

(a) & (b): As per National Cancer Registry Program data of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) there has been increase in the estimated number of incidence of cancer cases in the country, from 14.51 lakh in 2016 to 15.86 lakh in 2018. State/UT – wise details are at **Annexure**.

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.

(c) to (e): Health is State subject. The Central Government however supplements the efforts of the State Governments. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM), with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For Cancer, the focus is on three cancers namely breast, cervical and oral.

To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including cancer, 599 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,274 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under the programme. Population level initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under the National Health Mission (NHM) in over 215 districts. Screening of common NCDs including three common cancers i.e. oral, breast and cervical is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres. Under NHM support is provided to States/UTs to provide free essential medicines and diagnostic services for primary and secondary health care needs. Several measures have been taken to discourage the use of tobacco products, which is one of the key risk factors of Cancer, besides initiatives to promote healthy lifestyles through healthy eating and regular physical activity.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care for Cancer Scheme, under which setting up of 18 State Cancer Institutes and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres have been approved. Further, Oncology is also one of the focus areas in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar in Haryana and Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, has also been approved. Treatment of various cancers is also available under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Besides this, Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Deendayal outlets have been opened at 169 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available Cancer and Cardiovascular Diseases drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of cancer, in Government hospitals.

## Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India - State/UT - All sites - Both sexes (2016-2018)

States	2016	2017	2018
Jammu & Kashmir	15652	16480	17351
Himachal Pradesh	8029	8348	8679
Punjab	32474	33781	35137
Chandigarh	1274	1335	1398
Uttaranchal	12381	12995	13640
Haryana	30611	32049	33558
Delhi	20015	20899	21821
Rajasthan	82836	86675	90686
Uttar Pradesh	245231	257353	270053
Bihar	130628	137656	145051
Sikkim	479	485	490
Arunachal Pradesh	1272	1292	1313
Nagaland	1300	1309	1318
Manipur	2998	3082	3168
Mizoram	1652	1687	1723
Tripura	2199	2229	2260
Meghalaya	3311	3376	3442
Assam	31825	32177	32530
West Bengal	107906	112466	117220
Jharkhand	40959	43071	45289
Orissa	49674	51763	53936
Chhattisgarh	31817	33477	35223
Madhya Pradesh	89315	93754	98403
Gujarat	73551	77097	80820
Daman & Diu	440	504	579
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	497	542	591
Maharashtra	132726	138271	144032
Telangana	41939	43784	45713
Andhra Pradesh	58072	60475	62978
Karnataka	73511	76867	80381
Goa	1726	1801	1881
Lakshadweep	89	96	104
Kerala	42004	44566	47382
Tamil Nadu	80999	83554	86180
Pondicherry	1596	1687	1783
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	429	443	458
Total	1451417	1517426	1586571
Ref: Three-year Report of the PBCRs: 2012-2014, Bengaluru, 2016			
*Projected cancer cases for India were computed using a projected incidence rates and the population (person-years)			