

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 238
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 6TH MARCH, 2020
AREA SPECIFIC CANCER CASES**

***238. SHRI RAVI KISHAN:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUSHWAHA:**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of prevalence of various types of cancer in certain/specific areas of the country and if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for the increasing number of cancer patients in these specific areas and other parts of the country and if so, the details and the outcome thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government hospitals/Health Centres across the country are adequately equipped/facilitated to detect various types of cancer including breast cancer at the preliminary/initial stage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to diagnose various types of cancer at the preliminary/ initial stage and provide treatment at affordable cost and create awareness in this regard throughout the country?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.238* FOR 6TH MARCH, 2020**

(a) to (d) The estimated number of incidence of cancer cases during 2018 in the country, State/UT wise, (as per National Cancer Registry Programme data of Indian Council of Medical Research) is at **Annexure**. Cancer is a multifactorial disease, the risk factors of which interalia, include ageing population, sedentary life styles, use of tobacco products and unhealthy diet.

Health is a State subject. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the State Governments to prevent and control cancer and to provide affordable and accessible care. The Government is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. To tackle the challenge of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD), including cancer, 616 NCD Clinics at District level and 3,827 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centre level have been set up under NPCDCS. 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.

Awareness campaigns on common risk factors for NCDs, including cancer, and promotion of healthy lifestyle are also carried out through electronic and social media. Camps for awareness generation and screening are also organized at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, during the India International Trade Fair. ICMR-National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR), Noida, has launched www.cancerindia.org with the theme “India Against Cancer”, a portal that provides information on the leading cancers in India with a major focus on awareness, prevention and treatment of these cancers. Several measures have been taken to discourage the use of tobacco products, which is one of the key risk factors of Cancer, besides initiative 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 19 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 strengthening of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, are also steps in the same direction.

Cancer is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care system. In Government hospitals, treatment is either free or highly subsidized. Treatment of 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 203 Institutions/Hospitals with an objective to make available drugs and implants at discounted prices to the patients.

Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India during 2018.

States	2018
Jammu & Kashmir	17351
Himachal Pradesh	8679
Punjab	35137
Chandigarh	1398
Uttaranchal	13640
Haryana	33558
Delhi	21821
Rajasthan	90686
Uttar Pradesh	270053
Bihar	145051
Sikkim	490
Arunachal Pradesh	1313
Nagaland	1318
Manipur	3168
Mizoram	1723
Tripura	2260
Meghalaya	3442
Assam	32530
West Bengal	117220
Jharkhand	45289
Orissa	53936
Chhattisgarh	35223
Madhya Pradesh	98403
Gujarat	80820
Daman & Diu	579
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	591
Maharashtra	144032
Telangana	45713
Andhra Pradesh	62978
Karnataka	80381
Goa	1881
Lakshadweep	104
Kerala	47382
Tamil Nadu	86180
Pondicherry	1783
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	458
Total	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)	

