

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1098
TO BE ANSWERED ON 7th FEBRUARY, 2020**

COMBATING DIABETES

1098. SHRI KUMBAKUDI SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) the number of people in India who have been diagnosed with diabetes as on December, 2019, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has a strategy in place to combat diabetes in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes a new policy framework for combating diabetes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a): As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), it has undertaken a large study called ICMR-INDIAB Study to assess the prevalence of diabetes. It is an ongoing study and currently results are available for 26 States/UTs, details of which are at **Annexure**.

(b) to (e): Public health and hospitals is a state subject. Central Government supplements efforts of State Governments. In order to combat the major NCDs including diabetes, Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for interventions upto district level under the 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 and follow up of non-communicable diseases including diabetes. 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. Treatment for diabetes is also available at other health facilities run by the Central and State Governments.

A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and common cancers viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has also been rolled out under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary health care. Under this initiative, frontline health workers such as Accredited Social Health Activists(ASHA) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives(ANM), inter alia, are leveraged to carry out screening and generate awareness about the risk factors of NCDs including diabetes among the masses. The initiative is under implementation in over 215 districts across the country. Screening for common NCDs including diabetes is also an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat- Health and Wellness Centres.

Quality generic medicines are being made available at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments. Also, 195 AMRIT (Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment) stores have been set up in hospitals, where essential life-saving medicines including for diabetes are being provided at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.

PREVALENCE OF DIABETES [ICMR - INDIAB STUDY]

States/UT	Prevalence of diabetes (%)		
	Urban	Rural	Overall
<i>Mainland</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	12.7	6.3	8.0
Arunachal Pradesh	5.9	5.0	5.2
Assam	12.4	4.4	5.4
Bihar	10.8	3.5	4.3
Chandigarh (UT)	14.2	8.3	13.6
Chhattisgarh	13.3	7.5	8.8
Delhi	13.1	11.3	13.1
Goa	28.3	21.8	23.3
Gujarat	10.3	5.1	7.1
Haryana	15.4	7.9	10.4
Jharkhand	13.5	3.0	5.3
Karnataka	11.2	5.7	7.5
Kerala	2.7	23.0	23.6
Madhya Pradesh	11.8	3.7	6.1
Maharashtra	10.9	6.5	8.4
Manipur	7.1	4.4	5.1
Meghalaya	8.9	3.5	4.5
Mizoram	8.0	3.5	5.7
Nagaland	9.9	3.7	5.4
Puducherry	25.6	19.2	20.3
Punjab	12.1	8.7	9.8
Rajasthan	10.6	4.1	5.7
Sikkim	17.9	9.6	11.8
Tamilnadu	13.7	7.8	10.4
Tripura	15.4	7.2	8.6
Uttar Pradesh	7.4	3.2	4.2

Weighted Prevalence