

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1136
TO BE ANSWERED ON 3rd DECEMBER, 2021**

CAUSE OF CANCER

**1136. SHRI JYOTIRMAY SINGH MAHATO:
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:
SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:**

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

- (a) the number of cases of cancer reported, State/ UT-wise including West Bengal during the last three years;
- (b) the number of deaths reported out of the above cancer cases State/UT-wise during the said period;
- (c) whether faulty diet, lifestyle and other intoxicants including alcohol are the main reasons for the spread of cancer disease, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has made any concrete action plan to get rid of this fatal disease; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b): As per Indian Council Medical Research's (ICMR) cancer registry data on "National Cancer Registry Programme Report, 2020", the estimated number of incidence and mortality cancer cases in the country including West Bengal during 2018 to 2020 by State/UT wise is enclosed in Annexure (Table 1 & Table 2).

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

Published various studies have indicated that alcohol consumption is causally associated with the cancers of the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, oesophagus, colorectum, liver and female

breast. Harmful use of alcohol is a major cause of morbidity and mortality and is associated with many illnesses including cancer.

(d) and (e): Health is a state subject. The Department of Health & Family Welfare, however, 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. 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, including Cancer.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common Non-Communicable Diseases (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 and use of print, electronic and social media for continued community awareness. Furthermore, healthy eating is also promoted through 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 undertaken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The Central Government is also implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care of Cancer Scheme in order to enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer. 19 State Cancer Institutes

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

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 being 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. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtrya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of Cancer in Government hospitals.

Table 1: Estimated Incidence of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites (ICD10: C00-C97) - (2018-2020)* - Both sexes

State	2018	2019	2020
Jammu & Kashmir	12344	12675	13012
Himachal pradesh	8412	8589	8799
Punjab	36888	37744	38636
Chandigarh	966	994	1024
Uttaranchal	10932	11216	11482
Haryana	27665	28453	29219
Delhi	23678	24436	25178
Rajasthan	67380	69156	70987
Uttar pradesh	192019	196652	201319
Bihar	98383	101014	103711
Sikkim	437	443	445
Arunachal pradesh	991	1015	1035
Nagaland	1684	1719	1768
Manipur	1803	1844	1899
Mizoram	1742	1783	1837
Tripura	2454	2507	2574
Meghalaya	2741	2808	2879
Assam	36029	36948	37880
West bengal	103309	105814	108394
Jharkhand	32150	33045	33961
Orissa	48491	49604	50692
Chattisgarh	26443	27113	27828
Madhya pradesh	73957	75911	77888
Gujarat	66069	67841	69660
Daman	107	118	124
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	173	186	206
Maharashtra	110696	113374	116121
Telangana	45335	46464	47620
Andhra pradesh	67370	68883	70424
Karnataka	81729	83824	85968
Goa	1543	1591	1618
Lakshadweep	27	27	27
Kerala	55145	56148	57155
Tamil nadu	84320	86596	88866
Pondicherry	1469	1523	1577
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	351	357	366
Total	1325232	1358415	1392179

Ref: National Cancer Registry Programme report, 2020

*** Projected cancer cases for India were computed using Age specific incidence Rate of 28 PBCRs of 2012-2016 and the projected population (person-years)**

Annexure

Table 2: Estimated Mortality of cancer cases in India by different State/UT - All sites (ICD10: C00-C97) - (2018-2020) - Both sexes**

State	2018	2019	2020
Jammu & Kashmir	6824	7003	7189
Himachal pradesh	4642	4744	4856
Punjab	21278	21763	22276
Chandigarh	532	548	564
Uttaranchal	6028	6184	6337
Haryana	15255	15684	16109
Delhi	13218	13644	14057
Rajasthan	37123	38100	39111
Uttar pradesh	106350	108911	111491
Bihar	54566	56028	57531
Sikkim	270	275	276
Arunachal pradesh	612	622	635
Nagaland	961	982	1008
Manipur	1047	1070	1105
Mizoram	1119	1149	1183
Tripura	1496	1526	1571
Meghalaya	1791	1837	1887
Assam	21715	22261	22824
West bengal	56988	58368	59786
Jharkhand	17710	18215	18716
Orissa	26810	27427	28024
Chattisgarh	14522	14891	15279
Madhya pradesh	40798	41876	42966
Gujarat	36325	37300	38306
Daman	55	63	66
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	92	102	109
Maharashtra	60814	62291	63797
Telangana	24788	25408	26038
Andhra pradesh	36884	37724	38582
Karnataka	44775	45926	47113
Goa	848	877	893
Lakshadweep	13	13	13
Kerala	30057	30615	31166
Tamil nadu	45846	47075	48314
Pondicherry	794	820	852
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	193	195	200
Total	733139	751517	770230

Ref: National Cancer Registry Programme report, 2020

****Projected mortality cases for India were computed by applying Mumbai Mortality/Incidence (MI) ratio to the projected incidence cancer cases.**