

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2120
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29th July, 2022**

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CANCER, DIABETES,
HEART DISEASE AND STROKE**

**2120. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE SHARMA:
MS. LOCKET CHATTERJEE:
SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:
SHRI CHANDAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK:**

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

- (a) the details of the progress made under the national programme for prevention and control of cancer, diabetes, heart disease and stroke in the country;
- (b) whether doctors, other health workers, clinics and medical equipments are available in sufficient number for investigation, diagnosis and management of these diseases, if so, the details hereof;
- (c) whether the patients are not being treated on time and many patients die due to lack of timely treatment, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether due to costly treatment of chronic disease like cancer and others even in Government hospitals, patients belonging to Economically Weaker Section and middle class are unable to get treatment;
- (e) if so, whether the Government proposes to make arrangements for complete free of cost treatment of these diseases; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (f): 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. The programme focusses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation for prevention, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Under NPCDCS, 685 District NCD Clinics, 266 District Day Care Centres, 192 District Cardiac Care Units and 5451 Community Health Center NCD Clinics has been set up.

Under NHM, the support is also provided to State/UTs for hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving specially in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas. Following types of incentives and honorarium are provided to staff for ensuring service delivery in the country including rural and remote areas.

- Hard area allowance to specialist doctors are provided for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.
- Incentives like special incentives for doctors, incentive for ANM for ensuring timely ANC checkup and recording, incentives for conducting adolescent reproductive and sexual health activities are provided.
- States are allowed to offer negotiable salary to attract specialist including flexibility in strategies such as “You Quote We Pay”.
- Non-monetary incentives such as preferential admission in post graduate courses for staff serving in difficult areas and improving accommodation arrangement in rural areas have also been introduced under NHM.
- Multi-skilling of doctors is supported under NHM to overcome the shortage of specialists. Skill upgradation of existing HR is another major strategy under NRHM for achieving improvement in health outcomes.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers (oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer) 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. Screening of these common NCDs is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres.

Preventive aspect of NCDs 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 NCDs and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of National & International Health 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 NCDs to be taken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The Central Government implements Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities 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 under the said scheme. Seven of these SCIs/TCCCs have been completed.

There is also focus on Cancer and other NCDs in its various aspects in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata have also been set up for tertiary care of cancer.

Cancer and other NCDs 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 Cancer and other NCDs is also available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary or tertiary care hospitalisation to over Rs.10.74cr. poor and vulnerable families, identified from SECC 2011 database is provided. Besides, quality generic medicines are 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 drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price. Under the umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), financial assistance is provided to families living below threshold poverty line for their treatment, including treatment of Cancer and other NCDs in Government hospitals.