

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4760
TO BE ANSWERED ON 28TH MARCH, 2025**

DAY CARE CANCER CENTRE IN HARYANA

4760. KUMARI SELJA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has announced to start Day Care Cancer Centres in all district hospitals across the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether a total of 700 centres is likely to be started by the end of this year under this initiative, if so, the number of centres likely to be set up in Haryana under the said scheme;
- (c) whether it is true that Tohana, Ratia, Sirsa, Rania and Ellenabad areas and Sirsa Parliamentary Constituency of Haryana are more affected by cancer due to polluted water of Ghaggar river, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has any plan for the treatment of cancer patients in the said area, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a) to (d): As per the announcement of Union Budget 2025-26, the government aims to establish 200 Day Care Cancer Centres (DCCCs) in district hospitals across India. At present, 372 DCCCs are already functional across district hospitals.

As informed by Government of Haryana, presently DCCCs are established in 5 Districts of Haryana (Ambala, Faridabad, Panchkula, Kurukshetra & Yamunanagar).

As per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), one polluted stretch found on Ghaggar river in the States of Punjab and Haryana. The Government of Haryana has informed that Tohana, Ratia, Sirsa, Rania & Ellenabad areas come under district Sirsa and Fatehabad. The number of cancer cases registered on National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR) Portal in various districts under Haryana Cancer Atlas project does not suggest that district Sirsa or Fatehabad are more affected by Cancer than other districts.

A comprehensive gap analysis has been initiated to assess the availability of cancer care infrastructure, medical staff, and essential equipment in district hospitals. Based on this analysis, Ministry in consultation with State Government, plans to establish 200 DCCCs in districts with high cancer burden and inadequate access to Cancer Care Services. This selection envisages availability of referral linkages with State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Cancer Care Centres (TCCCs) to ensure continuum of care. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Cancer Care Centers (TCCCs) including Civil Hospital, Ambala Cantt as TCCC, have been set up in different parts of the country to provide advanced health care. Further, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar, with 1,460 patient care beds with advanced diagnostic and treatment facilities have been set up by the Government to provide super-specialty care.

The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) provides financial and technical assistance to States and Union Territories with a focus on

strengthening infrastructure, human resources, early diagnosis, referrals, treatment, and awareness for NCD prevention. Under the programme, 770 District NCD Clinics, 233 Cardiac Care Units, 372 District Day Care Centres, and 6,410 NCD clinics at Community Health Centres have been set up.

Population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs including common cancers has been rolled out as a part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care in the country under National Health Mission (NHM). As on 18.03.2025 in the state of Haryana, 78.52 lakhs have been screened for oral cancer, 37.77 lakhs for breast cancer and 16.55 lakhs for cervical cancer.
