

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1106
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25TH JULY, 2025**

NEW CANCER HOSPITALS AND ONCOLOGY CENTRES

**1106. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:
DR. D. PURANDESWARI:**

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

- (a) the number of new cancer hospitals and oncology centres that have been set up across the country during the last five years, State/UT-wise particularly the number of these facilities set up in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat;
- (b) the status of the Government-funded initiatives for early cancer detection, free treatment for economically weaker sections and the number of oncologists increasing in public hospitals;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated during the last three financial years for cancer treatment and research along with percentage of these funds utilized for infrastructure expansion and patient care;
- (d) whether the Government has any strategy to improve access to affordable cancer treatment, including initiatives such as public-private partnerships, telemedicine services and subsidized medicines and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce cancer prevalence rates; and;
- (f) whether there is a nationwide awareness campaign planned to educate citizens on early detection, risk factors and lifestyle modifications and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Government of India has implemented 'Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) for setting up of 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The financial assistance is provided for procurement of radio therapy equipment, diagnostic equipments, surgical equipments and enhancement of indoor civil work and patient facility for cancer and such other purposes relevant for diagnosis, treatment and care of cancer. The maximum permissible assistance for SCI is Rs. 120 crores and for TCCC is Rs.45 crores. This is inclusive of State share of 40% (for North East and Hill States 10%). Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad in Gujarat have been approved as SCI with approved budget of Rs. 120 crores respectively.

The National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and the second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata have been set up to provide advanced diagnostic and treatment facilities. Cancer treatment facilities have also been approved in all 22 new All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS).

The Department of Health and Family Welfare provides technical and financial support to States and Union Territories across the country under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) as part of the National Health Mission (NHM). The programme focuses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, screening, early diagnosis, referral, treatment, and health promotion for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer. Under the programme, 770 District NCD Clinics, 364 Day Care Cancer Centres, and 6410 NCD Clinics at Community Health Centres have been set up.

Following, the announcement in Union Budget 2025-26, so far, 297 new Day Care Cancer Centres have been approved for the financial year 2025-26. These centers aim to provide follow-up chemotherapy for patients referred by tertiary care centres.

A population-based initiative for screening, management and prevention of common NCDs including cancer have been rolled out as a part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care in the country under National Health Mission (NHM) through Ayushman Arogya Mandirs. Screening of these common NCDs including cancer is an integral part of service delivery.

National Medical Commission has taken few steps for ease of starting Post Graduate (PG) course including for Oncology as follows:

- (i) One can start PG course with two seats even with two faculties, without having Senior Resident.
- (ii) In many specialties, bed requirement for unit formation has been reduced
- (iii) Medical College/ Institutes can apply for starting PG course one year after Medical College has been permitted to start an Undergraduate course and Government Medical Colleges can start PG course simultaneously with UG course.

The details of increase in number of Oncologists in last three years are as under:

Sl No.	Course Name	Seats Granted in 2022-23	Seats Granted in 2023-24	Seats Granted in 2024-25
1	MD – Radiation Oncology	19	40	11
2	DM – Medical Oncology	20	7	8
3	DM - Oncology	6	6	3
4	M.Ch – Gynecological Oncology	1	1	6
5	M.Ch – Surgical Oncology	13	15	10
6	DM – Pediatric Oncology	8	-	3
7	MD - Oncopathology	6	5	10
Total		73	74	51

(c): Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has funded research in areas of gall bladder cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, cancers in North-east and oral cancer through its centrally sponsored research projects. The details of approximate budget allocated for cancer research are as under:

Year	Amount
2021-2022	Rs 125 crore
2022-2023	Rs 150 crore
2023-2024	Rs 300 crore

Funds allocated and released to State Cancer Institutes / Tertiary Care Cancer Centres during the last three financial years is as follows:

Financial Year	Budget Allocation		Expenditure
	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	
2022-23	175	120	119.99
2023-24	100	50	72.4
2024-25	109	80	79.37

(d): Treatment of major NCDs including cancer are available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PMJAY). This scheme provides for Rs. 5 lakh per family annually for secondary and tertiary care. Recently, PM-JAY extended health coverage to all senior citizens aged 70+, regardless of income. The Health Benefit Package (HBP) of AB PM-JAY covers 1961 procedures across 27 specialties, including cancer. Treatments are available at 30,072 empaneled hospitals.

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) Scheme was launched to set up dedicated outlets known as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras (PMBJKs) to provide quality generic medicines at affordable prices. Under PMBJP, 2047 types of medicines and 300 surgical devices have been brought under the basket of the scheme, of which 87 products are for cancer treatment.

Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT), initiative launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare provides affordable medicines for treatment of various diseases including cancer. As on 30.06.2025, there are 234 AMRIT Pharmacies spread across 28 States/Union Territories, selling more than 6500 drugs including Cancer at significant discounts.

Under National Health Mission (NHM), National Free Drugs Initiative and Free Diagnostic Services ensure essential medicines and diagnostics at public health facilities, reducing out-of-pocket expenses. Anti-cancer drugs are included in the Essential Drugs List at District and Sub-Divisional Hospitals under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD).

(e) and (f) : Preventive aspect of Cancer is strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Arogya Mandir by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level. Other initiatives for increasing public awareness about NCDs, promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of national and international health days & use of print, electronic and social media for continued community awareness.

Under NP-NCD, financial support of ₹3 -5 lakhs at District level and ₹50-70 lakhs at State level is provided under National Health Mission for awareness generation activities for NCDs including cancer to be undertaken by the States and Union Territories as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Details of the approval and expenditure under NP-NCD for the last three years is enclosed at Annexure.

In view of the escalating burden of NCDs, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had launched NCD Screening Campaign (20th February, 2025 to 31st March 2025) to achieve universal screening of individuals aged 30 years and above. The campaign was conducted nationwide across Ayushman Arogya Mandir and other healthcare facilities under NP-NCD.

Annexure

State/UT wise details of SPIP Approvals & Expenditure for National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) under NHM during the period of F.Y. 2022-23 to 2024-25

(Rs. In lakhs)							
S. No.	State/UT	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		SPIP Approval	Expenditure	SPIP Approval	Expenditure	SPIP Approval	Expenditure
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52.46	9.14	56.18	18.76	77.50	29.04
2	Andhra Pradesh	6078.76	3054.33	5954.08	5935.23	2793.95	2978.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	622.95	533.96	779.13	383.35	778.50	359.91
4	Assam	1306.81	793.10	1222.93	774.03	1261.30	564.97
5	Bihar	8298.99	3149.22	7163.81	2728.00	15239.36	7741.21
6	Chandigarh	4.15	0.31	3.90	0.75	5.55	5.06
7	Chhattisgarh	3506.32	2359.05	2974.64	2178.78	3489.59	1016.16
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	57.55	14.53	57.99	47.68	220.20	26.79
9	Delhi	164.70	21.97	335.41	27.22	1002.36	89.05
10	Goa	153.05	156.05	145.25	96.34	380.84	126.83
11	Gujarat	4071.68	1711.46	3778.31	1542.89	4183.61	1248.96
12	Haryana	533.41	592.62	406.56	630.69	5093.87	898.75
13	Himachal Pradesh	1361.00	440.72	1416.50	735.05	1239.49	442.21
14	Jammu and Kashmir	792.00	202.20	882.00	208.39	1016.40	530.60
15	Jharkhand	1955.15	903.13	1958.53	1467.89	4668.04	3284.65
16	Karnataka	4409.74	2625.00	2452.35	1953.05	1645.43	941.00
17	Kerala	7662.02	2372.94	5249.09	1203.84	5464.00	265.95
18	Ladakh	273.36	146.40	166.43	119.15	1126.35	901.39
19	Lakshadweep	21.21	2.03	22.28	3.22	31.70	19.56
20	Madhya Pradesh	4753.73	1470.14	2090.26	1385.57	7207.23	3369.80
21	Maharashtra	5311.21	2018.00	5147.52	1502.83	22614.03	1669.74
22	Manipur	722.21	277.29	724.30	249.28	1448.36	250.52
23	Meghalaya	407.60	219.42	370.59	524.32	1002.20	738.66
24	Mizoram	176.24	22.60	176.24	118.60	157.71	39.78
25	Nagaland	312.26	41.62	310.88	125.42	452.79	454.29
26	Odisha	7442.69	3539.82	6067.91	4957.81	5251.02	4525.75
27	Puducherry	113.10	47.94	135.94	48.39	499.08	44.36
28	Punjab	1405.93	559.97	1796.11	1796.11	4255.14	323.83
29	Rajasthan	23542.92	2700.62	23542.92	2204.69	13709.00	10632.43
30	Sikkim	117.04	56.33	85.55	51.17	243.93	176.00
31	Tamil Nadu	8466.91	1814.06	10031.16	4277.33	5130.45	4617.11
32	Telangana	5272.72	5305.26	5145.00	128.71	3925.06	3840.06

33	Tripura	496.53	203.41	578.92	250.46	670.00	377.02
34	Uttar Pradesh	13607.82	4787.92	18998.70	5667.88	24974.57	6266.67
35	Uttarakhand	1127.33	436.72	1167.37	697.50	1231.06	530.01
36	West Bengal	3868.71	4765.29	5428.71	4680.41	8563.20	5144.23