

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3233
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08th AUGUST, 2025**

RISING CASES OF CANCER

3233. SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any research on the rising cases of cancer in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of cancer patients in the country during the last five years including the ratio in terms of number of patients who recovered and died during the said period, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the rise in cancer cases?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that as per the National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR-NCRP) Data, the estimated incidence of cancer cases in the country for 2024 is 15,33,055. The details of estimated incidence and estimated mortality of cancer cases, year-wise as per the Registry Data are given in Annexure. As informed by ICMR, the reasons for increase in number of estimated cancer cases is due to access and availability of improved diagnostic techniques for detection of cancer, increased life expectancy, growing share of geriatric population, higher health consciousness and improved health seeking behaviour. Also, there has been significant increase in the classical risk factors associated with Non - Communicable Disease (NCDs) including cancer such as tobacco and alcohol consumption, insufficient physical activities, unhealthy diets, consumption of high salt, sugar and saturated fats, etc.

(d): The Government has undertaken the National Programme for Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD). The main aim of the programme is prevention and control of common non-communicable disease (NCDs) risk factors through an integrated approach and reduction of premature morbidity and mortality from cancer and other NCDs. The focus of this programme is on health promotion, early diagnosis, management and referral of cases, besides strengthening the infrastructure and capacity building. The capacity building is provided at various levels of health care for prevention, early diagnosis, cost-effective treatment, rehabilitation, awareness and behaviour change communication. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has initiated a national screening programme to screen three common cancers (oral, breast and cervix). Further details are available on the website of Ministry at link below-

<https://www.mohfw.gov.in/?q=en/organisation/Departments-of-Health-and-Family-Welfare/national-programme-prevention-and-control-cancer-diabetes-cardiovascular-disease-and-Stroke-NPCDCS>

Estimated Incidence of cancer Cases in India, Year-wise*

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Estimated Incidence	13,58,415	13,92,179	14,26,447	14,61,427	14,96,972	15,33,055

Estimated Mortality of cancer Cases in India, Year-wise**

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimated number of patients dying of cancer	7,51,517	7,70,230	7,89,202	8,08,558	8,28,252

Source: ICMR

***National Cancer Registry Programme report, 2020**

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