

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3405
TO BE ANSWERED ON 7TH AUGUST, 2026**

CASES OF CANCER AND LIFE STYLE DISEASES

†3405. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive analysis of the rising trend of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, chronic kidney disease, and other non-communicable diseases in the country during the last ten years, year-wise, if so, the major findings thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any national-level assessment of the major risk factors for these diseases, such as obesity, tobacco, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, air pollution and other factors, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any gap analysis of screening coverage in states, diagnostic facilities at the district level, cancer treatment infrastructure, dialysis services, cardiac care, and availability of specialized human resources, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering to implement any integrated strategy at the national level for early screening, preventive health services and lifestyle-based disease control, 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 Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) report “India: Health of the Nation’s States” published in 2017, the proportion of incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer, diabetes, and heart disease have increased in India from 30.5% in 1990 to 55.4% in 2016. The detailed report is available at the following link-

https://www.healthdata.org/sites/default/files/files/policy_report/2017/India_Health_of_the_Nation%27s_States_Report_2017.pdf

ICMR has informed that several behavioural and lifestyle-related risk factors contribute to the increasing burden of NCDs. These include tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, low levels of

physical activity, unhealthy dietary habits, and excessive consumption of salt, sugar and saturated fats.

Public Health and Hospitals are state subject. 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 NCDs. Under NP-NCD, 770 District NCD Clinics, 233 Cardiac Care Units and 6,410 NCD clinics at Community Health Centres were set up across the country. In addition, 524 Day Care Cancer Centres (DCCCs) are functional across the country to ensure cancer care accessibility at district hospital level. Further NP-NCD gives financial support under NHM for awareness generation (IEC) activities for NCDs including diabetes to be undertaken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Further 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Cancer Care Centers (TCCCs) were set up in different parts of the country to provide advanced cancer care. Also, cancer treatment facilities were approved in all 22 new AIIMS with diagnostic, medical and surgical facilities.

Under NP-NCD, the Government of India focuses mainly on Diabetes, Hypertension, common cancers (Oral, Breast and Cervical), Chronic Kidney Disease, ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI), Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) and Stroke.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs including three common cancers (oral, breast and cervical cancer), Diabetes and Hypertension has been rolled out in the country under NHM. In this initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening at various health facilities. Prevention, control & screening services are provided through trained frontline workers.
