

**Increase in life-style diseases**

\*371. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase in prevalence of life-style diseases as well as mortalities have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to reduce these problems?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Data on prevalence and mortality due to lifestyle diseases is not maintained centrally. However, as per the information from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and from different cross sectional studies, an increase in the burden of these diseases has been reported in the country.

For cancer, prevalence and mortality is estimated by the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR. As per their data, the estimated figures for prevalence and mortality for the years 2011 and 2014 are as under:-

|            | 2011      | 2014      |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Prevalence | 28,19,457 | 30,16,628 |
| Mortality  | 5,35,767  | 4,91,598  |

For diabetes, as per the estimates of International Diabetes Foundation, the figures for the age group 20-79 in India for the years 2010 and 2014 are as under:-

|            | 2010        | 2014        |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Prevalence | 6,13,00,000 | 6,68,46,000 |
| Mortality  | 9,83,000    | 10,39,980   |

The National Commission of Macroeconomics of Health estimated increase in prevalence of various lifestyle diseases as follows:-

- Cardiovascular Diseases: 3.80 crore in 2005; Projected increase to 6.41 crore in 2015
- Stroke: 12 lakh in 2005; Projected increase to 17 lakh in 2015

(c) Central Government supplements the activities and efforts of the States towards creation of awareness, health education and health promotion in order to reduce the incidence, morbidity and mortality of all diseases including lifestyle diseases. A National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is under implementation since July, 2010. The programme focuses on prevention through awareness generation, behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis and treatment of persons with high levels of risk factors and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management. From the year 2013-14, support to State Governments under the programme is through National Health Mission. Funding is provided for human resources, infrastructure, early screening, treatment as well as for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

In addition, Government of India has approved a scheme for enhancing tertiary care cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India has initiated the process of assisting 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

Several awareness initiatives have been undertaken including observance of World Diabetes Day, organising of screening and major awareness events at occasions such as the India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2014, Delhi .

Government has decided to use knowledge available in AYUSH systems and Yoga for preventive aspects of Non Communicable diseases such as Hypertension and Diabetes.

#### **Financial assistance on death due to sterilization**

\*372. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who died after sterilisation conducted under the family planning programme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of Government policy in place for providing financial assistance to the next of kin/dependents of the deceased;

(c) the financial assistance provided, so far, by Government for this programme during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether many persons are left facing severe pain and complicated health problems post sterilisation; and