

(d) and (e) The FSSAI has ordered recall of the food products, and/or withdrawn the provisional “No Objection Certificates” (NOCs) issued in respect of various food products manufactured by companies who violated the provisions of the FSS Act or Regulations thereunder. Some of the food products are Maggi Instant Noodles, Monster Energy Drink, Cloud 9 Energy Drink, Tzinga Energy drink and Akoaroma Flavored Water.

Achievement of targets set under NHM for rural areas

2496. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any report on the performance of National Health Mission NHM (formerly National Rural Health Mission-NRHM) in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, whether there is any betterment in basic health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), institutional delivery and immunisation in tribal areas as targeted in the NHM, if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the steps taken by Government to achieve targets under NHM in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The performance of NHM (formerly NRHM) including for tribal areas is reported regularly.

(b) There has been betterment in basic health indicators such as IMR, MMR, TFR, institutional delivery and immunization for country as a whole. IMR has been reduced from 58 in 2005 to 40 in 2013, TFR from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.3 in 2013 and MMR 254 in 2004-2006 to 167 in 2011-13. However, these achievements have been short of NRHM targets for country as a whole.

The information on IMR, MMR, TFR etc. is not available separately for tribal areas. However, district wise information is available as per AHS 2012-13 for 9 States/UTs at http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/AHS_Factsheets_2012_13.html and as per DLHS 4 for 21 States/UTs at <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/SitePages/DLHS-4.aspx>.

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States to strengthen their health systems including for setting up/upgrading public health facilities and improving healthcare particularly in tribal areas based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

All such tribal majority districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs), and these districts are expected to receive more resources per capita under the NHM as compared to the rest of the districts in the State. These districts also receive focused attention and supportive supervision.

Norms for infrastructure, Human resource, MMUs etc. and incentives under disease control programme have been kept better for Tribal areas/population.

Action plan to handle cancer incidents

2497. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports that there could be 500 per cent increase in cancer incidents by 2025, if so, how does Government plan to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Based upon estimations of National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research Centre of Indian Council of Medical Research, Incidences on cancer are estimated to increase to 1510396 by 2025 which are 35.2% higher as compared to estimated figure for 2014.

Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the objectives of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three areas namely breast, cervical and oral Cancer. Screening guidelines have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy.

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India will assist to establish/set up 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto ₹ 120 crore and for TCCC is upto ₹ 45 crore subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

The treatment for cancer in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In