

Increase in incidents of cancer in the country

2529. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that incidents of cancer are going up as per the latest 2013 figures;

(b) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of world cancer cases are reported from India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that death rate due to cancer is coming down, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that women are the vulnerable group in cancer incidents in the country, if so, how the Ministry is planning to address this?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.

As reported by ICMR, in 2012 estimated number of cancer cases in the world by GLOBOCAN 2012, International Agency for Research on Cancer are 14067894 while for the same year estimated number of cancer cases in India by ICMR are 1057205 which works out to be 7.5% of the total cases in the world.

As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated mortality due to Cancer in the country for the last five years is as under:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mortality	452541	465169	478185	491598	505428

Crude Mortality Rate per lakh population as per Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registry for males and females during 2001 to 2011 is as below:

Year	Crude Mortality Rate	
	Males	Females
2001-2003	34.4	37.1
2004-2005	36.4	40.1
2006-2008	38.3	43.2
2009-2011	33.1	38.0

(d) As informed by ICMR, based on National Cancer Registry Programme data, while 1 in 14 women in India (0-64 years of age) have a chance of developing cancer, the corresponding figure for men is 1 in 16.

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. Breast and Cervical Cancer are women centric and are leading cancer types among women. 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 Institute's (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 addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

Besides NPCDCS, support under NHM is being given under health system strengthening component to states to undertake screening of common cancers such of oral, breast and cervix. Sub-centres that are strengthened as Health and Wellness Centres are also required to undertake preventive screening of common cancers.