

- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.
 - (iii) Support is provided to States/UTs for hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving in rural and remote areas and for their residential quarters so that they find it attractive to serve in public health facilities in such areas.
 - (iv) The States are encouraged to adopt flexible norms for engaging specialists at public health facilities. These include various mechanisms for 'contacting in' and 'contracting out' of specialist services, methods of engaging specialists outside the Government system for service delivery at public facilities and the mechanism to include requests for these in the State Program Implementation Plans (PIP) under the National Health Mission.
- (c) There is no Five Year Plan at present as the Government stopped to formation of the same beyond Twelfth Five Year Plan which ended on 31st March, 2017.

High incidence and risk of cervical cancer

201. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that cervical cancer, which is preventable, accounts for twenty six per cent of female cancers in India and twenty five per cent of deaths due to cervical cancer worldwide occur in India;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to deal with this serious issue, including establishing a National Screening Programme, to ensure early detection and timely treatment;

(c) whether Government plans to include the Human Papillomavirus Vaccination (HPV) in the National Immunisation Programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any alternate vaccination will be introduced to prevent cervical cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer Registry, estimated number of incidence of cervical cancer accounts for 12.8% among females in India for the year 2018. As per estimates for the year 2018, the estimated number of deaths due to cervical cancer in India accounts for 21.8%.

(b) Health is a State subject. However, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. For cancer, the focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral.

A population level initiative for prevention, control, screening and management for common Non-Communicable Diseases (diabetes, hypertension and cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 215 districts of the country under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare.

To enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer, the Central Government is implementing Tertiary Care Cancer Centre Scheme to support setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. 35 proposals for setting up of SCIs and TCCCs have been approved.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and Second campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata and has been approved.

(c) and (d) National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) is India's apex technical advisory body to make recommendations for inclusion of any new vaccine in country's UIP. NTAGI considers key factors like disease epidemiology, clinical characteristics, economic considerations, vaccine and immunization characteristics and other public health considerations before making recommendations for any new vaccine introduction. Till date, HPV vaccine has not been recommended by NTAGI for inclusion in UIP.

Capacity Building for developing Trauma Care Facilities on National Highways

202. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target of reducing preventable deaths due to road accidents to ten per cent under Capacity Building for developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highways scheme implemented in 2015;