

(c) Government of India has taken the following measures to make people aware about prevention and control of dengue:

- Observation of National Dengue Day on 16th May across the country
- Audio-Visual campaign through Doordarshan, Satellite channels, All India Radio, FM channels and Community Radio
- Digital campaign - Social Media (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and Hotstar); Mobile (SMS and Out Bound Dialer) and Websites (News, Sports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) websites)
- Radio Journalist (Radio Jockey) workshop on Health organized Jointly by MoH&FW and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
- Sensitization of school children

Increase in cancer cases

1039. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the most prevalent types of cancer found in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is an increase of 16 per cent in cancer cases in the country since 2012;
- (c) the efforts being made by ICMR, National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research and Government to control and contain spread of cancer in the country;
- (d) whether there is a reduction in cases of cervical cancer in the country when compared to other types of cancer; and
- (e) if so, the manner in which Government would replicate the approach to cervical cancer to other types of cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Indian Council of Medical Research's Cancer Registry Data report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs 2012-2014), Bengaluru, 2016"; among males; cancers of lung, mouth, oesophagus and stomach are the leading sites (prevalent) across most of the

registries. Among females, breast cancer is the leading site of cancer in 19 registry areas. Cancers of the cervix uteri is the leading site in 6 registry areas.

(b) The National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NCDIR), an institution under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), is implementing Cancer Registry programme. As per their Cancer Registry data, there has been an increase of cancer cases between 2012 to 2018 as shown below:

Year	2012	2018
Estimated Incidence of Cancer cases in India-All sites	1215820	1586571

(c) to (e) The ICMR- National Institute of Cancer Prevention and Research (NICPR) has provided technical inputs for the formulation of "Operational framework document" for cancer screening and management, released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, in August 2016 to roll out population based screening in India, using cost-effective screening tools. NICPR is the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) Global Knowledge Hub on Smokeless Tobacco, as the focal center for generation and dissemination of information on smokeless tobacco (<http://untobaccocontrol.org/kh/ysmokeless-tobaceo/>). National Tobacco Testing Laboratory (NTTL) has been established at NICPR with state of the art equipment and facilities for analysis of smoked and smokeless forms of tobacco products. It intends to contribute to technology validation and information dissemination. NICPR also provides a platform for dissemination of training and education through an interactive online tool.

Based on the Indian Council of Medical Research Cancer Registry Data Report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries: 2012-14, Bengaluru, 2016", the decrease in incidence rate for cancer cervix is seen across all registries as compared to many other cancers.

Health is a State subject, however to support the states, 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, 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 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 (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) 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 Yojna (PMSSY).

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

Ayushman Bharat Scheme

1040. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rates that insurance companies would pay hospitals for the 1,350 procedures covered under the scheme;
- (b) whether there is a clash between Government and hospitals over the rate that insurance companies would pay to hospitals under the scheme or not; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government has taken in order to overcome the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is implemented through the State Governments/UTs. The State Governments have the flexibility to implement PMJAY either through insurance companies, or directly through trust/society, or in a mixed mode. The payment for treatment is done on pre-defined package rate basis. Keeping in view the State specific requirements, States/UTs have the flexibility to modify these rates within a limited bandwidth.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.