

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 588
TO BE ANSWERED ON 7TH FEBRUARY, 2023**

INITIATIVES UNDER NPCDCS

588. SMT. SANGEETA YADAV:

Will the **Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable increase in the prevalence of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) like cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke, if so, the details thereof in the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the efforts made to tackle the increasing number of NCDs and to ensure early diagnosis and timely screening of patients for NCDs;
- (c) the steps taken to provide impetus to initiatives under National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS);
- (d) the reasons for reducing the fund allocated from 175.00 crore in BE 2021-22 to 146.88 crore; and
- (e) the roadmap drawn by Government to tackle the challenge of NCDs?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a): According to the Indian Council of Medical Research's study report "India: Health of the Nation's States", the proportion of Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) due to Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) have increased in India from 30.5% in 1990 to 55.4% in 2016.

Name of the disease	Changes in DALYS rate for the individual cause	
	1990	2016
Diabetes	0.7%	2.2%
Ischemic Heart Disease	3.7%	8.7%
Stroke	2.0%	3.5%

As per the Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme, the estimated number of incidences of cancer cases is increasing in the country. The details during the last five years are given below.

Estimated cancer cases in India – Both Sexes					
Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimated Incidence of cancer Cases* - (ICD10:C00-C97)	13,25,232	13,58,415	13,92,179	14,26,447	14,61,427

(b) to (e): The Department of Health & Family Welfare provides technical and financial support to the States/UTs under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), as part of National Health Mission (NHM), based on the proposals received from the States/UTs and subject to the resource envelope. The programme focusses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion & awareness generation, screening, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facility for treatment of the Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Under NPCDCS, 707 District NCD Clinics, 193 District Cardiac Care Units, 268 Day Care Centres and 5541 Community Health Centre NCD Clinics have been set up.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs i.e. diabetes, hypertension and common cancers (oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in the country under NHM and also as a part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care. Under the initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening. Screening of these common NCDs is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres.

Preventive aspect of NCDs is strengthened under Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Ayushman Bharat Health Wellness Centre scheme, by promotion of wellness activities and targeted communication at the community level. Other initiatives for increasing public awareness about NCDs and for promotion of healthy lifestyle includes observation of National & International Health Day and use of print, electronic and social media for continued community awareness. Furthermore, healthy eating is also promoted through FSSAI. Fit India movement is implemented by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Various Yoga related activities are carried out by Ministry of AYUSH. In addition, NPCDCS gives financial support under NHM for awareness generation (IEC) activities for NCDs to be taken by the States/UTs as per their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The Central Government implements Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme in order to enhance the facilities for tertiary care of cancer. 19 State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and 20 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) have been approved under the said scheme. Seven of these SCIs/TCCCs have been completed.

There is also focus on NCDs in its various aspects in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata have also been set up for tertiary care of cancer.

NCDs is diagnosed and treated at various levels in the health care facilities. The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or highly subsidized for the poor and needy. Treatment of NCDs is also available under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY). Health insurance cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year for secondary or tertiary care hospitalisation to over Rs.10.74cr. poor and vulnerable families, identified from SECC 2011 database is provided. Besides, quality generic medicines are made available at affordable prices to all, under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) in collaboration with the State Governments. Affordable Medicines and Reliable Implants for Treatment (AMRIT) Pharmacy stores have been set up in some hospitals/institutions, with an objective to make available drugs at a substantial discount vis-à-vis the Maximum Retail Price.
