(ख) बाल विवाह रोक ग्रधिनियम को 1978 में संशोधित किया गया है जिससे लडिकियों के लिए विवाह की आयु को बढ़ा कर 18 वर्ष तथा लडकों के लिए विवाह की आयुको बढा कर 21 वर्ष कर दिया. गया है तथा कुछ प्रयोजनों के लिए इस भ्रपराध को प्रज्ञेय कर दिया गया है। बाल विवाह के कानूनी और सामाजिक तात्पर्यों के बारे में जानकारी देने हेत जन प्रचार साधनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है तथा सामाजिक संगठनों से अनुरोध किया जाता है।

Cancer patients and their deaths State-wise.

2674. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

- (a) what are the comparative figures of cancer-patients and their death in India State-wise during the last three years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients are increasing every year and if so, what are its reasons and remedy thereof;
- (c) what preventive and curative measures are being taken by the Government in different States of the country; and
- (d) whether the Government have any plan to provide full medical help to the cancer patients free of cost and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAS-KAR): (a) A statement showing the number of cancer patients admitted and died in various hospitals having treatment facilities for cancer

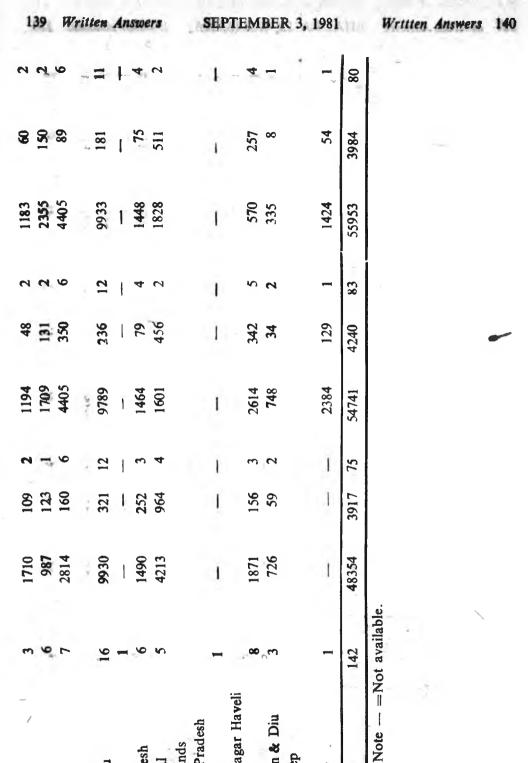
during 1978, 1979 and 1980 is attached.

- (b) and (c): No country-wide survey regarding the incidence of various cancers has so far been conducted. As cancer is neither a notifiable nor a registerable disease, no authentic data is available to suggest that the number of cancer patients is increasing every year. There is, however, a clinical impression that cancer cases are on the increase which may perhaps be due to the increased awareness, availability of better diagnostic facilities as well as increase in the life span of our population. Facilities for the treatment of cancer are available in most of the major hospitals, medical college hospitals and specialised institutions in the country. In 1975 the Government of India launched a Cancer Research and Treatment Programme for fighting cancer. The main components of this programme
  (i) development of some c some cancer institutions in the country as Regional Cancer Reserch and Treatment Centres; and (ii) provision of non-recurring Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakhs to State Governments/ voluntary institutions for setting up of Cobalt Therapy Units and Early Cancer Detection Centres, respectively. Presently, Central assistance is being afforded by this Ministry to 9 Cancer Centres for their development as Regional Centres for Cancer Research & Treatment. Regional Centre is being assisted by the Department of Atomic Energy. So far non-recurring Central assistance has been given to 17 State Governments/voluntary institutions for the establishment of Cobalt Therapy Units and Early Cancer Detection Centres.
  - (d) No. However, 10 Regional Cancer Centres functioning under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme, referred in reply to part (c) provide free of cost medical help to indigent patients suffering from cancer.

1978, 1979 & 1980	1979	No. of Admis- Deaths No. of Admis- Hosp. Sions Hosp. reported	21 11 01 6 8 7 6	3 2014	71 3 890	305 1		73 1	1		4 5148 396 6 4876 338. 5	2 1746 172 1	2 2288 93	947 21 8996 9		1 40 12 1 41 9 1	
1978, 197	1978	Admis- Deaths N sions H	4 5	2311- 108		134 1	7728 472		1				2094 216			33 5	
	Total No. of Hosp.		3	8	3	6	10		- 1	ir 2	10	4	10	32		_	
•	Name of the States/ U.T.s.			Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Karpataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Nacaland

Cancer patients admitted & died in various Hospitals having

Statement



Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Delhi

Arunachal Pradesh A & N Islands

Chandigarh

Uttar Pradesh

Tamil Nadu

Tripura

Rajasthan

Sikkim

Punjab

West Bengal

Goa Daman & Diu

Lakshadweep

Pondicherry

Mizoram

TOTAL