

(ख) बाल विवाह रोक अधिनियम को 1978 में संशोधित किया गया है जिससे लड़कियों के लिए विवाह की आयु को बढ़ा कर 18 वर्ष तथा लड़कों के लिए विवाह की आयु को बढ़ा कर 21 वर्ष कर दिया गया है तथा कुछ प्रयोजनों के लिए इस अपराध को प्रज्ञेय कर दिया गया है। बाल विवाह के कानूनी और सामाजिक तात्पर्यों के बारे में जानकारी देने हेतु 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 LASKAR) : (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 are : (i) development of some cancer institutions in the country as Regional Cancer Research 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. Another 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.



15. Orissa	3	1710	109	2	1194	48	2	1183	60	2
16. Punjab	6	987	123	1	1709	131	2	2355	150	2
17. Rajasthan	7	2814	160	6	4405	350	6	4405	89	6
18. Sikkim										
19. Tamil Nadu	16	9930	321	12	9789	236	12	9933	181	11
20. Tripura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	6	1490	252	3	1464	79	4	1448	75	4
22. West Bengal	5	4213	964	4	1601	456	2	1828	511	2
23. A & N Islands										
24. Arunachal Pradesh										
25. Chandigarh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
27. Delhi	8	1871	156	3	2614	342	5	570	257	4
28. Goa Daman & Diu	3	726	59	2	748	34	2	335	8	1
29. Lakshadweep										
30. Mizoram										
31. Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	2384	129	1	1424	54	1
TOTAL	142	48354	3917	75	54741	4240	83	55953	3984	80

Note — =Not available.