

Statement**National Highway Project Under World Bank Loan (LN 3470-IN/CR 2365-IN)**

Loan Amount US \$ 306 Million
 Date of Signing 18.06.1992
 Date of Closing June, 2001

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Length in KM.	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crores)
1.	Haryana	4-laning between Kamal & Ambala, Km 132.67-212.16 (NH-1)	79.50	287.22
2.	Punjab	4-laning between Sirhind and Punjab/Haryana Border Km 212.2 to 252.25 of NH-1	40.00	199.50
3.	Orissa	4-laning of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Section of NH-5	27.80	218.41
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4-laning of Indore-Dewas Section of NH-3 (Km. 574.4 to 591.6) including construction of Indore bypass (31.4 km)	48.60	102.97
5.	Maharashtra	4-laning between Bassein Creek and Manor Km. 439 to 497 (NH-8)	58.00	117.73
6.	West Bengal	4-laning between Raniganj and West Bengal/Bihar Border, Km. 438.6 to 474.0 of NH-2	35.40	88.27

Awareness about Cancer

*177. SHRI VAIKO:
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the fund earmarked for National Cancer Control Programme of the Ninth Plan;

(b) the fund allocated to various States for the purpose during 1998-99;

(c) the details of activities proposed to be undertaken in different States to combat cancer;

(d) whether cancer is likely to emerge as the number one killer disease;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of cancer cases detected so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT

EZHILMALAI): (a) Rs. 200.00 crores has been allocated for National Cancer Control Programme during the Ninth Plan.

(b) A provision of Rs. 7.00 crores has been made during the year 1998-99 for various States under the National Cancer Control Programme.

(c) Under the National Cancer Control Programme, financial assistance is provided for the following schemes:—

- (1) Development of Oncology Wing in Medical Colleges.
- (2) For installation of Cobalt-60 teletherapy equipments to Govt./Charitable Organisations.
- (3) For purchase of sophisticated equipments and to carry out research activities by Regional Cancer Centres.
- (4) For awareness and early detection of cancer.
- (5) For District Projects under awareness and early detection of cancer.

There are 12 Regional Cancer Centres in the country which are providing tertiary level treatment to terminally ill cancer patients. In addition to this, there are about 155 institutions having teletherapy facilities for providing treatment to cancer patients in the country.

(d) At present Cancer is the 8th leading cause of death and therefore an important specific disease entity in India.

(e) As per the mortality statistics of cause of death, 1987 by Registrar General of India under the Scheme of Medical Certificate of causes of deaths, cancer accounted for 3.5% of all deaths.

(f) The information on incidence of cancer is available from population based registries under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR. Out of seven such registries only data from three registries are available for Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai. Based on the data from these registries an estimated 7.52 lakhs persons developed cancer during the year 1998. State-wise data are not available.

Health facilities to All

*178. SHRI ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL:
SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to provide health facilities to all the citizens by the 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of doctors required for the purpose;

(d) the steps being taken to meet the goal by the 2000 A.D.;

(e) the names of the centrally sponsored health schemes in operation, State-wise; and

(f) the targets fixed and achieved thereunder during 1998-99, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (f) : Health being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for providing health facilities to the people. Accordingly, to achieve the goal of 'Health for All' by 2000 AD, a network of rural health infrastructure comprising 1,36,815 Sub-centres, 22,962 Primary Health Centres and 2,708 Community Health Centres has been established throughout the country under the Basic Minimum Services to provide preventive, promotive and curative health care in rural areas. However, the Central Government assists States under the National Health Programmes for Malaria, T.B., Leprosy, Blindness, AIDS, Cancer, Iodine Deficiency Disorders, Mental Health and Family Welfare Programmes. Schemes are under implementation for strengthening of drug quality control and food safety. Steps have been taken for strengthening of disease surveillance and epidemic response systems to prevent outbreak of infectious diseases.

Under the National Health Programmes, assistance is provided for equipments, drugs and infrastructure strengthening. The National programmes for the control of Leprosy, Blindness, AIDS and Family Welfare are being implemented as 100 percent Centrally Sponsored scheme. In order to effectively contain the incidence of Malaria, AIDS, T.B. and Blindness and to eradicate Leprosy,