

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 282
TO BE ANSWERED ON 4TH FEBRUARY, 2025**

CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN

282. SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV MANDADI:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that cervical cancer is the second leading cause of death among women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has felt any necessity to put in a mechanism for early detection and prevention of cervical cancer; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV)**

(a) & (b): As per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) – National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR-NCRP) Data, under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the estimated number of mortality due to cervical cancer cases in the country during the last five years is given below:

Estimated mortality due to Cervical cancer cases in India - (ICD10: C53) -(2019-2023)					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Estimated Mortality due to cervical cancer in India	32246	33095	33938	34806	35691

The George Institute of Global Health, India stated in their report that, "With age-standardized incidence and mortality rates of 22 and 12.4 per 100,000 women per year, cervical cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women in India." This report is based on the Globocan data 2012 and the 3-year report (2012-2014) data from 27 Population based cancer registries and 17 Hospital based cancer registries. The details of Report can be seen at:

<https://www.georgeinstitute.org/our-impact/policy-and-recommendations/cervical-cancer-in-india-challenges-and-opportunities>.

(c) & (d): In order to prevent and control major Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs), viz, Hypertension, Diabetes, oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Disease (NP-NCD) was launched by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2010 with focus on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, health promotion, early diagnosis, management and referral to an appropriate level of healthcare facilities. Under the programme, 770 District NCD

Clinics, 233 Cardiac Care Units (CCU), 372 District Day Care Centres and 6410 Community Health Centre have been set up across the country.

National NCD Portal has been rolled out by the Government of India in 2018 under NP-NCD for NCD screening and management and ensuring continuum of care for five common NCDs.

A population-based initiative for screening, management, and prevention of common NCDs including cervical cancer have been rolled out as a part of comprehensive Primary Health Care in the country under National Health Mission (NHM). Screening of these common NCDs including cervical cancer is an integral part of service delivery under Ayushman Arogya Mandirs. As on 31st January 2025, 1,76,141 Ayushman Arogya Mandirs have been operationalized throughout India. As per National NCD Portal, 9,00,80,292 Women have been screened, 96,747 diagnosed and 86,196 put on treatment for cervical cancer.
