

Cancer in India

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Cancer in India: Burden, Policies, and Solutions

Context

- Cancer is a major public health issue, with 1 in 9 Indians at risk (ICMR, 2023).
- A recent ICMR study found that people near river drains face higher cancer risk due to heavy metal contamination.
- Cancer cases in India may rise to 15.7 lakh by 2025, with late diagnosis and high treatment costs worsening the burden.

What is Cancer?

- A disease where abnormal cells grow uncontrollably and spread to other parts.
- Common types: Carcinoma (Lung, Breast), Leukemia, Lymphoma, Sarcoma, Melanoma.
- Stages:
 - Stage I-III: Localized or spread to nearby tissues.
 - Stage IV: Cancer has spread to distant organs.

Government Initiatives

1. Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities Scheme

- Launched: 2013-14 under NPCDCS.
- **Objective:** Strengthen tertiary cancer care.
- Funding: Up to ₹120 Cr for SCIs & ₹45 Cr for TCCCs (60:40 Centre-State; 90:10 for Northeast).

2. Ayushman Bharat - PM-JAY

- Covers ₹5 lakh per family per year.
- Includes Medical, Surgical & Radiation Oncology.
- Covers all senior citizens (70+), irrespective of income.
- 3. PM Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)
 - Low-cost generic medicines via PMBJKs.
 - Reduces cancer drug costs by 50-90%.

4. AMRIT Initiative

- Provides cancer medicines at 60-70% discounts.
- Operates **190+ pharmacies** in major hospitals.

Challenges

- 75% of cases detected late (Stage III or IV).
- High treatment costs & lack of specialists.
- Limited cancer hospitals (62 for 1.4 billion people).

Way Forward

- Strengthening early detection & screening.
- Expanding affordable treatment options.
- Boosting cancer research & awareness campaigns.

Conclusion

Cancer remains a **growing challenge**, requiring **stronger prevention**, **early diagnosis**, **and treatment expansion** to reduce mortality and improve health outcomes.

MNNN.

