



# AN OVERVIEW ON INDIAN HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

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**Abstract-**Healthcare is very essential element of human life. In developing countries like India, it becomes very difficult to provide and manage. The huge population, low literacy, lack of awareness, poor sanitisation and require strong government policies and implementation. Indian healthcare system is traditionally valued. But the implementation and regulations are not upto the mark. This paper is an attempt to give an overview about the Indian Healthcare system. It tries to share the basic information about the Indian Healthcare industry, job opportunities, cost of medical treatment management in India, Medical tourism in India.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Healthcare industry in India is the fastest growing industry. The nation with huge number of people needs good and healthy environment. Healthy practices should be adopted by the public, private and government are important stakeholders. The healthcare industry is not only providing service to the people of the nation but also the foreigners. The deceases and remedies are similar in nature. New and developed deceases are discovered and new research and development in the field of healthcare also introduced time to time. There are many people in the playing vital role in the healthcare industry i.e., hospital, doctors, supportive services like blood bank, scanning centres, government, scientists, pharmaceutical companies, retail medical shops and all the human beings who need medical treatment. Hence, it can be observed that the all are in the part of healthcare industry. This paper is an attempt to have an overview about the Indian Healthcare Industry.

## 2. INDIAN HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY

The Indian healthcare system is complicated like anything. The diversity in different culture, huge population and high density of population and lack of awareness are the important reason for the failure in the system. Though India is a biggest growing economy in the world, it doesn't have a successful system in the healthcare. If the healthcare is common and same for all the people invariably according to their economical, social status, that system can be measured successful. To balance the healthcare services in India, governments are also taking various steps to provide the services to poor people also.

Indian healthcare industry valued at \$180 billion whereas globally measured at \$7 trillion and American Healthcare industry is \$3 trillion. Present Compound Annual Growth Rate of Indian Healthcare industry is at 17%. The healthcare industry is expected to increase to \$280 billion in the year 2020. It is possible due to increase in the income level of their awareness about the healthcare, precedence of the lifestyle diseases and increase in the investment in insurance. Further, it is extended the expectation to \$372 bn in the year 2022.

## 3. JOB OPPORTUNITY

Most of the human resource participating in the healthcare industry are educated, service minded and dedication in their service. There are some similarities between the educational sector and healthcare sector in this aspect. The contribution of unorganised sector Bharat and National Health Protection Scheme alone will get 100000 jobs.

Both public and private healthcare services are playing vital role Indian Healthcare industry. Though the public healthcare service provides basic healthcare services to the poor at a free of cost, the contribution of the private healthcare is very immense. The job opportunity in the private healthcare sector is growing and has lot of potential to achieve in future.

## 4. COST OF HEALTHCARE

The healthcare expenses are unavoidable to all the people invariably. The diseases and the cost of treatment are increasing with the improvement of research and development in the medical science. The cost of medical treatment in India generally is met mostly from the pocket money. The awareness about the medical expenses and insurance is increasing nowadays only after the income of the people and literacy develop. Government health policy has thus far largely encouraged private sector expansion in conjunction with well-designed but limited public health programmes. Medclaim insurance policies are taken by the people to cover their medical expenses. The policies are taken to cover the entire medical expenses of the all the members in a family. The government is also encouraging to promote the policies by giving tax concessions for the premium paid for the policies. In respect to poor people healthcare, both central and state governments are also offering insurance coverage for medical expenses of the poor people. The cost of in patients is too high with world class service. The cost of medical treatment is available for the all economical statuses.



The expenditure made in the private healthcare in India is mostly high. Three fourth of the private healthcare expenses is met by out-of-pocket cost. Only the remaining people spent their medical expenses through financial policies. According to the World Health Organization in 2007, India ranked 184 out of 191 countries in the amount of public expenditure spent on healthcare out of total GDP. In India, public spending stagnated from 0.9% to 1.2% of total GDP in 1990 to 2010.

Medical and non-medical out-of-pocket private payments can affect access to healthcare. Poorer populations are more affected by this than the wealthy. The poor pay a disproportionately higher percent of their income towards out-of-pocket expenses than the rich. The Round National Sample Survey of 1955 through 1956 showed that 40% of all people sell or borrow assets to pay for hospitalization. Half of the bottom two quintiles go into debt or sell their assets, but only a third of the top quintiles do. In fact, about half the households that drop into the lower classes do so because of health expenditures. This data shows that financial ability plays a role in determining healthcare access.

To promote healthcare service every citizen of the country, the government takes various steps. In March 2018, Union Cabinet approved budget support of Rs 85,271 crore (US\$ 13.16 billion) for the period of April 2017-March 2020 under the National Health Mission to encourage medical infrastructure in India. In August 2018, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare set up National Resource Centre for EHR Standards (NRCeS) to facilitate adaptation of notified EHR standards, at an estimated cost of Rs 23.59 crore (US\$ 3.52 million).

## 5. MEDICAL TOURISM

India is a traditionally good and talented in the field of medicine. India has number of varieties of medical treatment like its culture and people. Siddha and Ayurveda are unique medicine of India. But, in India, the healthcare services are not stopped with those types. Homeopathy, Allopathic, Acupuncture, Siddha, Ayurveda etc., are practiced in India. In the contemporary era, medical tourism is fastly growing and contributing lot to the economy also. The Indian medical tourism valued for \$3 bn in the year 2015. It is estimated to grow to \$8 bn in the year 2020.

Medical tourism is basically classified into three types. First one is, outbound. In this type of tourism, the patients travel from home country to a foreign country. Secondly, Inbound, where the patient travelling to home country from the foreign country. Third type is intrabound or domestic, that patients are travelling within the country for medical treatment.

Costs of medical treatment in U.S., U.K., other developed nations are very high as compared to India. The patients coming to India for their medical treatment can save anywhere between 30 to 70 per cent, including the cost of tickets & accommodation.

Sometimes even this fraction of the cost becomes unaffordable & Medical Tourism becomes the most feasible option when the expenses are not covered by the medical policy. People with no medical insurance are the ones who are highly involved in medical tourism.

## CONCLUSION

The healthcare industry in India is growing in many folds. The industry has lot potential to develop in research as more number of research institutes, to grow more number of hospital due to economical and investment habit develop. India is a fastest growing economy in the world. It has been world class in many areas. The Indian healthcare industry is going to be a competitive in the international level. It is witnessed that the quality of the service is better than other countries and big healthcare institutes like AIIMS, proved its quality through its service. The healthcare industry will contribute lot for the Indian Economy and Job opportunity.

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