

Medical Tourism in India

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Abstract: *In the recent era medical tourism has certain significance place in the tourism industry, In India now famous for low cost medical service with high quality medical treatment. The countries where medical tourism is being actively promoted include Greece, South Africa, Jordan, India, Malaysia, Philippines and Singapore. Recently, Indian healthcare sector shows huge advancements in fields such as technology, infrastructure, and manpower, catapulting India as one of the preferred medical destinations in the world and invariably paving path to an entirely new sector, the medical tourism industry. The medical tourism in India will touch the \$8 billion mark by the end of 2020, the influx of the population that experiences a saving of close to 50 to 70 percent on medical tourism industry. Cost effectiveness is a major factor in India, because a patient can undergo any type of treatment at an extremely affordable cost without compromising the quality and other reason is of course the availability of medical visa without any hassle. The Indian government predicts that, India \$17-billion-a-year healthcare industry could grow 13 per cent in each of the next six years, boosted by medical tourism, which industry watchers say is growing at 30 per cent annually. This study has been focused by the fully by secondary data, which are collected from the Indian tourism department, and also it analyze the growth percentage in Past years, it will be more helpful to medical service providers. Mainly this study's objective was examining the foreign exchange earning option through medical tourism and analysis of annual growth of foreign tourist in India. It proves that the annual growth an efficiency of handling capacity of Indian medical the medical industry.*

Keywords : *Foreign direct investment (FDI), Global value chain (GVC), Supply chain, Industrialists, Indian economy.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Medical tourism refers to people travelling abroad to obtain medical treatment. In the past, this usually referred to those who traveled from less-developed countries to major medical centers in highly developed countries for treatment unavailable at home. In now a day India is a medical tourism hub for medical treatment in the year of 2017 medical tourist arrival in India as 4,95,056. The top 10 source countries for medical tourist were Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iraq, Maldives, Oman, Yemen, Uzbekistan, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania. In India as a name like tourist friendly destination, the self regulation is

the adopt best business practices related to medical facilitation, pricing of procedures, clinical outcomes etc, India government giving visa to ensure efficient visa issuance process, Medical tourist are attracted by low costs, the availability of latest medical technologies, international quality standards, well trained Doctors and English speaking person, due to which foreigners are less likely to face a language barrier in India. The major advantage is advanced treatments will be provided by best Ophthalmology hospitals in India, Dental Care hospitals in India and many best fertility hospitals are available in India at affordable costs.

Medical tourism is a recently emerging sector among the other economic areas in India. In India various types of medical facilities are offered to foreigners such as ayurveda, homeopathy, acupuncture, allopathy and Siddha medicine. Hence the medical tourist is flocking to India. In this paper, we discuss an empirical study on Health care tourism in India. Health care Tourism may be a term wants to describe the chop-chop growing follow of movement across international borders to hunt medical services. Services typically sought by travelers include elective and essential procedures as complex surgical etc, Ministry of tourism government of India reported that in 2018 medical tourism can be defined as travel across international border with the purpose of availing medical treatment of some form, which may or may not be available in the travellers home country (Binoy TA, 2007) In this treatment may include an infinite range of medical services include cancer treatment, orthopaedic treatment, neurological disease treatment, elective surgery, fertility treatment, and others. Tour to India for Health defines medical tourism as “ Medical tourism can be broadly defined as the provision of ‘ cost-effective ‘ private medical care in collaboration with the medical tourism industry for international patients’ needs surgical and other forms of specialized treatment. The process of health care tourism is jointly facilitated by the corporate sector involved in medical and healthcare as well as the tourism industry both private and public”

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II. REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

Wan Normila Mohamada (2012) in her study entitled “The Moderating Effect of Medical Travel Facilitators in Medical Tourism” this paper medical tourism assumes a noteworthy job in moulding the eventual fate of therapeutic consideration all-inclusive, because of the development of innovation, economy, and other worldwide relations. There is expanding proof that restorative sightseers look for assistance from medicinal travel facilitators to stay away from basic arrangements in finding dependable suppliers and guaranteeing inconvenience free travel courses of action. In therapeutic the travel industry, these facilitators assume a noteworthy job as arbitrator in connecting between the planned patients in a single nation and restorative offices somewhere else around the globe. Until this point, writing in therapeutic the travel industry has concentrated solely on patients and medicinal services suppliers. Be that as it may, little is thought experimentally about the significance of therapeutic travel facilitators and their commitments to the restorative the travel industry. Thus, the directing job of restorative travel facilitators should be investigated because of the rising number of a medicinal traveller. This paper discusses how and to what extent medical travel facilitators benefit the global world of medical tourism. It is also useful to healthcare providers and businesses involved in this industry as well as future researchers.

NTK Naik and B. Suresh Lal (2013) in their paper entitled “Economic Analysis Of Indian Medical Tourism(International Healthcare Destination)” this paper are the focus on Tourism is an important industry contributing to the growth of a country economy. The tourism industry is closely linked to other industries factors such as the promotion of tourism, m 3 edical industrial growth, globalization, and liberalization of trade have given a burst to the health industry and made it competitive. Indian tourism provides employment opportunities, growth of GDP, promotion of healthcare and earning foreign exchange

K.R.Shanmugam (2013) in his paper entitled “Medical tourism in India: Progress, opportunities and challenges” the paper is focussed and it has analyzed the trends in foreign tourist arrivals in India and foreign exchange earnings from them, the factors favouring the growth of medical tourism in India, including the initiatives of government and industry, the opportunities available for India to make more forth progress, the challenges facing the industry. It demonstrates a simple Ricardian model of trade for the healthcare industry in two country India and South Korea and sows how they can gain from trade.

Anu Rai1 (2014) in her study entitled “Forecasting the Demand for Medical Tourism in India” purpose of her study is to predict as precisely as possible towards the medical tourism demand in India. As tourist arrivals are the most frequently used measure of tourism demand, the present study considers FTAs and their purpose of visit to India as a measure of inbound tourists to seek medical care. The medical tourism demand and its potential market until 2015 are identified based on the available appropriate model as suited to the nature of data specific to individual countries.

Binoy TA (2017) in their study entitled “Dynamics of medical tourism in India-A microscopic analysis” In this has been developed as a fast-growing segment of the tourism industry with a significant contribution to foreign exchange earnings and income and employment more multiple medical tourism covers. Tourists from foreign countries visiting India for obtaining various medical treatment and procedures holding a valid medical visa issued by the government of India.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To examine the foreign exchange earnings option through medical tourism in India.
- 2) To analyze the recent trends of foreign tourist in India.

Statement of the problem

India has emerged as one of the most sorts after destinations for medical tourism in the world. Patients from various continents visit India and get the medical treatments and the Indian government also promoting medical tourism at its level best. The developed countries of Euros and Americans and many Asian countries are having well established and highly advanced healthcare and medical establishments with a well trained and experienced doctor and English speaking staff.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is conducted based on secondary data available from various sourced. Medical tourism reports publicly by various organizations. Articles, books, internet resources, website information of various hospitals, etc are collected, analyzed and critically evaluated to answers the research question and to meet the objective of the study.

Relevant of the study

Table 1: Foreign tourist arrival report for the year 2013-2017

Year	Foreign Tourist Arrival In India	Annual Growth (%)	Foreign Tourist Departures From India	Foreign exchange earnings (Crore)	Medical tourist
2013	69,67,601	5.9	16626316	107563	50000
2014	76,79,099	10.2	18332319	120367	75000

2015	80,27,133	4.5	20376307	134844	1,34,000
2016	88,04,411	9.7	21871995	1,54,146	4,27,014
2017	10035803	14	23940000	177874	4,95,056

Source : Ministry of Tourism(India) – Annual Reports 2013-17

Medical tourism is a fast-growing and a very remunerative segment of the tourism industry having lots of multiple effects. It helps in employment creation, poverty alleviation, and infer and super stratify development of the country at large. The medical and health care system existing in the country can be used as the resource for medical tourism too with minimum investment.

Table 2: Medical tourist and Foreign exchange earning form medical tourist from 2013-17

Year	Medical tourist	Foreign exchange earning from medical tourist (Crore)
2013	50000	772
2014	75000	1,176
2015	1,34,000	2,251
2016	4,27,014	7,476
2017	4,95,056	8,774

In the above table the Foreign exchange earning(FEE) from medical tourist(MT) in the year from 2013 to 2017. In the year 2013 FEE from MT is Rs.772 (Crore), 2014 FEE from MT is Rs.1,176 (Crore), 2015 FEE from MT is Rs.2,251 (Crore), 2016 FEE from MT is Rs.7,476, 2017 FEE from MT is Rs.8,774.

Table 3:Top 10 Source Countries for foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India in 2017

Rank in 2017	Source Country	FTAs	Percentage (%) Share in
1	Bangladesh	2156557	21.49
2	United States	1376919	13.72
3	United Kingdom	986296	9.83
4	Canada	335439	3.34
5	Australia	324243	3.23
6	Malaysia	322126	3.21
7	Sir Lanka	303590	3.03
8	Russian Federation	278904	2.78
9	Germany	269380	2.68
10	France	249620	2.49
	Total top 10 Countries	6603074	65.80
	Others	3432729	34.20
	G.Total	10035803	100.00

Source:Ministry of tourism yearly report 2017

Table 4

Correlations			
Particulars		Foreign tourist arrival	Medical tourist Arrival
Foreign tourist arrival	Pearson Correlation	1	-0.54
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.348
	N	5	5
Medical tourist Arrival	Pearson Correlation	-0.54	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.348	
	N	5	5

The above table P value is less than the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) so the null hypothesis is accepted, It shows that there is no significant relationship between foreign tourist arrival and medical tourist arrival.

Table 5

Correlations			
Particulars		Annual growth rate	Foreign exchange earning
Annual growth rate	Pearson Correlation	1	0.615
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.27
	N	5	5
Foreign exchange earning	Pearson Correlation	0.615	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.27	
	N	5	5

The above table P value is less than the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) so the null hypothesis are accepted, so there is a no significant relationship between foreign tourist arrival annual growth rate and foreign tourist arrival foreign an exchange earning.

Table 6: Percentage analysis for medical tourist arrival

Year	Foreign tourist arrival	FTA Percentage	Medical tourist arrival	MTA Percentage
2013	69,67,601	100	50000	.717
2014	76,79,099	100	75000	.976
2015	80,27,133	100	134,000	1.669
2016	88,04,411	100	427,014	4.850
2017	1,00,35,803	100	495,056	4.933

In the above table 6 MTA reported that about .717 percent in 2013, .976 percent in 2014, 1.669 percent in 2015, 4.850 percent in 2016, 4.933 percent in 2017.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper foreign tourist arrival annual growth rate and the foreign exchange earnings there is no difference on their Foreign exchange earning when there is change in annual growth rate it's not affect the FEE. In the FTA did not affect the MT so there will be changes in future the FTA it did not affect the MT created the government are introduced to e visa and improving tourist place to attract foreign tourist to visit India. Then the annual growth rate will be increased.

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