

Government of Andhra Pradesh Commissionerate of Collegiate Education

Academic & Administrative Audit of Degree Colleges (2023-24)

Format - III A (To be Filled by Faculty and handed over to Academic Advisor)

Zone: II		District: Krishna							
Name of the College and Address		Govt Degree College, Avanigadda							
Name of the Lecturer		Lt. Dr. CHILOKOTI NAGARAJU, M.Com,NET;M.BA;M.Phil;Ph D							
Name of the Subject		Commerce							
Date of Joining in Degree		11-07-2011				Date of Retirement:		30-06-2035	
S.No	Key Indicator	List of files/ documents to be kept ready as a proof of Key Indicator	Information in support of the key indicator	Key Aspect Scores	Predetermined Weightage (Wi) for Key Indicator	Key Indicator Grade Points (KIGP) (A =3; B=2; C=1; D=0)	Key Indicator Wise Weighted Grade Points (KIWWGP) = KIGP X Wi	KIWWGP as per Academic Advisor's grading	Guidelines
I-CURRICULAR ASPECTS									
1	Curricular Planing and Implementation (for Autonomous Colleges - Efforts for Curriculum Desing and Development to be considered)	Preperation and Implementaion of 1. Annual Academic Curriculum Plan 2.Course Objectives & Outcomes 3. Teaching Diary 4 Lesson Plans 5. Active Participation in BOS	Course wise/Sem wise Records for the Academic Year Course wise/Sem wise Records for the Academic Year Invitaion Letter & Attendance	2x5= 10 2x5= 10 10	30	A	150		1)All five key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any four key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any two key indicators =1 Grade points/C 4)No Indicator=0/D
2	Curriculum Flexibility/Enrichment	1. Additional inputs related to Curriculum of the courses taught 2. Value added courses offered & completed a)Certificate b)Diploma c)Any Online courses like MOOCs	a)Course wise/Sem wise additional inputs Reports b)Report on Certificate/ Diploma c)Any Online courses like MOOCs	10 2x5=10	20	A	60		1)All three key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any two key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any one key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)No Indicator=0/D
3	Feedback system	Feedback on Curriculum by Students a) Collected b) Analyzed c) Action taken	Course wise/Sem wise a)Reports of Feedback b)Analysis Reports c)Action taken Report	10	10	A	30		1)All three key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any two key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any one key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)No Indicator=0/D
II-TEACHING, LEARNING & EVALUATION									
4	Catering to Student Diversity	1. Report on grouping of students into Slow, Moderate and Advanced learners 2. Course wise activities designed for Slow, Moderate and Advanced learners 1. Report on Course wise Bridge Courses conducted 2. Report on Course wise Remedial coaching conducted	1.Course wise/Sem wise Reports with lists of students (Slow, Moderate and Advanced learners) 2.Course wise/Sem wise Activities designed for Slow, Moderate and 1.Course wise/Sem wise Reports on Bridge Courses conducted 2.Course wise/Sem wise Report on Remedial coaching conducted	10 2x5=10	20	A	60		1)All three key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any two key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any one key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)No Indicator=0/D
5	Teaching-Learning Process	1. Report on student centered methods implemented (Course wise) 2.Report on implementation of ICT in teaching and learning (Course wise) or Report on implementation of Computer/Internet assisted learning (Course wise) 3. Report on the Use of LMS tools (Course wise) 4. Contribution for the development of LMS in the concerned subject 5. Report on innovative pedagogical Tools used	Course wise/ Sem wise Reports	50	50	B	100		1)All five key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any three key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any two key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4) Below two=0/D

6	Teacher Profile and Quality	1. Report on Seminars/Conferences/ Workshops/ Guest Lectures organized 2. Report on Participation in Seminars/Conferences/Workshops/ Guest Lectures/ Invited talks 3. Awards and recognition 4. Participation in Short term/ Orientation /Refresher courses/FDPs 5. E- Content Development /MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses)	Reports and Certificates	30	30	B	60	1)Any five key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any three key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any two key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4) Below two=0/D	
7	Evaluation Process and Reforms	1. Report on Formative Evaluation (CIE)	Department wise reports regarding 1. Mid exams, Seminar Reports, Assignment books, Projects and any other tools of Internal Assessment 2. Departmental Internal Marks Register for CIA	10	30	A	90	1)All four key indicator Metrics =3 Grade points/A 2) Metrics 1, 2, 4 =2 Grade points/B 3)Metrics 1, 2,3 =1 Grade point/C 4) Below two=0/D	
		2. Assignments-Critical, Innovative, text book and Internet based		10					
		3. Involvement in Summative evaluation		5					
		4. Maintaining Marks Register & Result Analysis register.		5					
8	Student Performance and Learning Outcomes	1. Announcement and Attainment of Course Outcomes 2. Report on Student seminars/ Student demonstrations (Course wise) 3. Report on activities like Quiz/ Group discussion/ Poster presentaion (Course wise) 4. Report on Field trips (Course wise) 5. Report on Student Study projects (Course wise)	Course wise Reports	5x6=30	30	A	90	1)All five key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)First KI Metric and any three other =2 Grade points/B 3)First KI Metric and any two other =1 Grade point/C 4) Below two=0/D	
III-RESEARCH, INNOVATIONS AND EXTENSION									
9	Funding obtained for Research (Govt./Non-Governmental Bodies)	1. Minor Research Projects	Letter of intimation and award letters (For Current Year only Either Ongoing OR Completed)	5	20	D	0	1)All three key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any two key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any one key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)No	
		2. Major Research Projects		10					
		3. Consultancy Projects		5					
10	Research Publications and Awards	1. Papers Published in Journals / Chapters published in edited volumes 2. Books published as single author 3. Books published as Co-Author 4. Papers/Chapters published as Co-Author (Note: A maximum of 3 publications in Scopus/Web of Science/ICI or UGC -CARE Listed journals/Any book with ISBN shall be considered)		10 15 10 5	60	C	60	1)Any three key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any two key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any one key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4) No Indicator=0/D	
		5. Research Guideship 6. Awards in recognition		10 10					
11	Extension Activities	Academic Extension activities through DRC/ Faculty Outreach (Curriculum/ Skill/Domain related)	Reports in the NAAC format	10	20	D	0	1)All three key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any two key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any one key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)No Indicator=0/D	
		Involvement in activities related to community service a. Sensitising the students about the value of Community Service Organising the activity (A maximum of 5 Programmes resulting in Community Service like ODF/Swachh Bharat/UBA etc) b.	Reports in the NAAC format	5+5		A	30		
12	Functional MoUs /Collaborations with Govt and Non Governmental Organisations	1. Collaboration with University/ Industry/NGO/ Any other Agency 2. Consultancy offered 3. Amount generated through Consultancy.	MoUs - 5 points Consultancy offered -10 Amount generated through Consultancy - 5 points	20	20	C	20	1)All three key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any two key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any one key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)No Indicator=0/D	

IV - USE OF INFRASTRUCTURE & LEARNING RESOURCES								
13	Physical facilities	Infrastructural facilities in the Department/Colleges a. Use of Digital Classrooms b. Use of Virtual Classroom c. Use of Labs d Use of Library e. Nlist usage f. Maintenance of Departmental Library	Log books related to usage	20	20	A	60	1)Any four key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any three key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any two key indicators =1 Grade point/C 4) Below two Indicators=0/D
V- ROLE IN STUDENT SUPPORT AND PROGRESSION								
14	Student Support	1. Counseling of students as Mentor/ Class teacher a. Student Profile Collection b Semester wise updation and maintenance. 2. Any other Study Material /Guidance a)Academic guidance for the advanced learner (offering suggestions/reference books) b)Handholding the slow learners (offering study material/ question banks) 3. Guiding/Monitoring Students for CSP/Internship 4. Organizing/Participation in Parent Teacher	Reports in the NAAC format	20 10 10 10	50	A	150	1)All Four key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any Three key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any Two key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)Below two=0/D
15	Student Progression	Report on Programme/Course wise students' progression to a)Higher Education b)Employment c)Entrepreneurship	Reports in the NAAC format	10 10 10	30	A	90	1)All three key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any two key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any one key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)No Indicator=0/D
VI- ROLE IN INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE								
16	Participation in Institutional Governance and Leadership	a)Contribution to Departmental Vision & Mission and Departmental Action Plan b)Participation in different institutional committees and preperation of committee reports c)Participation in different institutional activities that focus on value based education d)Contribution to IQAC/quality initiatives	Reports in the NAAC format	4x10	40	A	120	1)All Four key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any Three key indicators =2 Grade points/B 3)Any Two key indicator =1 Grade point/C 4)Below two=0/D
VII- BEST PRACTICES								
17	Best Practices	Identification and Contribution to a)The Departmental Best practices b)Institutional Best practices	Reports in the NAAC format	20	20	A	60	1)All Two key indicators =3 Grade points/A 2)Any one key indicator =2 Grade points/B 3)No Indicator=0/D
Total Grade points				500			1230	

Name & Signature of the Principal

[Signature]
PRINCIPAL
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE
AVANIGADDA, Krishna Dlst.
Ch. Naga Raju

Name & Signatures of the Academic advisors

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

“Tech Start-ups: Drivers for Employment and Economic Growth India”

**Lt. Dr. Chilukoti Nagaraju,
S.G. Lecturer in Commerce,
Govt. Degree College,
Avanigadda.**

ABSTRACT

Tech start-ups are at the forefront of innovation, continually pushing the boundaries of technology and introducing disruptive solutions across various sectors. The Future of Jobs Report 2023 by the World Economic Forum anticipates positive developments in jobs and skills over the next five years. Tech start-ups are emerging as powerful engines of job creation in India, directly employing over 10.34 lakh individuals in 2023.

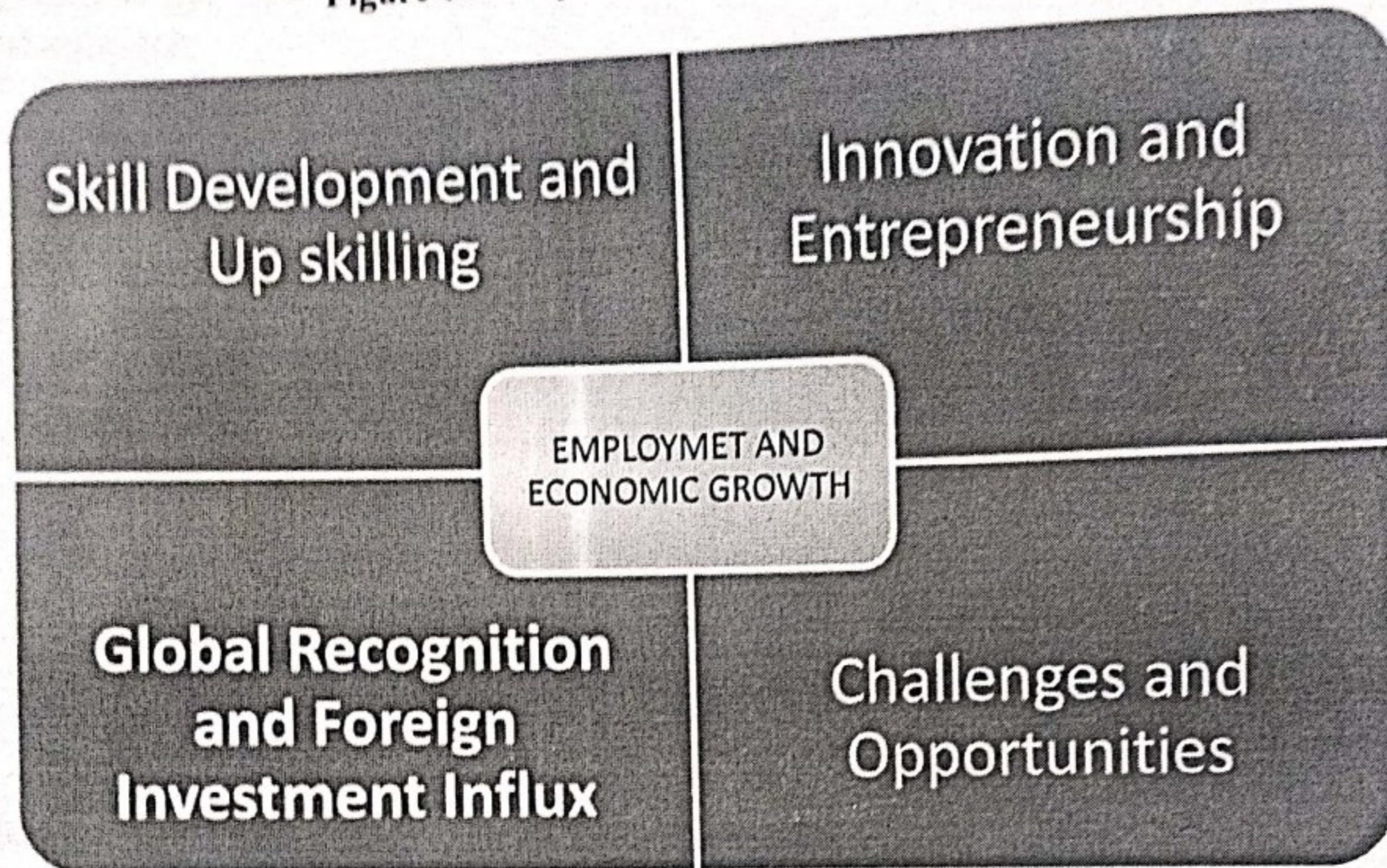
Key words: Start-ups, Employment and Economic Growth etc.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, India's start-up ecosystem has undergone a remarkable transformation, securing its place as the third-largest start up hub worldwide. This burgeoning sector not only revolutionises the country's technological landscape but also serves as a crucial catalyst for driving employment and economic growth. India's start up ecosystem boasts over 1,00,000+ start-ups. The capital invested between 2014 and 2023 surpasses a staggering \$146 Bn, signifying a robust financial foundation for innovation and growth.

Moreover, the presence of more than 20K+ active start up investors and 112 unicorns with a combined valuation of \$500 Bn+ solidifies India's status as a global hub for entrepreneurial endeavours. The Future of Jobs Report 2023 by the World Economic Forum anticipates positive developments in jobs and skills over the next five years. While most technologies are projected to positively impact employment, about a quarter of jobs are expected to undergo changes, driven by various factors, including the green transition. The up-or-out dynamics of young firms are identified as crucial for economic growth. Experimentation with novel business concepts, inherent to start-ups, contributes significantly to technological advancements. Success results in improvements in technology, thereby promoting economic growth. However, failure is an intrinsic part of the experimentation process, and start-ups disproportionately contribute to this cycle.

Figure 01: Employment and Economic Growth



Skill Development and Up skilling: Nurturing A Future-Ready Workforce

Beyond job creation, tech start-ups are actively contributing to the development and up skilling of India's workforce. Engaging in training and skilling programs, start-ups are equipping their employees with the latest technological advancements and industry-specific knowledge. This focus on skill development is crucial for preparing India's workforce to meet the demands of the ever-evolving digital economy.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Catalysts for Economic Transformation

Tech start-ups are at the forefront of innovation, continually pushing the boundaries of technology and introducing disruptive solutions across various sectors. This spirit of innovation is driving economic transformation, fostering the emergence of new industries, and enhancing India's global competitiveness. Simultaneously, tech start-ups are cultivating a culture of entrepreneurship, inspiring more individuals to pursue their ventures and contribute to India's economic growth.

Global Recognition and Foreign Investment Influx

The success of Indian tech start-ups is gaining global recognition, attracting significant foreign investment and fostering international partnerships. This influx of capital is fuelling the growth of India's start up ecosystem, enabling start-ups to expand their operations, reach new markets, and further contribute to the country's economic development.

Challenges and Opportunities: Navigating the Path Forward

Despite the remarkable progress, the Indian tech start up ecosystem faces challenges such as funding accessibility, particularly for early-stage ventures, and the need for a supportive regulatory environment. However, the opportunities for growth far outweigh these challenges. Government initiatives, such as the Start-up India program, provide crucial support to the sector. Additionally, the increasing adoption of technology across industries is creating a fertile ground for start-ups to thrive.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, tech start-ups are undeniably playing a pivotal role in shaping India's economic future. Their contributions to job creation, skill development, innovation, and attracting foreign investment are driving economic growth and transforming the country's employment landscape. As India continues its journey towards becoming a global economic powerhouse, the tech startup ecosystem is poised to assume an even more significant role in shaping the nation's destiny. The collaborative efforts of entrepreneurs, supported by government initiatives, are laying the foundation for a future where innovation thrives, jobs abound, and India stands as a beacon of global technological prowess.

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Ch. Nagaraj

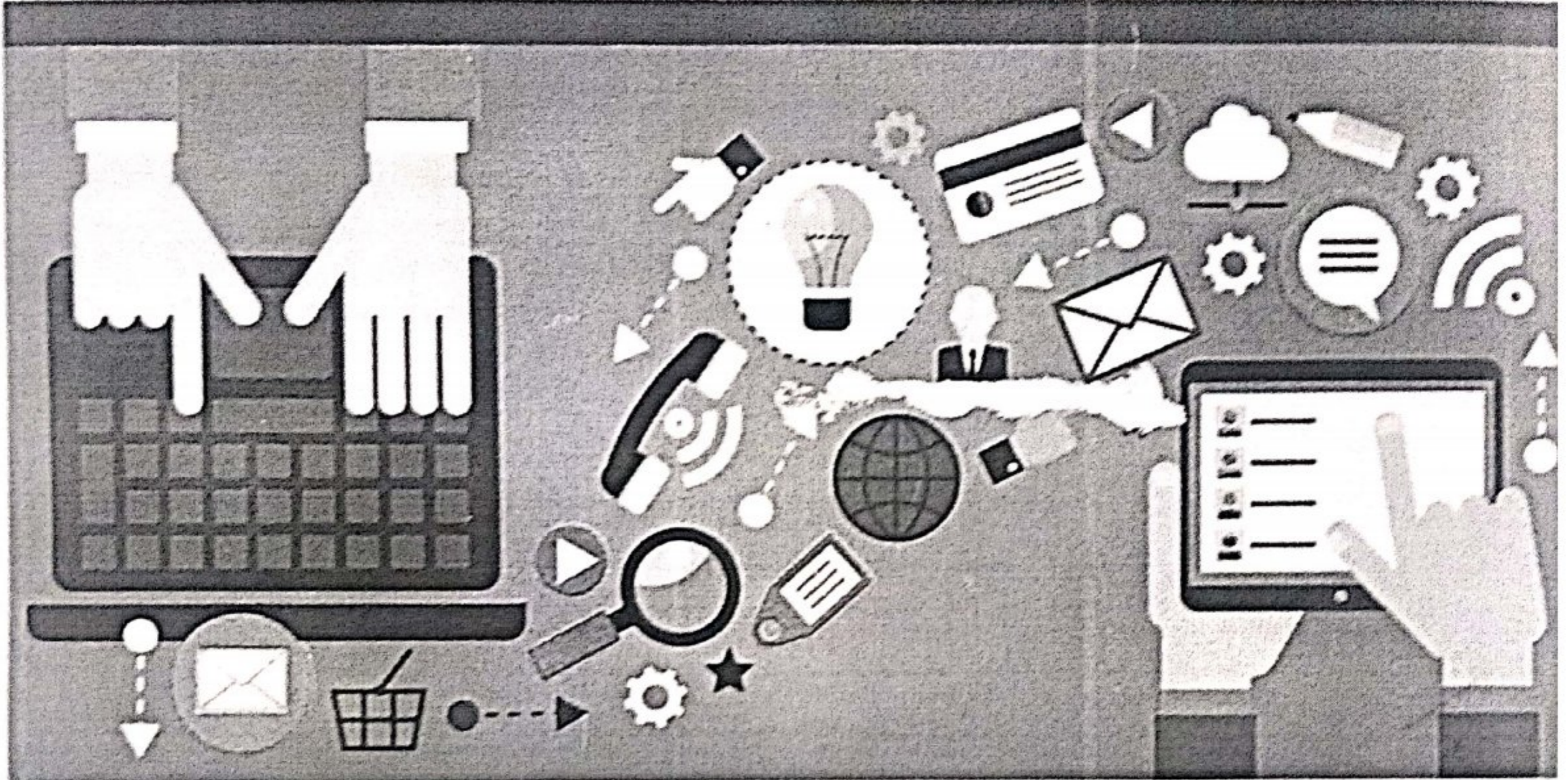


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INDIAN MEDICAL TOURISM – A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Lt. Dr. Chilukoti. Naga Raju

ABSTRACT

The medical tourism nowadays in India is a leading player in the medical tourist/healthcare facilitation industry. It is increasingly emerging as the destination of choice for a wide range of medical procedures. There are numerous advantages of going to India for treatment. In the past few years, India has seen a significant rise in Indian Medical Tourism, with a clear upward trend in the number of medical tourists. The influx of medical tourists to India has grown steadily from 1.83 lakh in 2022 to 5.04 lakh in 2023 (till October). The objective of this research paper is to present an overview of Indian Medical tourism.

Keywords: Medical tourism, GoI, MoHFW.

Introduction:

Medical tourism is a form of health tourism commonly referring to the travel of people to another country for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment in that country. Traditionally, people would travel from less-developed countries to major medical centres in highly developed countries for medical treatment that was unavailable in their own communities. Medical Tourism

or health tourism has been defined by Connell (2006:2) as a “popular mass- culture where people travel often long distances to other destinations such as India, Thailand, and Malaysia to obtain medical services such as dental, cosmetic and non-cosmetic care and at the same time enjoying their holidays”. He also added that medical travel is the pursuit of medical care aboard and simultaneous engaging in a more conventional form of tourism. India has established itself as a leading destination for medical tourism, healthcare outsourcing, and backoffice assistance. India, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, and Malaysia are popular medical destinations for patients from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and other European countries. In the medical tourism/healthcare facilitation market, India is a major player (Muthyam, 2017). Health-care demand is on the rise all across the world, and it's tied to economic progress, which leads to higher income and education (Pocock & Phua, 2011). The expense of treatment in developed countries is quite costly, and patients must also wait an extremely long time for treatment or surgery. As a result, people are looking for other viable options (Khan, 2015).

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India is emerging as a new medical tourism destination for people all over the world. Medical tourists from around the world who are looking for cutting-edge and cost-effective medical care favour India. It is the fact that treatment costs are greater in many developed and developing countries. Major medical treatments that draw international medical tourists to India such as bone marrow transplant, cardiac care, gynaecology & obstetrics, dialysis and kidney transplant, neurosurgery & trauma surgery, preventive health care, nuclear medicine, cosmetic surgery, joint replacement surgery, refractive surgery, vascular surgery, urology, osteoporosis, etc

The ministries of health, external affairs, tourism and culture are working to increase the number of medical tourists. The government provides online visas, multiple entries, extensions of stay, and accreditation to more hospitals. Several other measures are under way, according to the Indian Medical Association (IMA). "The government has improved the visa policy to make it patient friendly. There is no waiting time for foreign patients at hospitals,"

Medical tourists to India typically seek joint replacement surgeries, heart, liver and bone marrow transplants, spine and brain surgeries, cancer and kidney treatments, and in vitro fertilisation (IVF). Patients from Africa and the Middle East access private healthcare in India due to lack of facilities and doctors back home. Medical tourists from Europe and the US come here for cosmetic surgeries that are not covered by insur-

ance. "We do bariatric surgery at \$6,000-8,000, while it costs around \$15,000 in the US. Almost 15-20 per cent of our surgical patients are from other countries. Non-resident Indians, persons of Indian origin (PIOs) and overseas citizens of India (OCIs) prefer to come here for IVF and gynaecology treatments. "They spend only 30 per cent of what it costs in the US or UK. Moreover, they have family support here,"

As per a cost comparison study by the American Medical Association, a knee replacement surgery will cost \$40,000 in US, \$10,000 in Thailand and \$13,000 in Singapore, but \$8500 in India. Similarly, in the US for a bone marrow transplant you will have to pay around \$400,000, in UK \$150,000 but in India it will cost just \$30,000. No matter what treatment you opt for, you are going to save around 70-75 percent of the total cost including health or medical services, wellness travel, accommodation and food services.

Review of Literature: The review of literature has been presented in order to assess the importance of Indian medical tourism opportunities and challenges as there are few studies conducted so far in this area, however, a few important and relevant studies have been presented here.

Priya Jindal, Yashika (2019) in his paper "Medical Tourism in India: An Analysis" India is one of the best and desired destinations for medical tourists coming from foreign countries. Medical tourism industry is a continuously de-

Medical Products

Wellness	Treatment	Rehabilitation
Nature tourism Community Tourism Resorts Herbal Treatments Spas Complementary Healing Lifestyle/Healthy vacations Ecotourism	Eye surgery Cosmetic surgery Elective surgery Diagnostic services Reproductive Treatment Cancer treatment Joint replacement Cardiothoracic services Delivery	Dialysis Elderly care programs Counseling services Addiction programs

veloping and growing industry in India, as annual development rate is about 30%, and the profits made earned were around Rs. 9,500 Crore at the end of 2015. Every year an estimated amount of 150,000 of customers travel to India because of economic healthcare services.

Dr. Daksha Dave (2023) in his research paper "An Analytical Study of Medical Tourism in India" Medical tourism industry is rising industry and has changed the entire concept of tourism industry. India is also one of the favarouble destiny for medical tourism because of world class health facilities with affordable price, Skilled Doctors, alternative treatment, personal care and government initiative. In 2020, India's Medical tourism industry's revenue was nearly US\$8 billion, with a compound annual growth rate of 16% percent. India is primarily visited by medical travelers from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Oman, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nigeria, Kenya, and Iraq across these categories. Government is also taken number of measures to attract medical tourism. Traditional medicine and related treatment practices have

also been promoted by the government.

Need for the study: India is emerging as a new medical tourism destination for people all over the world. Medical tourists from around the world who are looking for cutting-edge and cost-effective medical care favour India. It is the fact that treatment costs are greater in many developed and developing countries. Keeping the urgency the study was undertaken and it is time to review the opportunities and changes of Indian medical tourism

Objectives of the study:

- 1) To study current situation of Medical tourism in India;
- 2) To investigate the main drivers and challenges and opportunities of medical tourism in India.

Research Methodology: The current study is based on the secondary data; it is partially illustrative, partially investigative and partially informal. Current study particulars and materials has been collected with the assistance of Books,

Magazines, Newspapers, Research Articles, Journals, E-Journals, UNWTO Report, Report of Ministry of Tourism, Report of World Travel and Tourism Council etc.

Medical tourism Indian advantage: When it comes to Medical tourism, India is considered as a one of the best choices to travel. The main reasons are as follows:

1. **Quality and Range of Services:** India has number of hospitals offering world class treatments in nearly every medical sector such as cardiology and cardiothoracic surgery, joint replacement, orthopaedic surgery, gastroenterology, ophthalmology, transplants and urology to name a few. The various specialties covered are Neurology, Neurosurgery, Oncology, Ophthalmology, Rheumatology, Endocrinology, ENT, Paediatrics, Paediatric Surgery, Paediatric Neurology, Urology, Nephrology, Dermatology, 9 Dentistry, Plastic Surgery, Gynaecology, Pulmonology, Psychiatry, General Medicine & General Surgery. For its quality of services and the infrastructure available, India is attracting a vast pool of tourists from the Middle East, Africa etc. As Indian corporate hospitals like Apollo, Max HealthCare, Fortis etc. are on par with the best hospitals in Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore there is scope for improvement, and the country is becoming a preferred medical destination.

2. **Manpower:** India has a large pool of doctors (approx. 600,000), nurses & paramedics with required Specialization and expertise and the lan-

guage advantage (English speaking skills). The medical education system caters to the ever-increasing demand for the delivery of the quality health care services all over the country.

3. **The Price Advantage:** For long promoted for its cultural and scenic beauty, India is now being put up on international map as a heaven for those seeking quality and affordable healthcare. With 50 million Americans without health insurance and the waiting lists for state-run facilities often endless in the UK, Canada and Europe, foreigners are increasingly flocking to India because it offers quality treatment at a fifth of the cost abroad. In India, complicated surgical procedures are being done at 1/10th the cost as compare with the procedures in the developed countries. Not only this, the hospitals are well equipped to handle the data and information through computerized Hospital Information Systems. The hospitalization and the procedural price advantage also is supported by Lower Medication cost. If a liver transplant costs in the range of 137 thousand USD – 160 thousand USD in Europe and double that in the US, a few Indian hospitals have the wherewithal to do it in around 34 thousand USD – 46 thousand USD. Similarly, if a heart surgery in the US costs about 46 kUSD, a leading Indian hospital will do it in roughly 4,6 kUSD.

4. **Tourism Attraction:** India has a 5000 year old civilization and is known for its cultural and religious diversity with diverse geographical landmarks. The traditional arts and crafts add to its appeal as a tourist's favourite. Along with this,

Indians enjoy freedom, vibrant democracy and women empowerment.

5. **Alternative Therapy:** India offers not just treatment but spiritual and mental healing as well. India needs to club together a couple of 'pathies' (methods to deal with any kind of suffering) because it has a very strong base of alternative healing therapies like yoga, naturopathy, Ayurveda Kerala's health retreats, etc. 10

6. **No Waiting:** In addition to the increasingly top class medical care, a big draw for foreign patients is also the very minimal or hardly any waitlist as is common in European or American hospitals. Hospitals now are starting to attract foreign patients from industrialized countries, and especially from Britain, USA, Canada, where patients are becoming fed up with long waits for elective surgery under overstretched government health plans.

Best Medical Tourism Locations in India

Chennai: One of the maximum famous remedy centres in India. Known because the fitness capital of India, Chennai gets approximately 2 hundred sufferers globally for bone marrow transplantation, coronary heart transplantation, eye surgical procedure, hip alternative and different treatments. To refresh your frame and soul at the same time as traveling the town for scientific motives you can need to go to Marina Beach or go to the Thalalankuppam Pier, Guindy National Park, Queens Land.

Mumbai: The quickest developing vicinity for

scientific tourism in India, Mumbai has numerous specialised hospitals, an Orthopaedic Research and Testing Centre, and weight reduction surgical procedure. Mumbai is well-known for its beauty surgical procedure and Ayurvedic medicine. High-satisfactory scientific centres and numerous non-public hospitals have made Mumbai a fast-developing remedy centre. If you need to empower yourself, take a ride to the closest beach. You can go to Gateway of India and different pastimes within side the vicinity round South Mumbai

Goa: Foreign travellers regularly come to Goa to revel in themselves and it has now grown to be a scientific vacation spot as well. The herbal surroundings of Goa, its recognition amongst travellers and the help of the Government to sell fitness and wellness have additionally helped to grow to be a scientific centre as well. To refresh your frame and soul at the same time as traveling the town for scientific motives you can need to go to the seashores or Bonda Wildlife Sanctuary.

New Delhi: The countrywide capital is domestic to numerous non-public hospitals that offer specialised offerings to overseas sufferers which includes fashionable surgical packages, Eye Surgery, Cardiac Care, and Neuro Surgery. While on the town for remedy if you may go to Jama Masjid, or Lotus Temple to refresh your thoughts and frame.

Ahmadabad: Another town that turns into a prime scientific vacation spot in India is Ahmadabad. Because of its contemporary hospitals,

many non-residents favour to get hold of remedy in Ahmadabad. It is domestic to the Civil Hospital - one in all the most important hospitals in Asia, SAL, and others. To rejuvenate your frame and soul at the same time as traveling this town for scientific motives you can need to go to numerous lakes, Adalaj Stepwell, etc.

Conclusion: India's medical tourism Industry is a sun shine industry. Medical tourism industry is generating foreign exchange as well as job opportunities. Medical tourism industry generated 167,000 job opportunities in 2020 and revenue was 8 billion \$. India is also most favorable destiny because of skilled doctors and excellent health care facilities. Indian government is also promoting traditional treatment 'AYUSH'. Central and state governments are taking various efforts to attract medical tourist.

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