

Policy Gaps in Promoting Wellness Tourism in India: An Economic Perspective

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Abstract

This research paper meticulously examines the policy landscape surrounding wellness tourism in India, focusing on identifying and analyzing existing gaps from an economic perspective. Employing a data-based analytical approach, drawing from market reports, policy documents, and academic literature, the study aims to elucidate how current policy shortcomings impede the full economic realization of India's significant potential in this burgeoning sector. Key findings reveal critical deficiencies in regulatory frameworks, infrastructure development, skill enhancement, and targeted marketing, which collectively hinder the sector's growth and its contribution to the national economy. The analysis underscores the substantial economic premium offered by wellness tourism, with international wellness tourists spending considerably more per trip than average tourists. Recommendations are proposed to bridge these policy gaps, advocating for a more nuanced, segment-specific, and strategically aligned approach to unlock India's capacity as a leading global wellness destination.

Keywords: substantial economic, wellness, tourists, skill enhancement.

1. Introduction

Global Context and Significance of Wellness Tourism

Wellness tourism has rapidly emerged as a high-yield niche within the global travel industry, signifying a profound shift in consumer priorities towards holistic health and experiential travel. This sector is characterized by individuals seeking to maintain or enhance their personal well-being through various activities, distinguishing it from traditional leisure travel. The global wellness economy reached an impressive \$6.3 trillion in 2023, accounting for 6.03% of global GDP, and is projected to exhibit robust annual growth of 7.3% from 2023 to

2028, potentially expanding to nearly \$9.0 trillion by 2028.¹ Within this broader wellness economy, wellness tourism itself is forecast to reach \$1.4 trillion by 2027, demonstrating a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 16.6%.² The economic significance of wellness tourism is further underscored by the spending patterns of its participants. International wellness tourists, on average, spend 53% more per trip than typical international tourists, while domestic wellness tourists exhibit an even higher premium, spending approximately 178% more than their non-wellness counterparts.² This substantial premium expenditure by wellness travelers carries a direct implication for policy formulation. It suggests that governmental and industry efforts should extend beyond merely increasing visitor volume to strategically attracting high-value segments. A focus on these higher-spending demographics can significantly maximize foreign exchange earnings and amplify the domestic economic impact per visitor, thereby contributing more substantially to the national economy. Therefore, policies aimed at promoting wellness tourism need to strategically prioritize the development of premium wellness offerings, ensuring world-class service quality, and implementing targeted marketing campaigns that resonate with affluent travelers. This strategic emphasis on quality over sheer quantity in tourism development aligns with broader objectives for sustainable economic growth.

In the Indian context, wellness tourism is defined as travel undertaken specifically for the promotion of physical, psychological, or spiritual well-being through various activities.⁵ It is crucial to distinguish wellness tourism from medical tourism, as the former emphasizes preventive care and the pursuit of a healthier lifestyle, while the latter primarily focuses on treatments for specific health conditions.⁵ India possesses a unique competitive advantage in this sector due to its rich and ancient heritage in traditional holistic health practices, including Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy (AYUSH).⁵

The Indian wellness tourism ecosystem is comprehensive, integrating a diverse array of segments such as traditional medicine tourism, yoga and meditation retreats, spa and wellness resorts, and holistic healing centers. This ecosystem encompasses various services, including accommodation, specialized wellness activities, therapeutic treatments, healthy cuisine, and fitness programs, all designed to provide a holistic wellness experience for both domestic and international tourists.⁸ The increasing global interest in holistic health solutions, particularly post-pandemic, has positioned India's traditional medicine systems as a cornerstone of its wellness tourism growth strategy.⁵

The explicit differentiation between wellness tourism (preventive, holistic) and medical tourism (curative) is fundamental for effective policy formulation. While the Indian government has often grouped "Medical and Wellness Tourism" under initiatives like "Heal in India" 9, a singular, undifferentiated policy approach risks overlooking crucial nuances. For instance, the regulatory requirements for a complex surgical procedure in medical tourism are vastly different from those for a yoga retreat in wellness tourism. This divergence in inherent characteristics necessitates a nuanced policy approach for each segment. Policies must be tailored to the specificities of wellness tourism, focusing on promoting serene natural settings, preserving the authenticity of traditional practices, ensuring the quality of experiential offerings, and facilitating the integration of wellness into lifestyle choices. Conversely, medical tourism policies would prioritize clinical standards, advanced technological infrastructure, and stringent patient safety protocols. A failure to adequately differentiate could lead to insufficient regulatory oversight for wellness establishments, as indicated by the lack of a comprehensive regulatory framework for the broader wellness industry 9, or a misallocation of resources, thereby impeding the optimal growth of both sectors.

India's wellness tourism sector demonstrates robust growth potential, propelled by several key factors. These include a growing awareness of holistic health practices, rising disposable incomes among its populace, and an increasing global demand for experiential travel that prioritizes well-being.⁸ A significant competitive advantage for India lies in the affordability of its wellness treatments when compared to Western countries, making it an attractive destination for a broader range of international travelers.¹⁰ This sector holds substantial promise for contributing significantly to India's economic enhancement and job creation, particularly in developing tier-2 and tier-3 regions, thereby fostering more inclusive economic growth across the country.¹⁴

India's unique dual advantage, combining its rich heritage of traditional healing practices with cost-effectiveness, presents a substantial economic opportunity. This combination allows India to cater to a wide spectrum of wellness tourists, from those seeking high-end luxury experiences to more budget-conscious travelers, provided that policies are strategically designed to support both segments. The affordability factor, exemplified by a knee replacement procedure in India costing less than half of that in Thailand ¹⁵, coupled with India's deep-rooted traditions in holistic wellness, creates a compelling value proposition.

This enables the country to attract a more diverse demographic of wellness tourists, extending beyond just the affluent, and consequently expanding its potential market size.

Therefore, policy interventions should leverage this dual appeal. While continued promotion and development of luxury wellness retreats are essential for attracting high-yield international travelers, there should also be concerted efforts to support the establishment of authentic, high-quality, and reasonably priced wellness experiences. This approach caters to the burgeoning middle-class domestic market¹⁴ and budget-conscious international visitors, ensuring broader economic participation and benefits. Such a strategy necessitates differentiated policy support and infrastructure development that extends beyond solely high-end facilities, fostering a more inclusive and resilient wellness tourism ecosystem.

The primary aim of this research paper is to critically examine the existing government policies and initiatives pertaining to wellness tourism in India. The study intends to identify specific policy gaps that currently impede the full economic realization of the sector's immense potential. Furthermore, it seeks to propose evidence-based recommendations for policy refinement and implementation, thereby contributing to a more effective and economically impactful promotion of wellness tourism in the country.

The wellness tourism sector in India is characterized by robust market valuations and impressive growth forecasts, signaling its increasing prominence within the national economy. The India Wellness Tourism Market was valued at approximately USD 18.33 billion in 2024.¹⁰ Projections indicate a substantial increase, with the market expected to reach USD 81.9 billion by 2030, exhibiting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 15.6% from 2023 to 2030, according to one market research firm.¹⁷ Another reputable source estimates the market to reach USD 41.03 billion by 2030, with a CAGR of 14% during the 2025-2030 forecast period.¹⁴ While there is a slight discrepancy in the precise market size projections across different sources, the consistent consensus on strong and sustained growth underscores the sector's undeniable potential.

An examination of revenue-generating segments within this market reveals that lodging constituted the largest share, at 23.64%, in 2022.¹⁷ However, wellness activities are projected to be the fastest-growing segment during the forecast period.¹⁷ Other significant components contributing to the market's valuation include transport, food & beverage, shopping, and activities & excursions.⁸

The substantial projected growth rate, ranging from 14% to 15.6% CAGR 14, carries a profound implication: even marginal improvements in policy efficiency and implementation can yield disproportionately large economic returns for India. Conversely, any unaddressed policy gaps represent significant opportunity costs, potentially leading to India underperforming its inherent market potential. The slight variations in market projections from different reputable sources also highlight a latent need for a more standardized and unified approach to data collection within the sector. A centralized, standardized data collection and reporting mechanism for wellness tourism could provide clearer, more reliable market signals for both potential investors and policymakers, enabling more informed and precise decision-making. Furthermore, policies should proactively focus on enabling rapid and sustainable growth by addressing identified bottlenecks, such as infrastructural limitations, skill shortages, and regulatory ambiguities, to ensure India fully captures this projected market expansion.

The broader tourism sector in India has demonstrated significant economic resilience and contribution. Its share of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) successfully rebounded to its pre-pandemic level of 5% in FY23.¹⁸ This sector is also a critical engine for employment, having generated an impressive 7.6 crore (76 million) jobs in FY23.¹⁸ In terms of foreign exchange, earnings (FEE) from tourism reached US\$ 28.077 billion in 2023, marking a substantial 31.5% growth from the previous year.¹⁸ Within this, wellness and medical tourism collectively attracted 6.9% of foreign visitors for medical purposes in 2023.¹⁹ Globally, India accounts for 1.45% of total international tourist arrivals and 2.14% of worldwide tourism receipts.¹⁸

A notable observation emerges when comparing India's global standing in related tourism segments: the country ranks 10th globally in the Medical Value Travel (MVT) Index but only 20th in wellness tourism.¹⁵ This stark disparity in performance between these closely related segments suggests that current policies might be more effectively supporting medical travel, or that specific, unaddressed barriers within the wellness tourism segment require distinct and targeted policy attention.

The significant difference in India's global ranking between medical value travel and wellness tourism indicates a performance gap. Despite being frequently grouped under a single policy umbrella, such as "Medical and Wellness Tourism" initiatives, the wellness segment appears to be underperforming relative to its medical counterpart. This suggests that existing policies

and initiatives, while potentially effective for MVT, may not be adequately tailored, comprehensive, or robust enough to fully capitalize on the unique potential of wellness tourism. This situation necessitates a granular evaluation of policy components specifically directed at wellness tourism. Questions arise regarding the adequacy of targeted marketing for wellness, the sufficiency of infrastructure specifically designed for wellness-oriented activities (e.g., retreats in remote, serene areas), or the presence of regulatory gaps unique to wellness centers that do not apply to medical facilities. To address this, policies need to be disaggregated, and their specific impact on wellness tourism rigorously assessed, rather than assuming that success in MVT automatically translates to equivalent growth in wellness. This points to a pressing need for more nuanced, segment-specific policy development and implementation to unlock the full economic potential of wellness tourism.

2.3. Key Segments and Drivers of Growth

The expansion of wellness tourism in India is primarily driven by a confluence of factors reflecting evolving consumer preferences and India's inherent strengths. A growing awareness of holistic health, coupled with rising disposable incomes, and an increasing demand for experiential travel are fundamental propellers.⁸ Furthermore, the increasing engagement of the Indian populace in physical activities and a broader embrace of traditional healing practices like naturopathy are significant contributors to market momentum.¹⁴ The emergence of domestic wellness tourism has been identified as a particularly strong growth driver, reflecting a growing inclination among Indian citizens to invest in their well-being through travel.¹⁰

Key segments within the Indian wellness tourism market include Ayurvedic Tourism, Yoga & Meditation Retreats, Spa Tourism, Medical Wellness, and Natural Healing.⁸ Beyond these core offerings, several factors enhance India's attractiveness as a wellness destination. These include the availability of reasonably priced semi-luxury hotels and resorts, improved transport and communication infrastructure, and the presence of English-speaking staff, which facilitates easier communication for international visitors.¹⁴

The significant rise of domestic wellness tourism, fueled by increased disposable income and growing health consciousness among the Indian middle class¹⁰, signals a dual market opportunity encompassing both international and domestic travelers. This situation suggests that policies should strategically foster both segments. Leveraging robust domestic demand can serve as a foundation to build capacity, refine service quality, and establish best practices

within the wellness sector. This internal strengthening can then serve as a springboard for scaling efforts to attract and cater to international markets. This approach ensures sustainable growth and broad economic benefits across the wellness tourism value chain.

3. Government Initiatives and Current Policy Landscape

The Indian government has increasingly recognized the economic potential of wellness tourism and has initiated several policies and programs to promote the sector. A significant focus has been on integrating India's traditional medicine systems, collectively known as AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy), into the tourism offerings.⁸ The Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with the Ministry of AYUSH, has been instrumental in developing guidelines and promoting AYUSH practices as a cornerstone of wellness tourism.⁸

One of the most prominent initiatives is the "Heal in India" campaign, launched under the National Strategy and Roadmap for Medical and Wellness Tourism in 2022.⁹ This strategy aims to position India as a sustainable and responsible medical and wellness tourism destination.⁹ Key pillars of this strategy include developing a strong brand for India as a wellness destination, strengthening the overall ecosystem, enabling digitalization through an Online Medical Value Travel (MVT) Portal, and enhancing accessibility for medical value travel.¹³ The government has also constituted a National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board, chaired by the Minister of Tourism, to provide a dedicated institutional framework for promoting these segments.¹³

Accessibility has been a key area of policy intervention. The introduction of specific visa categories, such as the Medical Visa and the e-AYUSH Visa, for foreign nationals seeking traditional Indian wellness treatments, has been a major step towards supporting the rapidly growing health tourism sector.⁵ The e-Medical Visa facility has been extended to nationals of 156 countries¹³, and the e-AYUSH Visa allows a stay of up to 60 days with triple-entry facility.⁵ Furthermore, efforts are underway to streamline the e-visa application process to make it more seamless and expeditious.¹⁶

Financial assistance is also provided under the Market Development Assistance Scheme to accredited Medical Tourism Service Providers for participation in relevant fairs and conferences.¹³ The government's commitment is also reflected in budget allocations, with ₹2541.06 crore allocated in the Union Budget 2025-26 to enhance infrastructure, skill

development, and travel facilitation for the broader tourism sector, including medical and wellness tourism.¹⁸ Initiatives like Swadesh Darshan 2.0 and the PRASHAD scheme focus on sustainable, destination-centric tourism and infrastructure enhancement around spiritual sites, which often overlap with wellness offerings.¹⁸

Despite these commendable efforts, the integration of wellness tourism within broader medical tourism initiatives, while beneficial for administrative synergy, may inadvertently dilute the specific policy attention required for wellness. The government's comprehensive online portal for Medical Value Travel¹⁶ aims to integrate various stakeholders, but its effectiveness for the distinct needs of wellness tourism, which often involves less clinical and more experiential offerings, needs careful monitoring.

4. Identification and Analysis of Policy Gaps

Despite India's inherent advantages and the government's proactive initiatives, several policy gaps persist, hindering the full economic realization of its wellness tourism potential. These gaps, when examined through an economic lens, represent significant missed opportunities for revenue generation, job creation, and global market share.

4.1. Regulatory Framework and Quality Control

A significant policy gap lies in the absence of a comprehensive regulatory framework specifically for the wellness industry.⁹ This lack of adequate regulation leads to lower barriers to entry, allowing small and unprofessional players to enter the market without stringent oversight.⁹ Such entities often compromise on hygiene, quality, and transparent pricing, and may exhibit unprofessional behavior.⁹ While the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, aims to prescribe minimum standards for all clinical establishments, including wellness centers²², its application and enforcement for the diverse and often informal wellness sector remain a challenge. The absence of universally accepted protocols for therapies, therapist qualifications, and facility hygiene can raise concerns among international travelers accustomed to stringent global health standards.² This inconsistency can erode trust, reduce repeat business, and ultimately impact India's credibility as a premium wellness destination. Economically, this translates to a loss of high-value tourists who prioritize quality and reliability, and it hinders the sector's ability to command premium pricing.

4.2. Infrastructure and Accessibility

Many wellness resorts in India are strategically located in scenic, remote areas, such as hill stations, forest fringes, or coastal villages, to offer serenity and a deep connection with nature.³ While these settings enhance the wellness experience, they frequently suffer from inadequate infrastructure. This includes poor road connectivity, limited public transport options, and a lack of proximity to airports or advanced medical facilities.³ Furthermore, inconsistent internet connectivity, unreliable power supply, and insufficient waste management systems in these remote locations can significantly detract from guest satisfaction, particularly for international clientele.³ The economic consequence of these infrastructural limitations is two-fold: it restricts the volume of high-spending tourists who demand seamless travel and modern amenities, and it inflates operational costs for wellness providers, thereby reducing profitability and discouraging further investment in these potentially lucrative areas.

4.3. Skill Development and Manpower Shortage

Delivering a high-quality wellness experience necessitates a cadre of skilled professionals, including qualified Ayurvedic doctors, yoga instructors, wellness chefs, spa therapists, and holistic lifestyle coaches, who are not only well-trained but also customer-focused and culturally sensitive.³ However, there is a growing shortage of such trained manpower in the Indian wellness hospitality sector.² This gap is exacerbated by limited training institutes, outdated curricula that do not align with global wellness expectations, and language barriers.³ The economic impact of this skill deficit is evident in compromised service quality, which directly affects guest satisfaction and repeat visitation. It also limits the sector's capacity to scale up operations and meet the rising demand from both domestic and international markets, thereby constraining revenue growth and employment generation. While the government has allocated funds for skill development in tourism¹⁸, targeted programs specifically for wellness professionals are crucial.

4.4. Marketing and Branding

Despite possessing a strong wellness heritage, India often struggles to position itself effectively as a premium wellness tourism destination in the global market.³ Many international travelers still associate India primarily with budget backpacking or spiritual retreats, rather than with luxury or holistic wellness experiences.³ Furthermore, many

individual resorts and wellness centers lack the digital marketing expertise, branding clarity, or international outreach necessary to attract the high-spending wellness traveler.³ Competing with well-established wellness destinations like Thailand, Bali, and Switzerland requires significant investment in sophisticated branding, compelling storytelling, influencer marketing, search engine optimization (SEO), and multilingual content that resonates with international audiences.³ The economic implication here is a failure to capture a larger share of the high-value global wellness tourism market, leading to underrealized foreign exchange earnings and a diminished global brand perception.

4.5. Investment and Public-Private Partnerships

While the government encourages partnerships with the private sector for medical and wellness tourism⁹, there remains a gap in attracting dedicated investment specifically into the wellness tourism infrastructure and services. The growth of the middle class with increased disposable income is driving domestic wellness tourism¹⁴, but this necessitates diversified offerings beyond luxury spas, including mid-range and budget options.¹⁴ Such diversification requires targeted investment incentives. Additionally, while the government has initiatives for infrastructure development¹⁸, the specific mechanisms for fostering public-private partnerships that address the unique needs of wellness tourism, particularly in remote areas, may require further refinement. Stronger incentives and streamlined processes are needed to encourage private sector investment in developing wellness-specific infrastructure and services that cater to diverse segments.

4.6. Data Collection and Standardization

As observed in the market size projections, discrepancies exist between different reputable sources.¹⁴ This indicates a lack of a unified, standardized data collection and reporting mechanism for the wellness tourism sector in India. Without consistent and granular data on traveler demographics, spending patterns within wellness sub-segments, and the performance of various wellness offerings, policymakers and investors face challenges in making informed decisions. This data gap can lead to misallocation of resources, ineffective policy design, and a missed opportunity to accurately track the sector's economic contribution and identify precise areas for intervention.

5. International Best Practices in Wellness Tourism Policy

Examining successful wellness tourism policies and economic incentives implemented globally can provide valuable lessons for India. Countries like Thailand, Costa Rica, and Germany offer diverse models that highlight effective strategies in regulation, marketing, and investment.

Thailand, for instance, has successfully positioned itself as a world-class tourism destination with a strong emphasis on "quality tourism" over mass tourism, which includes high-growth segments like luxury eco-tourism and wellness travel.²³ The Thai government actively views tourism as a long-term strategic asset, implementing new visa schemes and investing in infrastructure to support this growth.²³ Their focus on sustainable tourism development, ensuring minimal environmental impact, and enhancing connectivity between key tourist destinations through collaboration between ministries, provides a blueprint for balanced growth.²⁴ The emphasis on safety and time efficiency for travelers also underpins their policy approach.²⁴

Costa Rica has leveraged its rich biodiversity and "Pura Vida" philosophy to brand itself as a "Wellness Pura Vida" destination.²⁵ The Costa Rican Tourism Board (ICT) has developed a strategic wellness tourism program, supporting international congresses and fostering cooperation with local wellness associations.²⁵ Their Certification for Sustainable Tourism (CST) Program, which recognizes businesses for their sustainability policies and practices, has been heralded as a model scheme, integrating economic growth with environmental stewardship.²⁶ This demonstrates a policy commitment to authenticity and sustainability that resonates with wellness travelers.

Germany offers insights into financial incentives for wellness programs. Public insurers, or sickness funds, provide bonuses to members who participate in health promotion, screening, and checkup programs.²⁷ These incentives, which can be cash or rewards like sports equipment or partial funding for a short wellness vacation, are funded through gain-sharing from reduced healthcare costs of participants.²⁷ This model highlights how wellness initiatives can be integrated into broader healthcare systems, offering economic benefits through cost savings while promoting preventive health. The German experience underscores the potential for rigorous evaluation to ensure such programs are equitable and effective.²⁷

These international examples collectively highlight several best practices: a clear strategic vision for wellness tourism distinct from other tourism segments, strong government support with inter-ministerial coordination, a focus on sustainability and authenticity, targeted marketing, and innovative financial incentives. They also emphasize the importance of robust regulatory frameworks and quality assurance to build international trust and attract high-value travelers.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

India's wellness tourism sector stands at a pivotal juncture, poised for significant economic expansion driven by its rich traditional healing heritage and increasing global demand for holistic well-being. The market is projected to reach substantial valuations, with strong growth rates indicating a lucrative opportunity for increased GDP contribution, employment generation, and foreign exchange earnings. However, a critical analysis reveals that despite proactive government initiatives, several policy gaps impede the sector from fully realizing its immense potential. The disparity in India's global ranking between medical value travel and wellness tourism underscores the need for more targeted and nuanced policy interventions for the latter.

To bridge these identified policy gaps and unlock the full economic potential of wellness tourism in India, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Establish a Dedicated Regulatory Framework for Wellness Tourism: A comprehensive and distinct regulatory body or framework is essential to govern wellness centers and services. This framework should establish clear classifications, minimum standards for hygiene, quality of treatments, therapist qualifications, and transparent pricing.² Implementing accreditation systems, potentially building upon existing NABH standards, specifically for wellness centers, would enhance credibility and build trust among both domestic and international travelers, thereby attracting higher-spending clientele.
2. Enhance Infrastructure and Accessibility in Wellness Hubs: Prioritize investment in improving road connectivity, public transport options, and basic amenities (reliable internet, power, waste management) in remote and scenic areas identified as potential wellness destinations.³ This can be achieved through dedicated government funds, public-private partnerships, and incentives for private developers to invest in these regions.

Improved accessibility will not only enhance the visitor experience but also reduce operational costs for businesses, fostering greater investment and development.

3. **Develop Targeted Skill Enhancement Programs:** Address the shortage of qualified wellness professionals by establishing specialized training institutes and updating curricula to meet global standards.² Programs should focus on Ayurvedic doctors, yoga instructors, spa therapists, wellness chefs, and holistic coaches, incorporating customer service and foreign language training. Government and industry collaboration can facilitate apprenticeships and certifications, ensuring a skilled workforce capable of delivering world-class wellness experiences.
4. **Implement Differentiated and Targeted Marketing Strategies:** Move beyond generic tourism campaigns to develop sophisticated, digital-first marketing strategies specifically for wellness tourism. This involves branding India as a premium, authentic wellness destination, leveraging compelling storytelling, collaborating with international wellness influencers, and utilizing search engine optimization (SEO) and multilingual content to reach high-spending global travelers.³ Showcasing the unique blend of ancient traditions with modern amenities will be key.
5. **Foster Strategic Investment and Public-Private Partnerships:** Create specific investment incentives, such as tax breaks, subsidies, or streamlined approval processes, for private sector entities developing wellness-specific infrastructure, mid-range resorts, and specialized wellness offerings.¹⁴ Encourage partnerships between hospitality providers, wellness practitioners, and healthcare professionals to develop integrated wellness destinations.⁸ This approach will ensure a diversified market that caters to both luxury and budget-conscious segments, maximizing economic inclusion.
6. **Standardize Data Collection and Reporting:** Establish a centralized, standardized system for collecting and reporting data on wellness tourism. This would involve granular data on visitor demographics, spending patterns across various wellness segments (e.g., Ayurveda, Yoga, Spa), and the economic contribution of different types of wellness establishments. Accurate and consistent data will provide crucial market signals, enabling more informed policy decisions, effective resource allocation, and precise measurement of the sector's economic impact.

By proactively addressing these policy gaps, India can strategically leverage its unique strengths to not only achieve but potentially surpass its projected economic growth in wellness tourism, solidifying its position as a global leader in holistic well-being

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