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"Investment trend in Indian Healthcare post covid"

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Abstract

This study investigates the changes in healthcare investment following the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The study aims to pinpoint the major healthcare investment sectors that have caught investors' attention and to comprehend how COVID-19 has affected investors' investment choices.

Data is gathered and analysed as part of the research technique from the Indian Investor and from a variety of sources, including reports, papers, and trade journals. According to the survey, there has been a significant increase in investment activity in the Indian healthcare industry since COVID-19, with investors concentrating on sectors including telemedicine, diagnostics, medical equipment, and pharmaceuticals.

Investors' priorities have changed as a result of the pandemic, favouring businesses with strong digital skills and those that provide ground-breaking solutions to healthcare problems. In order to sustain the sector's expansion, the study's conclusion highlights the most important consequences of these investment trends for the Indian healthcare industry, including the requirement for ongoing investments in technology and innovation.

Keywords- Investment, Healthcare, Indian Investor ,Post Covid

Introduction

An international health emergency, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on financial markets and economies all around the world. Particularly in India, the healthcare sector has undergone considerable changes as a result of the pandemic. The Indian healthcare sector has attracted significant investment from both domestic and foreign companies due to rising health care spending and a growing understanding of the value of a robust healthcare system.

The pandemic has heightened the need for improved healthcare infrastructure, the digitization of medical services, and a greater emphasis on preventative treatment. As a result, in the post-COVID period, the investment trends in the Indian healthcare sector have seen substantial changes.

Investors are increasingly focusing on businesses that are trying to improve access to high-quality healthcare services for all people, to strengthen the primary and secondary care systems, to provide digital health solutions and telemedicine services, to create vaccines and treatments for infectious diseases, and to provide digital health solutions. With a number of initiatives and legislative reforms intended to turn India into a centre for medical

tourism and medical innovation, the Indian government has also increased its attempts to draw greater investment into the healthcare industry

Objective

- To examine the Investment trends in the Indian health care industry post Covid era.
- To understand the Investment opportunities in Indian Healthcare.

Problem Statement

Investor perception about Indian healthcare as an Investment opportunity.

How Investors are taking Healthcare Industry for their Investment.

Literature Review

Few analogies exist with other financial crises, and COVID-19 differs from them due to its significant impact on international financial markets.

The COVID-19 calamity is unlike any other known documented issue in terms of intensity (Baker et al., 2020; Goodell, 2020). The stock markets were devastated by COVID-19, a "once-in-a-century pathogen" (Gates, 2020), which raised financial risks, caused extreme volatility, unpredictable market returns, and total anarchy. Liu et al., Ji et al., and others; Ji et al., Baek et al., Erdem, 2020. In COVID-19, there have been countless instances of normal stock market volatility that had nothing to do with prior financial crises.

More excessively negative returns occurred in Asian markets than in any other economy (Topcu and Gulal, 2020). The investors' indolent outlook and dread of uncertainty made them more pessimistic.

This section aims to understand the effects of COVID-19 by presenting the existing body of evidence and summarising potential research directions. The investor choice, feelings, and behavioural tendencies portions of the literature review have been put up to focus on these three significant themes that are congruent with our study goals.

According to Lopez-Cabarcos et al. (2020), investor sentiments show how crowd psychology and general attitude can affect market movements.

When investors expressed interest in representative-supported speculator training sessions, Phillip (1995) observed changes in investor preferences and budgetary decision-making.In a country like India, SEBI initiated a modest speculator-mindfulness project that has begun rewarding ethical and intelligent contributions from retail speculators with rewards.

Financial professionals base their choice of stores on the past performance of the assets, claim Ippolito (1992) and Bogle (1992). Additionally, they noted that money leaves failed ventures more quickly than it enters winning ones.

Gupta (1970) used annual time series data from the country to examine the variables that affect saving. He found that the perpetual wage theory more accurately predicted saving behaviour in India's urban areas, while that total wage speculation more accurately predicted saving behaviour in the nation's rural areas. He discovered that a peripheral tendency to save is an increasing salary capability at lower levels of advancement.

When markets are stable or experiencing difficulty, investor attitude can fluctuate significantly.

Economic stability has no impact on how investors think or behave. According to Kahneman and Tversky (1972), Malmendier and Nagel (2011), and Barberis (2013), the financial crisis has little effect on how investors perceive or behave. Due to the negative shocks caused by market volatility, investors are hesitant to take on more risks.

The COVID-19 financial crisis had a negative effect on investor conduct, according to earlier studies. Chinese undergraduates had lower risk appetites and unfavourable economic feelings, according to a study by Bu et al. (2020). Investors are now more deliberate and circumspect in their decisions as a result of the corona outbreak (Ortmann et al., 2020). As a result, the portfolio has seen evident changes. Zeren & Hizarci (2020) and Ji et al. (2020) claim that interest in alternative asset classes is rising. Gold and derivatives are two examples. Yue et al. (2020) provide descriptions of China and the USA.

Although there is little research on how the epidemic influences financial behaviour, there are parallels to previous natural catastrophes and even terrorist attacks. Historically, nations affected by an epidemic have gone through devastating financial crises. When the COVID-19 outbreak is compared to that of SARS, Ebola, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), it is found that the Ebola virus outbreak is estimated to have cost US$53 billion (Fernandes, 2020).

As was already noted, it is plainly obvious from the literature that there is a vast area of research that can be done on the biggest black swan occurrence of the current century.

The majority of research on the topic COVID-19 pandemic also makes use of secondary data and concentrates on the effects it has on developed or emerging economies, financial markets, and so on. Even research on investor behaviour require extensive data processing before any conclusions can be made. The amount of literature on COVID-19 and survey-based research on investment behaviour is rather limited.

With a focus on the particular Indian healthcare industry, the current study aims to contribute to the rapidly expanding body of knowledge on investment trends after COVID-19.

Methodology:

he methodology of the study would be based on both primary and secondary

sources that is data will be collected from primary and secondary sources.

Primary sources

A Questionnaire will be distributed among Investors and Data will be collected with them.

Secondary sources

- Past Research Paper
- Govt Websites of Indian Healthcare
- Private players of Indian Healthcare
- Indian stock market

Data Analysis in SPSS

- Correlation
- Regression

COVID-19's effects on the Indian healthcare sector

n India's healthcare sector, the COVID-19 outbreak has had a great significant impact on both supply and demand. Due to the unanticipated spike in demand for health care services and products, personal protection equipment (PPE) and medical supplies are among the necessities that are in short supply. Costs and access to care have increased as a result of this shortfall. Due to the epidemic's overpopulation, elective treatments must be curtailed or put on hold in hospitals and clinics, which has also contributed to a reduction in the availability of medical services.

Despite these obstacles, the pandemic has allowed the Indian healthcare system to rapidly expand, thanks to both public and private investment.The government has budgeted funds for developing and enhancing the existing infrastructure for health care, as well as for constructing new hospitals and clinics. Private investors, including venture capital and private equity groups, have made large investments in both new and established healthcare enterprises to capitalise on the growing demand for healthcare services and products.

Investment trends in the Indian health care industry after the post-Covid era

The Indian healthcare sector has experienced a change in investment trends in the post-COVID era, with investors now concentrating on businesses that are best positioned to satisfy the soaring demand for healthcare services and goods. This has led to a surge in investment in businesses specialising in telemedicine, e-commerce platforms that link patients with healthcare providers, and digital health.

Given that the pandemic has hastened the adoption of digital health solutions, digital health has grown particularly appealing to investors. Patients are now required to seek medical advice and treatment from home, which has resulted in considerable development for businesses that focus on digital health, such as telemedicine platforms. As patients and healthcare professionals become more comfortable with digital health, this tendency is expected to continue.

Investors are looking to fund businesses with a focus on biotechnology and medical devices in addition to digital health. These businesses are in a good position to profit from the rising demand for health care services and goods as well as the demand for creative solutions to raise healthcare quality and lower costs.

Overview of the Indian Healthcare Industry

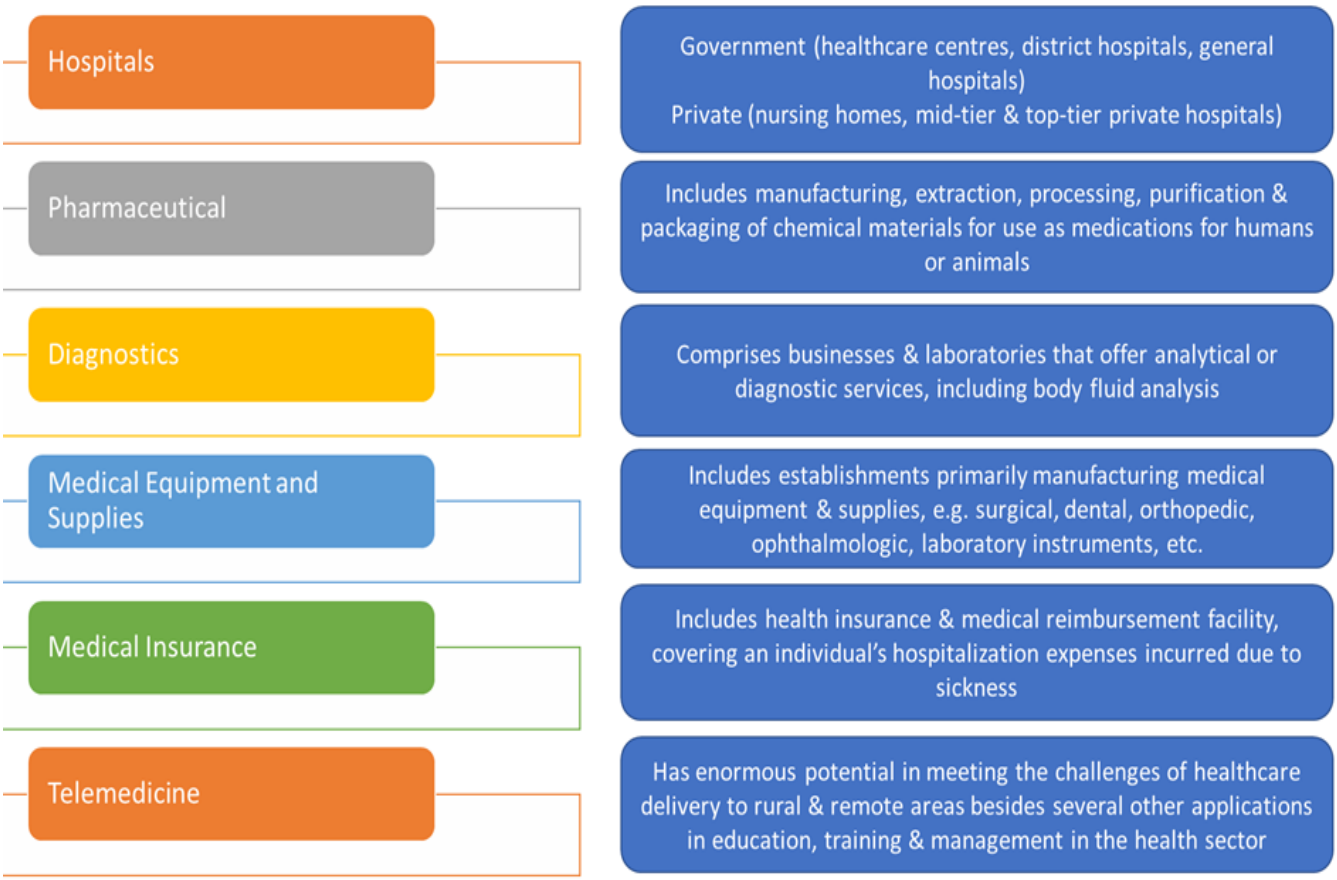


Figure-1.1

Source- NITI Aayog Website

Investment Drivers in the Indian Healthcare Sector

Increasing Demand for Healthcare Services

The COVID-19 pandemic has made it clear how important it is for India to have a reliable healthcare system. The growth in cases and hospitalisations has resulted in a great significant increase demand for the healthcare services. Investors now have a greater interest in the sector as they attempt to profit from the increasing demand for healthcare services.

Government Support and Reforms

The Indian government has been engaged in supporting the healthcare sector following the outbreak. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, which provides financial support to the healthcare sector, and the National Health Stack, which aims to digitise the healthcare system and make it more accessible to citizens, are just two of the government's recent announcements aimed at encouraging investment in the area. For investors wishing to invest in the Indian healthcare sector, these actions have created a favourable atmosphere.

Growing Private Healthcare Market

India's private healthcare business is expanding quickly as a result of rising demand for high-quality medical care. With a vast pool of highly qualified medical personnel, cutting-edge facilities, and an expanding network of hospitals and clinics, the private healthcare industry is well positioned to meet this need. Due to the sector's potential for growth and profitability, investors have started to find private healthcare enterprises to be appealing targets.

Market Size

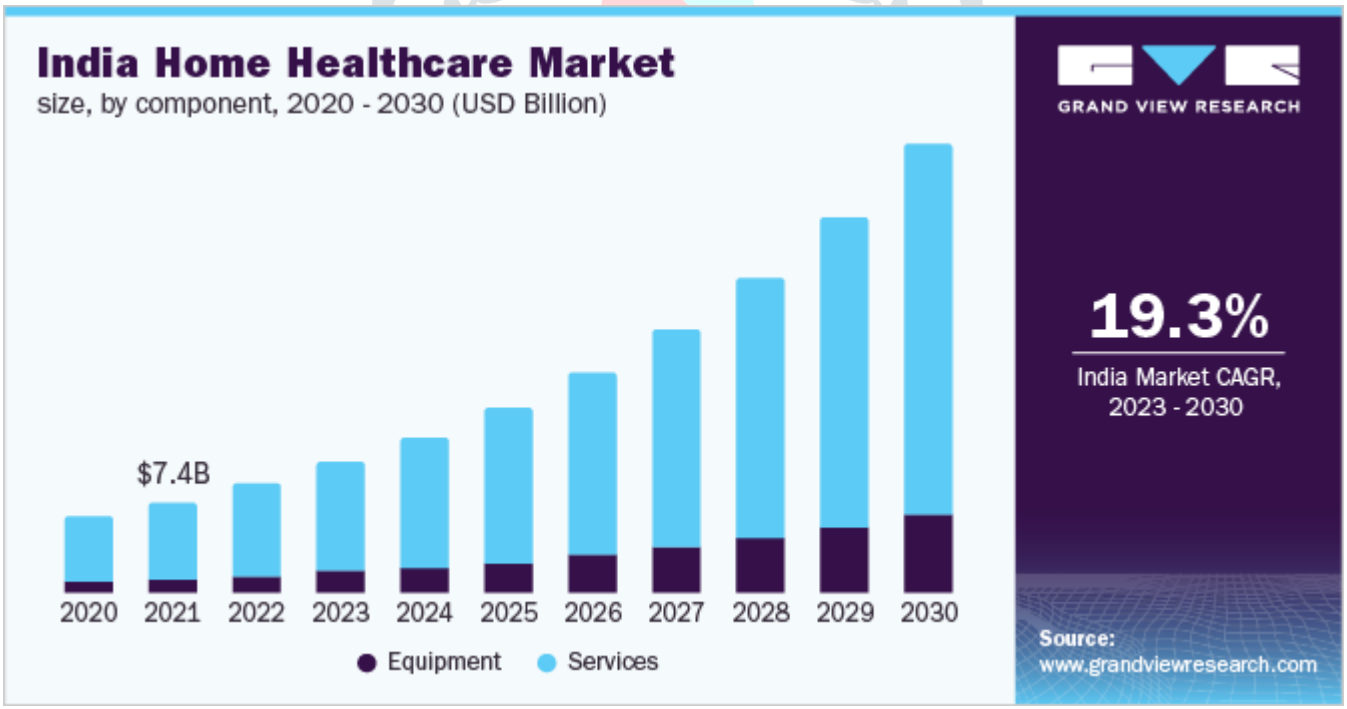


Figure-1.2

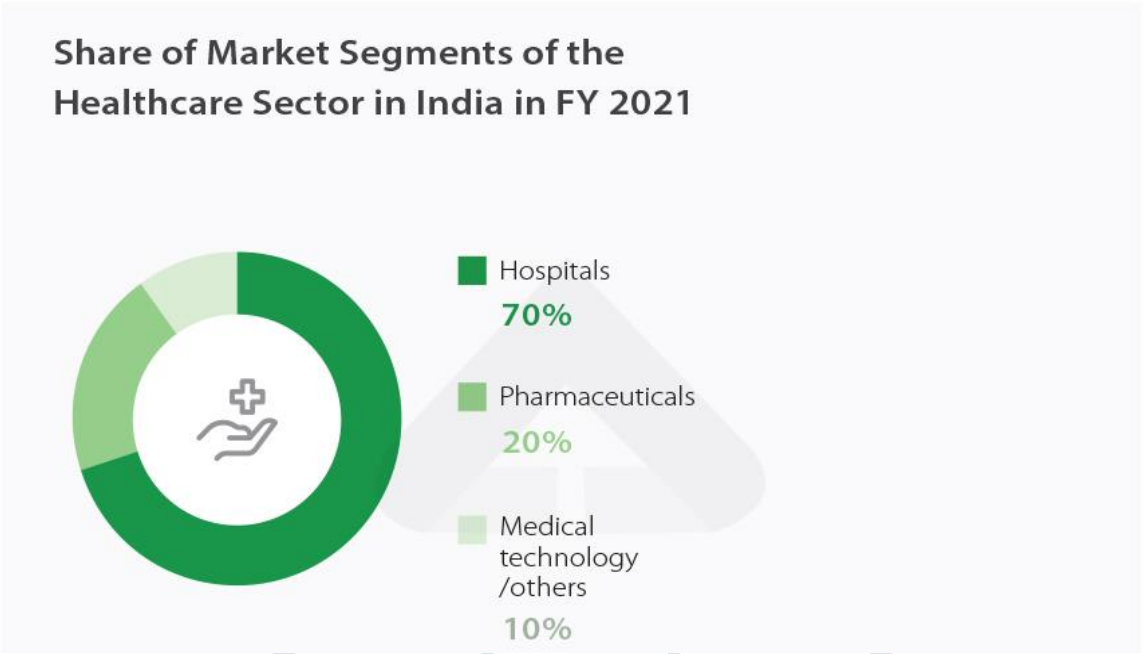


Figure-1.3

Source- Statista

Revenue generation of the healthcare industry in India

The majority of revenue in the Indian healthcare industry comes from the sources listed below: **Private clinics and hospitals:** Both inpatient and outpatient care are provided at private clinics and hospitals. Fees for medical operations, diagnostic testing, and consultation services are how they make money.

Figure-1.4

Source-Statista

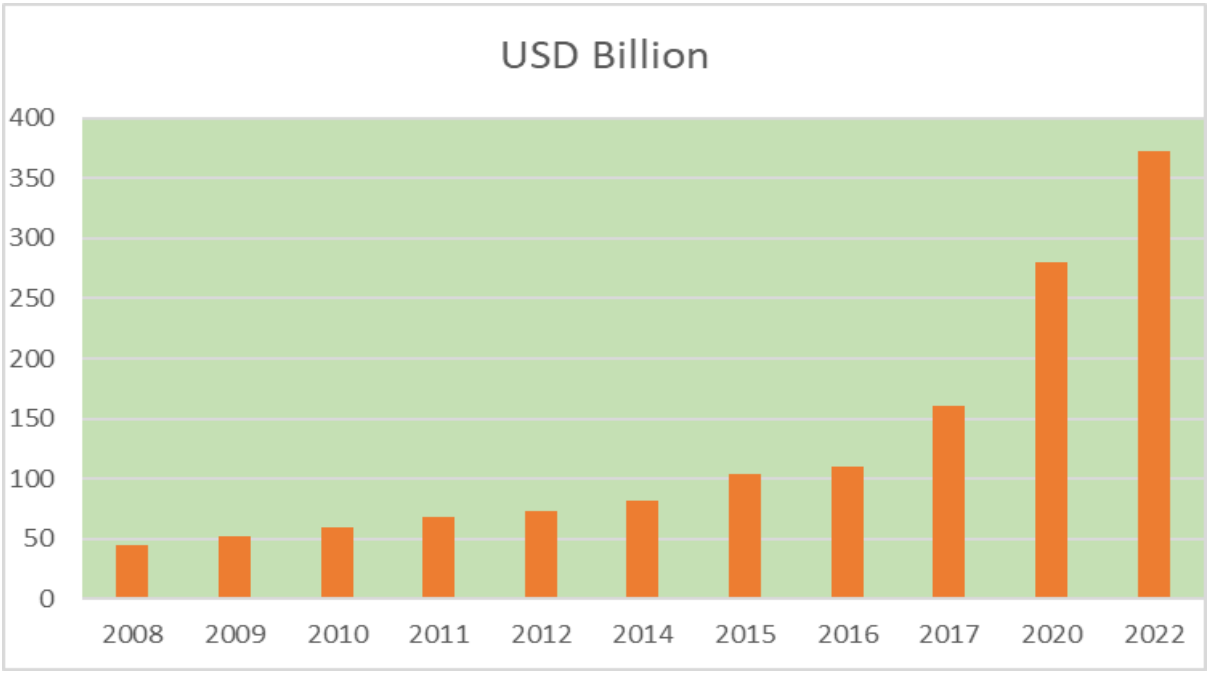
Pharmaceuticals: The pharmaceutical sector significantly contributes to the economy of India and is a key manufacturer and exporter of generic drugs and medications. The sector makes money by selling both prescription and over-the-counter medications.

Medical devices: The sale of a variety of gadgets, including surgical instruments, implanted devices, and diagnostic equipment, produces revenue for India's fast expanding medical device business.

Health Insurance: The selling of health insurance policies and the collecting of premiums are the two main sources of revenue for the sector, which has seen significant expansion in recent years.

In conclusion, India's healthcare business is varied and makes money from a variety of sources, including medicines, medical equipment, health insurance, and commercial and governmental healthcare providers.

India's Healthcare Sector's Growth Trend (in USD)



Note: Compound Annual Growth Rate (2008-2022): 16.28%

Figure-1.5
Source- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Indian investors' investor segmentation in the healthcare sector

Healthcare investors in India can be categorised into a number of groups based on their investing goals, level of wealth, and risk tolerance. Regular segments consist of:

Wealthy individuals known as High Net Worth Individuals (HNWIs) are prepared to contribute to venture capital funds and healthcare start-ups that carry a high level of risk and profit.

Investments in healthcare-related stocks, bonds, and real estate are made by institutional investors, which include insurance companies, pension funds, and mutual funds.

Individuals who invest as retail clients in the healthcare industry buy stocks, mutual funds, and exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

Foreign Investors: These include international companies, venture capital firms, and private equity firms from abroad that invest in the Indian healthcare industry.

Investors who focus on providing accessible healthcare to underserved communities are known as social impact investors. They invest in healthcare start-ups and businesses.

Healthcare organisations must comprehend these categories in order to adapt their products because each sector has its own investment criteria, risk tolerance, and return expectations.

Challenges Faced by the Indian Healthcare Sector

Limited Public Healthcare Infrastructure

Despite expansion in the commercial healthcare industry, India's public healthcare infrastructure is still underdeveloped. As a big section of the population still relies on public healthcare to meet their medical needs, this poses a significant challenge to the sector. The public healthcare system's capacity to offer citizens adequate care is constrained by a shortage of resources, both financial and human.

High Costs of Healthcare

The high cost of healthcare in India continues to be a significant issue, especially for those with lower and intermediate incomes. This restricts many citizens' access to high-quality healthcare, making it impossible for the industry to operate at its full capacity.

Shortage of Skilled Medical Professionals

In India, the medical industry continues to face significant challenges due to the lack of qualified workers. The healthcare industry's capacity to provide citizens with adequate care is constrained by the shortage of doctors and nurses in the rural areas. This poses a significant obstacle to investment in the industry since financiers are wary of making bets in places where there is a dearth of qualified medical personnel.

Changes that the Indian healthcare might see post-pandemic

High-Quality Medical Infrastructure

The absence of the necessary number of healthcare facilities was one of the major issues that surfaced during the second wave of the epidemic. A dependable healthcare system that is crisis-ready is required to stop similar events of this nature. Hospitals are increasing their capacity, especially in Tier two and Tier three cities. The government is coordinating its efforts to keep increasing the number of beds per 1,000 residents in an effort to lessen accessibility disparities.

Governmental rules

The government is intensifying its efforts to achieve universal health coverage with initiatives like some of the schemes are "Health for All," "Ayushman Bharat," and "National Digital Health Mission." These initiatives seek to lower the cost and increase accessibility to healthcare for the entire country. Making room for unofficial players to emerge and gain influence is another objective.

Knowledge of health insurance

Health insurance is much better known now, and experts anticipate this trend to continue. As time goes on, more people make insurance investments, and the graph is expected to rise as a result of increasing awareness.

Medical Travel

Since it delivers high-quality services at the prices that are significantly less than those given in western countries, India's health care industry is more alluring to foreign patients. Consequently, it is estimated that the trend of medical tourism in India will increase as a reason of the epidemic.

Cost of Common Medical Procedures Across Major Destinations for Medical Value Travel, 2021 (US$)

Medical procedure	India	Thailand	Mexico	Singapore*	Colombia	South Korea*	USA
Heart bypass	7,000	17,188	121,00	17,200	11,200	26,000	123,000
Heart valve replacement	11,500-8,500	21,800	35,000	16,900	20,000	39,990	170,000
IVF treatment	6,500	3,750-15,625	6,500	14,900	13,000	7,900	15,400
Hip replacement	7,200-14000	7,813	13,500	13,900	8,000	25,000	40,364

Figure-1.6

Source- Medical tourism Association

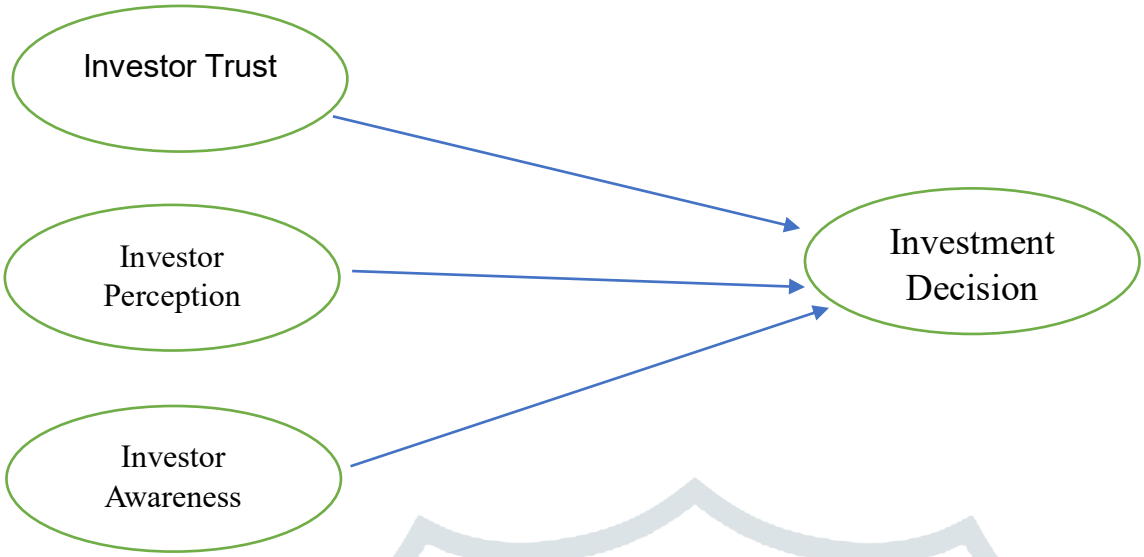
Usage of technology growing

In the present era, online consultations and medical platforms are growing in popularity. The Indian government will focus more on boosting technological adoption in the healthcare sector, which would be extremely time-saving, especially in emergency cases.

Overall, due to the epidemic, India must invest more money in advancing its research and knowledge technologies. Digital health infrastructure is now a necessity.

source: Financial Express articles

Research model



Independent Variables **Dependent variables**

Hypothesis

RH1 Investor Trust has an impact on Investment decision

RH2 Investor Perception has an Investment decision

RH3 Investor Awareness has an impact on Investment decision

RH4 Investor Satisfaction has an impact on Investment decision

Analysis

Demographic Information of Respondent

	Frequency	Total- 100 Percentage
Gender		
Male	53	53
Female	47	47
Age		
Less than 30	48	48
30-40	22	22

40-50	9	9
50	6	6

Occupation

Student	52	52
Businessman	8	8
Government jobs	18	18
Private jobs	22	22

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.785	4

Table-1.1

Internal consistency reliability is measured by Cronbach's alpha, which evaluates how well a group of questions or measures in a questionnaire or survey relate to one another. Higher numbers denote more reliability, and the scale runs from 0 to 1.

An internal consistency reliability score of.987 (Cronbach's alpha) implies very good internal consistency dependability. It implies that the survey's four items have a strong correlation and measure the same underlying topic or notion.

However, the number of items in a scale or questionnaire also affects the reliability of the measure. Generally, a larger number of items increases the reliability of the measure. In this case, having only four items may limit the ability to generalize the results or make strong conclusions based on the data.

Therefore, while the high Cronbach's alpha value indicates strong internal consistency, the limited number of items may reduce the generalizability and robustness of the measure. It's important to consider both factors when interpreting the reliability statistics.

Linear Regression and correlation

Correlations

		InvD	Tru	Per	Awr
Pearson Correlation	InvD	1.000			
	Tru	.721	1.000		
	Per	.675	.781	1.000	
	Awr	.732	.812	.746	1.000

Table-1.2

The corerelation of the linear relationship between the variables are shown by these correlations. From -1 to +1 is the correlation coefficient's range. While a number of -1 denotes a perfect negative correlation, where the variables move in the opposite directions, a value of +1 denotes a perfect positive correlation, where the variables rise or fall together. No linear link exists between the variables if the correlation coefficient is zero.

We can see that all the variables have a significant positive association with one another based on the correlation matrix provided.

For instance, InvD and Tru have a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.721, indicating a significant positive linear link between these variables. This implies that Tru tends to grow along with InvD.

The correlations between InvD and Per 675 and InvD and Awr (0.732) are also very positive.

The high correlation coefficients show that these variables are strongly related to one another and may be measuring the same components overall.

Linear Regression Analysis

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.709[a]	.615	.602	2.3085876224	.615	224.018

Table-1.3

a. Predictors: Awr, Tru, Per
b. Constant Inv d

The correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variable(s) is R =.709. It shows the magnitude and direction of their linear relationship. Here, a moderately strong positive association between the variables is shown by the value of 0.709.

The coefficient of determination, or R square, is equal to.615 and indicates how much of the variance in the dependent variable is accounted for by the independent variable(s). In other words, the independent variable or variables may explain 61.5% of the variation in the dependent variable.

The standard deviation of the residuals, or the discrepancies between the anticipated and actual values of the dependent variable, is known as the standard error of the estimate. It is a measurement of the degree of data variability surrounding the regression line.

R square change: This measures how the R square has changed as a result of the independent variable(s) being included in the model. Here, the value of.615 denotes that a sizable portion of the variance in the dependent variable is explained by the independent variable(s).

F change: This is the F-statistic used to measure how the R square has changed as a result of the inclusion of the independent variable(s) in the model. The independent variable(s)' potential influence on the dependent variable is tested under the null hypothesis. The value of 224.018 in this case shows that this

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	128.275	3	42.758	224.018	.000[b]
	Residual	9.142	96	.095		
	Total	137.417	99			

Table-1.4

a. Dependent Variable: InvD

Impact of Investor Trust on Investment decision

Correlations

		IAVG	TAVG
Pearson Correlation	IAVG	1.000	.731
	TAVG	.731	1.000

The correlation coefficients between the two variables, IAVG and TAVG, are shown in the table. The degree and direction of the linear link between two continuous variables are determined by the Pearson correlation coefficient.

IAVG and itself (in the diagonal) have a correlation coefficient of 1, the greatest value that can be used to indicate a perfect positive correlation IAVG and TAVG have a somewhat positive link, as seen by their correlation coefficient of 0.731.

This implies that, although not always in a straight line, as one variable rises, the other tends to rise as well. Similar to this, TAVG and itself have a correlation coefficient of 1, which denotes an ideal positive correlation .These correlation coefficients indicate a somewhat positive linear link between the variables.

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	TAVG[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: IAVG

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.773[a]	.662	.649	.520457676039502	.662	214.938

Table- 1.5

R: This stands for the correlation coefficient, which expresses the magnitude and axis of the linear relationship between the predictor variables and the response variable. R can have a value between -1 and 1. R in this situation has a value of 0.773a.

R Square, also referred to as the coefficient of determination, measures the percentage of the response variable's variance that can be accounted for by the predictor variables. Higher values of R Square denote better model fit and range from 0 to 1. The R Square score in this situation is 0.662, which shows that the predictor variables account for around 66.2% of the variance in the response variable.

l. The adjusted R square penalises the use of unrelated predictor variables. The adjusted R square value in this instance is 0.649.

Standard Error of the Estimate: This shows the variance of the residuals, or the discrepancies between the observed and expected response values. It assesses how well the model predicts the future. The Estimate's Standard Error in this instance is 0.520457676039502.

Change data: When more predictor variables were included in the model, these data demonstrate how much the R Square and F values changed. In this instance, it appears that one additional predictor variable was included, causing the R Square to increase from 0.662 to 0.773a while decreasing the F value from 214.938.

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	118.222	3	58.222	214.938	.000[b]
	Residual	8.149	97	.271		
	Total	76.370	98			

a. Dependent Variable: IAVG

b. Predictors: (Constant), TAVG

Impact of Investor perception on Investor decision

Linear Regression and Correlation

Correlations

		IAVG	PAVG
Pearson Correlation	IAVG	1.000	.679
	PAVG	.679	1.000

The table in this instance demonstrates that IAVG and PAVG have a somewhat positive linear association with a correlation coefficient of.679. This shows that the values of PAVG rise in direct proportion to the values of IAVG and vice versa. It's crucial to remember that correlation does not indicate causation, therefore we cannot infer that modifications to one variable are directly responsible for modifications to the other.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.719[a]	.611	.601	.691970437140895	.611	214.941

Table-1.6

The intensity and direction of the linear link between the predictor variables and the outcome variable are determined by the correlation coefficient, or R, which quantifies both. The value of R in this instance is.719. This shows that there is a moderate to high positive correlation between the variables.

R Square: This measure of how much of the variance in the outcome variable is accounted for by the predictor variables is known as the coefficient of determination. In this instance, the R Square value is.611, which indicates that the predictor variables can account for nearly 61% of the variation in the outcome variable.R square that has been changed to account for the number of predictor variables in the model is called adjusted R square.

Since the adjusted R square in this instance is.601, it has a marginally lower predictive power than the unadjusted R square value.

Standard Error of the Estimate: This figure is an estimate of the residuals' standard deviation, or the discrepancy between the outcome variable's expected and actual values. The standard error of the estimate in this instance is.691970437140895, which indicates that the projected values are typically about.69 units off from the actual values.

Change Statistics: These statistics show how much better the current model is over a previous model, which was often a null model without any predictors. The R Square Change in this instance is.611, indicating that the new model explains more variance in the outcome variable than the old model did. The ratio of the explained variance between the two models, or F Change, is 214.941.

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	125.248	3	40.248	214.941	.000[b]
	Residual	10.560	96	.92		
	Total	135.808	99			

a. Dependent Variable: IAVG

b. Predictors: (Constant), PAVG

The variation in the dependent variable that is explained by the regression model is measured by the regression sum of squares, and in this example, it is 125.248. The regression model's degrees of freedom (df) are 3, which is the same as the number of predictor variables in the model. By dividing the sum of squares by the degrees of freedom, the regression's mean square is calculated, and it is 40.248.

The variance in the dependent variable that is not explained by the regression model is measured by the residual sum of squares, which is 10.560. The number of predictor variables minus the total number of observations minus one equals 96 degrees of freedom for the residual.

By dividing the sum of squares by the degrees of freedom, the residual's mean square is calculated, and it is 0.92.

The sum of the residual and regression sums of squares is the total sum of squares, and it is 135.808. The entire number of observations minus one, or 99 in this example, equals the total degrees of freedom.

The regression mean square to residual mean square ratio, or F-statistic, is 214.941. This number evaluates the null hypothesis that the predictor variable has no substantial impact on the dependent variable, or that all of the regression coefficients are equal to zero. It shows that a strong case can be made for rejecting the null hypothesis. The dependent variable IAVG is significantly impacted by the predictor variable PAVG, as a result.

Impact of Investor awareness on Investor decision

Regression

Correlations

		IAVG	AAVG
Pearson Correlation	IAVG	1.000	.698
	AAVG	.698	1.000

IAVG and AAVG have a moderately high positive connection (r = 0.698). This implies that the value of AAVG tends to grow as the value of IAVG increases and vice versa. The link between these two variables may be influenced by other factors, therefore it's crucial to remember that correlation does not imply causality.

Further interpretation or context cannot be provided without more information because it is unclear from the given information what IAVG and AAVG represent.

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics	
					R Square Change	F Change
1	.698[a]	.587	.580	.790250020012130	.587	220.600

Table-1.7

In this instance, the anticipated and actual values show a somewhat positive connection (R = 0.698).

R Square: The percentage of the dependent variable's variance that the independent variables account for. In this instance, the independent variables account for 58.7% of the variation in the dependent variable, as shown by the R Square value of 0.587.

R Square that takes into account the number of independent variables in the model is known as adjusted R Square. In this instance, Adjusted R Square = 0.580, which is somewhat less than R Square, demonstrating that the performance of the model was not considerably enhanced by the addition of more independent variables.

An indicator of how well the model's predictions were made is the standard error of the estimate. It is 0.790 in this instance, indicating that the projected values are often within 0.790 units of the actual values.

Change Statistics: When more independent variables are included in the model, these statistics demonstrate how the model performs better. The R Square Change in this instance is 0.587, which shows that a significant amount of the variance in the dependent variable was explained by the independent variables when they were included. With the addition of the independent variables, the model's performance significantly improved, as shown by the F Change statistic of 220.600, which measures the ratio of the variance explained by the model to the residual variance.

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	40.342	1	40.342	64.600	.000[b]
	Residual	42.466	68	.624		
	Total	82.808	69			

a. Dependent Variable: IAVG

b. Predictors: (Constant), AAVG

According to the Regression Sum of Squares (SS) value of 40.342, AAVG accounts for a sizable amount of the variance in IAVG. The sum of squares (SS) divided by the degree of freedom (df), in this example 1, yields the mean square (MS). The F-ratio contrasts the residual MS (which gauges the unexplained variation in IAVG) with the regression MS. The corresponding p-value is less than.0001, the F-value is 64.600, and the Regression effect is significant at the.05 level.

The amount of variation in IAVG that AAVG is unable to account for is displayed in the Residual row. The residual SS and MS are 42.466 and.624, respectively.

The IAVG's overall degree of variance is displayed in the Total row. The total of the regression and residual SS is 82.808; this is known as the Total SS.

In conclusion, the ANOVA table demonstrates that, as shown by the significant F-test, AAVG is a significant predictor of IAVG.

Hence Its proved all hypothesis

RH1 Investor Trust has an impact on Investment decision

RH2 Investor Perception has an impact on Investment decision

RH3 Investor Awareness has an impact on Investment decision

RH4 Investor Satisfaction has an impact on Investment decision

All Independent variables Trust , Perception ,Awareness, have positively relation with Investment decision. whenever a person is going to take any Investment decision. These Independent variables Trust, Perception, Awareness, Satisfaction have a strong significant to Investment decision.

Conclusion

- The Investor perception is correlated with the Investors past return on nvestment in particular sector. It has been observed that the return on Indian ealthcare during covid was in good percentage of return.The Investor looks orward to Invest more in these sector.

- The public was also not so cautious about their health before covid. They have been interested in taking Insurance of their and their family after facing the pandemic situation like covid. It will boom the Insurance sector

- Government has also been witnessed about the shortage of Hospitals bed and medical facilities in Indian hospital. They are looking forward to Increase umber of hospitals in India and make the Infrastructure better to deal with the pandemic in future.

- The trend is anticipated to continue in the upcoming years as India's need for high-quality healthcare services grows. To fully realise the sector's potential, issues like legislative restrictions, a shortage of qualified healthcare workers, and inadequate infrastructure must be resolved.

- Overall, the investment trend in Indian healthcare following COVID offers considerable potential for investors and stakeholders to support the development of a strong healthcare system that can cater to the population's changing healthcare requirements.

These are the some factor which attracts the Investor and gives positive wave in Investment trend in Indian Healthcare.

The aforementioned factors provide a strong platform for future investments in the healthcare industry. India's healthcare industry resembles a miracle cure. Value of investment transactions has increased by a factor of more than 13.5. This has already improved the impression of the country as a desirable site for investments. The future looks bright, and India's progress will depend on the health of its people, which will depend on the healthcare sector, which is rapidly expanding across the board.

India has historically been the "Apple of the eye" for investors due to its massive population, diverse landscape, mixed cultures, and boundless potential. Healthcare has traditionally received second-class treatment in India when it comes to budget allocation. The COVID-19 pandemic, however, made India comprehend the harm it had done by ignoring healthcare, as the virus had exposed how unprepared the country was to fight and overcome new infections.

The nation recognised that this is a significant industry for which inadequate resources might potentially bring down the entire nation and destroy the economy. The situation of this industry at the moment and the range of developments have been announced by experts.

ne of the sectors in India with the quickest rate of growth in terms of employment and income is the healthcare sector Hospitals, medical equipment, health insurance, telemedicine, clinical trials, and travel for medical purposes are all included in this category.

The last 24 months have been dominated by the healthcare industry. As a result of this shift in attention towards healthcare infrastructure, both the country and the entire globe have stood up and taken notice that the country has a big chance outside of the pharmaceutical business. Between April 2000 and June 2020, the hospital and diagnostics sector attracted $6.8 billion in foreign direct investment, according to the department of industrial policy and promotion (DIPP).

It is anticipated that the medical device market would grow dramatically over the next five years, reaching $50 billion by 2025 as a result of the shift in governmental policies that support "Make In India." With these most recent advancements and changes

in the government's priorities, the healthcare sector is a great investment opportunity hat is growing every day and is expected to be profitable for all parties involved.

The potential for growth in Tier 2 and Tier 3 regions is substantial. These Tier 2 and ier 3 towns have a lot of primary healthcare facilities, but they don't have access to high-quality healthcare.

Even while Tier 2 and Tier 3 places are less populous than a metropolis, they can provide high-quality healthcare for the adjacent smaller villages and towns. As a result, there is a lot of activity in these areas from both major players and regional hospitals that are either opening facilities or even partnering with an existing hospital there. To get significant profits from these Tier 2 and Tier 3 areas, though, requires thorough study and appraisal.

Limitation

- The Research has been done in very short period of time
- The sample survey was small.

Future scope

The study paper "Investment trend in Indian Healthcare post Covid" provides useful insights into the current state of healthcare investment in India in light of the Covid-19 pandemic. The outbreak has clearly highlighted the necessity for

The healthcare business became more prominent with additional investment. Detailed analysis of the key investment trends in the Indian healthcare industry

The study paper provides information on their impacts on the sector's overall growth. The future scope of this research paper is wide-ranging and includes the following:

In-depth analysis of specific investment trends: The paper has provided a broadoverview of investment trends in the particular Indian healthcare sector, but there is scope for a more in-depth analysis of specific trends. For instance, the paper could focus on the investment trends in specific healthcare segments such as diagnostics, medical devices, and digital health, and provide insights into the factors driving the growth of these segments.

Impact of policy changes on healthcare investment: The Indian government has been introducing various policy changes to boost healthcare investment in the country. There is scope for research to evaluate the impact of these policy changes on healthcare investment, and how they are likely to shape the future of the particular in healthcare sector in India.

Opportunities and challenges for the healthcare investors: The paper has highlighted the various opportunities available for healthcare investors in India. However, there is scope for research to identify the challenges that healthcare investors are likely to face in India and how they can be overcome.

Effect of pandemic Covid-19 on healthcare investment in India: A brief summary of pandemic Covid-19's impact on healthcare investment in India was given in the research report. Research is still required to ascertain how the epidemic will impact India's healthcare spending in the long run and how the sector will grow higher.

Overall, the research on "Investment trend in Indian Healthcare post Covid" provides a solid platform for additional study of the Indian healthcare sector. There is much opportunity for more research and study, and the findings of such research may have an impact on how India's healthcare sector grows in the future.

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