

The health care system in Sweden and India

Sweden

Healthcare system, all of Sweden's welfare system, follows the social democratic welfare model. The welfare model seen in the general subsidies that are available to all Swedish citizens, such as child allowances and parental leave is available to all parents regardless of income. They are Socialists, when the idea of the system is that everyone should be supported regardless of salary and welfare should not rely on the family and its ability to take care of each other. (Almgren et al, 2012, p. 274). There are also means tested benefits like income support and housing to those who need more help than the general welfare can contribute. The additional support will allow the individual is not dependent on their personal finances without the support of well-being, which follows the model. The high tax burden of 43.3% (Ekonomifakta, 2015) in Sweden also show that welfare is prioritized and financed by tax revenue. According a lot of research at the University of Gothenburg Social Democrats ruled between 1936 and 1976 (2004, p. 01) which indicates the possibility of developing a social democratic welfare model.

The welfare model affect hospital system by all Swedish citizens get free health care in hospitals and health centers as well as the dentist if the person is under 22 years of age (Karlsson Gadea, 2013). Exceptions are less patient enrollment fees and daily fee (Karlsson Gadea, 2016). Health Care Guide indicates that the public health care financed by the county councils and municipalities through tax revenue, according to the care guide (Gadea, Ingemar Karlsson, 2015). Private health care is not funded by the state and the patient must pay the full amount. According to The World Factbook is 11.4% of Sweden's GDP (2014) to the healthcare industry.

India

Welfare in India contributes through government funding with some benefits like free healthcare for those below the poverty line (NHP admin, 2015) and parental leave for up to six months (Dr. Vaishali, 2016). Although there are general grant's, most selective welfare services and is funded by the family and employer. Examples of welfare services funded by the family and employers are elderly, child care (Dr. Vaishali, 2016) and compensation in cases of illness (paycheck, 2016). A welfare that is relied and funded by the family and the employer is called a conservative welfare model (Almgren et al, 2012, p. 275). The unemployed do not receive any grants (Dr. Vaishali, 2016) also suggests a conservative welfare model. At the same time, I think it is a part of welfare that is social democratic and it is the general subsidies such as free healthcare for everyone below the poverty line (NHP admin, 2015).

India's welfare services health care is funded by private persons and the sick are often care of at home by the women (Dr. Vaishali, 2016). State finances health care for the 21.9% of the

population below the national poverty line (NHP admin, 2015). According to The World Factbook is 4.7% of India's GDP to healthcare (2014). Health care is dominated by the private sector with about 80% (Devarajan, 2015). According to a guide owned by the company Media Globe, there are ambulances transporting the sick to appropriate care, but it comes with an additional cost (2016).

Comparison

The similarities between health care systems in India and Sweden is that both countries offer free care for those below the poverty line (NHP admin, 2015) and that they have both public and private health care (Devarajan, 2015).

The differences between the countries' health systems are greater than the similarities. Some examples of the differences is that the state finances almost all health care in Sweden compared to India where individuals above the poverty line finance their own health care (NHP Admin, 2015). Several examples of differences is how much of the country's GDP goes to health care where Swedish GDP contribute more to health care than in India, where it differs 6.7% (The World Factbook, 2014). Another difference is that there will be a cost if a sick person is calling an ambulance

Analysis

Unlike India, Sweden has a health care system that provides free healthcare to all Swedish citizens. That healthcare is funded by private individuals in India have caused poverty Puja stated in an article in the newspaper The Hindu (2016). That health care is privately funded think is the reason that fewer seek treatment in India and instead receive care in the home. Home care is often carried out by women in the (Dr Vaishali, 2016) and therefore creates inequality. Inequality is created when women can not work as much and therefore do not build a career. This in turn leads to the fact that women earn less and become more dependent on their partner's income. Another consequence is that employers are less willing to hire women if they are at home with their relatives. There are problems with individual funded welfare mean those advocating the social democratic welfare model.

Another way to ensure that India does not offer free healthcare to all citizens is that a smaller proportion of its GDP and of what they pay in taxes goes to health care. The smaller the proportion of releasing more resources to other areas of welfare, such as schools. A priority on other welfare services such as schools can be positive for the country's development as it creates knowledge that then creates jobs which leads to resources. Resources can then develop the land and build a country with high equity. From a liberal perspective, it is positive that the population needs to pay less taxes to health care as the difference between the individual gross and net salary decrease. It says Liberals will create a motivation of

workers as they retain more of their salary and it can from such a viewpoint criticized in Sweden. To reduce the difference between gross and net pay can also be positive for women in India as it makes the gender pay gap minskar.

Unemployed do not receive any compensation can also serve as motivation which speaks for the conservative welfare model. It is considered to be positive for economic growth as more workers are taking jobs that are poorly paid for access to welfare, and it leads to that they can contribute to the national economy. Economic growth is positive to increase the standard of living in India for the next generation.

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Interview

Dr. Vaishali. Interview done 2016-11-24 at Google hangouts between Stockholm and Mumbai. (Doctor of Zoology Institute in Mumbai and teaches at an university in Mumbai)