

Medical Education Policy & Medical Education

INTRODUCTION

The Centre has set up regulatory bodies for monitoring the standard of medical and dental education, promoting training and research activities. This is being done with a view to sustain the production of medical and para-medical manpower to meet the requirements of healthcare delivery system at the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels in the country. This chapter discusses the status of these activities conducted by the various bodies and institutions.

14.1 MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Medical Council of India was established under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 to maintain minimum standards of medical education in the country. The main function of the Council is to make recommendations to the Central Government in matters of recognition of medical qualifications, determining the courses of study and examinations required to obtain such qualifications, inspection of examinations and maintenance of register of medical practitioners, etc.

The working of the said Council has been under scrutiny for long and the same was examined by various expert bodies including the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare, which in its Ninety-second Report, in March, 2016 severely indicted the functioning of the said Council. The Committee recommended that the Government should bring a new comprehensive Bill in Parliament at the earliest so as to restructure and revamp the regulatory system of medical education and

medical practice and to replace the Medical Council of India. Accordingly, the National Medical Commission Bill, 2017 was introduced in Lok Sabha in December, 2017 and the same is pending.

However, in the meantime, in view of the arbitrary action by the said Council in disregard to the provisions of the said Act and regulations made thereunder and its refusal to abide by the directions of the Supreme Court mandated Oversight Committee and the Central Government, immediate steps were required to be taken by the Government to put an alternative mechanism in place of the said Council so as to bring transparency, accountability and quality in the governance of medical education in the country. Hence, it was decided to supersede the Medical Council of India and entrust its affairs to a Board of Governors consisting of eminent doctors for a period of one year or until the said Council is reconstituted or some other arrangement is made, whichever is earlier. Accordingly, the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (8 of 2018) was promulgated on the 26th September, 2018 and the Central Government notified constitution of a Board of Governors (BOG) to perform the functions of the Council during the interregnum.

Important policy decisions taken during the year to revamp medical education are as under:-

- Official amendments to the National Medical Commission Bill have been moved to Lok Sabha for consideration and passing. The Bill was also listed in the Legislatives

Business during the Budget, Monsoon and Winter Session – 2018 and Budget Session 2019 of the Parliament. However, it could not be taken up for consideration. The Bill is pending with the Lok Sabha.

- A Medical College/Medical Institution has been made entitled to seek equal number of postgraduate degree (MD/MS) seats by surrendering recognised Diploma seats in corresponding course.
- Matrices have been notified to prevent seat blocking during counselling for UG/PG admissions.
- 5% reservations of UG/PG medical seats for Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the provisions of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 have also been made.
- Guidelines for admission of Persons with Disabilities in UG/PG medical courses have been notified.
- Amendment in Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to make provisions to ensure that the permitted PG Degree/Diploma seats get recognized in time and to provide for imposition of monetary penalty, if a college is found deficient during any inspection. Colleges have been allowed to start PG courses at the time of 3rd and 4th renewal of MBBS batches; relaxation of teacher - student ratio has been extended to non-government medical colleges / institutions. This will lead to increase of PG seats in the country.
- It has also given flexibility to the States to decide the extent of incentive marks for in-service doctors for admission to PG degree course – ‘upto’ 10% marks the marks obtained in NEET-PG for each year of service in remote and/or difficult areas or rural areas subject to a maximum of 30%. Benefit of reservation of 50% of seats for the in-service Government Medical Officers (GMO) in diploma courses has been extended to GMO who have served in rural areas.
- The Opening of a New or Higher Course of Study or Training (including PG course of study or training) Regulations has been amended to provide one year relaxation to applicant medical college to increase the annual intake capacity upto 200/250 as the period of 10 years shall be counted from the date of submission of application to the Central Government of the year in which letter of permission has been granted.
- A revised Time Schedule for receipt of applications for opening of Postgraduate (Super Speciality) courses/ Increase of admission capacity and processing of the applications has been notified.
- Minimum Standard Requirement Regulations has been amended to provide for relaxation up to an extent of 5% in bed occupancy (Indoor patients) and OPD attendance, subject to the condition that the bed occupancy and OPD attendance on three corresponding dates as per date of assessment of preceding three months is in accordance with the applicable norms.
- Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations has been amended to provide for equivalence of DNB (Broad Speciality) with MD/MS and DNB (Super Speciality) with DM/M.Ch.
- Eligibility Criteria in Eligibility Requirement for Taking Admission in an Undergraduate Medical Course in a Foreign Medical Institution Regulation, 2002 has been amended. Now, the result of NEET shall be valid for a period of three (3) years from the date of declaration of result, entitling a candidate to pursue MBBS or equivalent medical course including pre-medical/language course, if any, followed by MBBS or equivalent medical course.

14.2 MEDICAL COLLEGES

At present, there are 499 Medical Collages in the country, out of which 245 in Government and 254 are in Private sector with annual admission capacity of 70,012 MBBS and 34,926 Post-Graduate students per year, besides, there are 7273 DNB seats which are equivalent to MD/MS, Details of MBBS/PG seats are at Annexure-1 & 2.

14.3 DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Dental Council of India (DCI) was established as a statutory body under the provisions of the Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948) with the main objective of regulating the standards of dental education, dental profession and dental ethics in the country and for making recommendations to the Central Government for opening of new dental colleges, starting of new or higher courses of studies and increase in admission capacity. For this purpose, the Council periodically carries out inspections to ascertain the adequacy of course and facilities available for the teaching of dentistry.

14.4 DENTAL COLLEGES

At present, there are 313 dental colleges in the country, out of which 49 are in Government sector and 264 in private sector with annual admission capacity of about 26960 Under Graduate seats and 6288 Post Graduate seats. Two new dental colleges were granted permission for establishment during the academic year 2018-19. MDS seats were increased by 55 during the year.

Other Achievements

DCI's Continuing Dental Education (CDE) Regulations, 2018 has been notified in the official gazette and came to effect on 18.9.2018 wherein "CDE" means, any activity in terms of lecture, demonstration, hands-on experience, training for dental professionals and para-dental staff with an objective resulting in imparting, improvement, enhancement, accentuate and advanced knowledge

affecting knowledge, skill and attitude of dental professionals for the betterment of patient care and professionalism.

The global trends of oral diseases are witnessing a paradigm shift with the rising numbers of oral cancers for which Central Government in collaboration with DCI has taken an initiative of Tobacco Cessation Centre, in which establishing tobacco cessation clinics in dental institutions is a stepping stone towards oral cancer prevention wherein effective treatment is offered to all tobacco users.

DCI is planning to conduct Webinar that is a part of Continuing Dental Education. Webinar is Web-based Seminar aiming to use the online platform in updating the knowledge and skills of the dental students and faculties of the DCI's approved dental colleges at a first step and to the dentists at large in long term.

DCI is in a process of preparing an E-consortium (Digital Library) containing renowned journals (National and International) to provide it to all the dental colleges in a cost effective manner with an aim to raise the standard of dental education in the country. It would be beneficial for both students and faculty members of the dental colleges.

DCI has directed all the Dental Colleges in the country has to adopt 2-4 villages for Oral Health Awareness, if any tribal area falls within that vicinity then priority should be given to those areas.

The DCI has developed a user friendly online module on DCI website to upload the details of students admitted by the colleges from 2018-19 (MDS) in such a way that the colleges may upload the details quickly without any error or mistake. The colleges have to enter only NEET Roll number of the student and the online module will automatically fetch and fill all details of the concerned students which were furnished by the

students in NEET Examination. The colleges have to select only the related category, speciality and date of admission. This module will save the valuable time of the colleges in uploading the details & DCI for scrutiny and will reduce the litigation since it will restrict the colleges to upload only valid details of students on DCI Website.

14.5 SCHEMES FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION

With a view to upgrade and further strengthen medical education institutions in the country, the Ministry administers the following schemes:-

i) Schemes for Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges For Increase of PG Seats (Phase I & II):

(a) Phase-I

The scheme was launched in XI Five Year Plan with the objective of increasing postgraduate seats in Government medical colleges. Funds are provided to the Government Medical Colleges for infrastructure development. Fund sharing between the Central and State Government is in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other States under the scheme. Central share amounting to Rs.1049.3578 crore has been released to 72 State Government Medical Colleges in 21 States.

(b) Phase-II

The scheme was launched in February, 2018 with the objective of increasing 4000 more postgraduate seats in Government medical colleges. Funds are provided to the Government Medical Colleges for infrastructure development. Fund sharing between

the Central and State Government is in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other States/UTs under the scheme. Central share amounting to Rs.33.664 crore has been released to 5 State Government Medical Colleges in 3 States.

ii) Scheme For Establishment of New Medical Colleges Attached with Existing District/Referral Hospitals (Phase I & II):

(a) Phase I

Under the scheme, it was proposed to establish 58 medical colleges in underserved areas of the country with intake capacity of 100 MBBS seats in each medical college to create an additional annual intake capacity of 5800 seats at undergraduate level in Government sector. The objective is to utilize the existing infrastructure of district hospitals for increasing additional undergraduate seats in a cost effective manner by attachment of new medical college with exiting district/referral hospitals. Fund sharing between the Central Government and States is in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other States. 58 proposals had been approved under the scheme and funds to the tune of Rs.7457.7 crore have been released to the States/UT.

(b) Phase-II

With the objective to ensure the availability of one medical college for every 3 Parliamentary Constituencies and atleast one Government Medical College in every State of the country, the requirement of 24 new medical colleges in 8 States have been identified

under Phase-II of the Scheme with fund sharing between the Central Government and States in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category states and 60:40 for other States. 17 Medical Colleges have been approved till date. Funds to the tune of Rs.963.40 crore have been released to the State Governments for the approved medical colleges under the Scheme.

iii) **Strengthening and Up-Gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for Increase in Intake Capacity of MBBS Seats:**

Under the scheme, it is proposed to create additional 10,000 MBBS seats in existing Government medical colleges in the country. The funds would be provided for equipment and infrastructure by the Central Government after gap analysis. An upper ceiling of Rs.1.20 crore per MBBS seat has been fixed. Fund sharing between the Central Government and States is in the ratio of 90:10 for NE/special category States and 60:40 for other States. Upto 31.3.2019, proposals in respect of 22 Medical Colleges for increase of 2615 MBBS seats have been approved. Funds to the tune of Rs.1479.07 crore have been released to the States.

14.6 PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA (PCI)

1. The Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) is a body constituted under Section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 to regulate the profession and practice of Pharmacy. The objective of the Council is to prescribe minimum standards of education required for qualification as a Pharmacist, uniform implementation of educational standards, approval of

course of study and examination for Pharmacist, approval of qualifications granted outside India and maintenance of Central Register of Pharmacists.

2. As required under section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, the Council arranged approximately 2690 inspections of pharmacy institutions for consideration of approval.
3. At present, 1985 Institutions with 1,18,603 admissions for Diploma in Pharmacy and 1439 Institutions with 1,00,676 admissions for degree in Pharmacy and 258 institutions for Pharm. D with an intake of 7740 are approved by the PCI.
4. Continuing Education Programmes (CEP) play an important role in the growth of the knowledge bank of the pharmacist. The PCI is giving a financial assistance of Rs. 25000/- per course subject to ceiling of 12 courses to the State Pharmacy Council for conducting of CEP for registered pharmacists. The PCI also gives grant to Pharmacy Institutions for conduct of CEP for teachers.

14.7 DEVELOPMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SERVICES

(Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2018)

In the current state of healthcare system in India, there exist many allied and healthcare professionals, who remain unidentified, unregulated and underutilized. While the healthcare delivery system has remained focused on strengthening of doctors, nurses and front line workers (like Accredited Social Health Activist or ASHAs, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife or ANMs), numerous

others have been identified over the years, whose potential can be utilised to improve and increase the access to quality driven services in the rural and hard to reach areas.

During the drafting of the Bill, all the stakeholders including general public, State governments, Professional bodies representing various allied and healthcare disciplines were consulted and their suggestions examined and appropriately incorporated in the draft.

The Allied and Healthcare Professions Bill, 2018, introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 31, 2018, envisions to establish an overarching Central and corresponding State Councils for 15 broad categories of 53 types of such allied and healthcare professions. The Bill has been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Health and Family Welfare for examination.

14.7.1 Key provisions under the Bill are as given below:

- i. Establishment of a Central and corresponding State Allied and Healthcare Councils; 15 major professional categories including 53 professions in Allied and Healthcare streams.
- ii. The Bill provides for Structure, Constitution, Composition and Functions of the Central Council and State Councils, e.g. Framing policies and standards, Regulation of professional conduct, Creation and maintenance of live Registers etc.
- iii. Professional Advisory Bodies under Central and State Councils will examine issues independently and provide recommendations relating to specific recognised categories.
- iv. The Bill will also have an overriding effect on any other existing law for any of the covered professions.
- v. The State Council will undertake recognition of allied and healthcare institutions.
- vi. Offences and Penalties clause have been included in the Bill to check mal-practices.
- vii. The Bill also empowers the Central and State Governments to make rules.
- viii. Central Govt. also has the power to issue directions to the Council, to make regulations and to add or amend the schedule.

14.7.2 Skill based training in allied and healthcare streams

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare signed a MoU with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for joint action in developing and strengthening short term courses in the health sector.

In the on-going collaboration under the MoU, this Ministry has analysed approximately 80 courses including those developed by the MSDE and their training partner agencies. After extensive discussion with DGHS and professional bodies representing allied and healthcare related professions, repetitive courses submitted by different agencies were skimmed, and barring some other courses which may not be appropriate to be run in short term certification, 40 short term skill development courses have been approved by this Ministry. MoHFW has also issued generic Policy Guidelines for all skill courses to be conducted in the health sector.



This Ministry has also signed an MoU with IGNOU to encourage better access and reach to the short term programmes.



14.7.3 Database for allied & healthcare professionals

This Ministry has designed and launched a portal for voluntary enrolment by allied health professionals and institutions into a provisional database. This is envisioned to be handed over to the regulatory body/ Central Allied and Healthcare Professions Council when it is formulated. The database is expected to provide the details of existing allied and healthcare manpower in the country, which has remained unidentified and underutilized through several decades.

14.7.4 Transformative Education

It is often encountered that the education imparted to the students do not equip them with requisite practical knowledge and skills to be fit for needs of the market and society. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been working to strengthen and standardise course curriculum of health related professions so that our graduates become more technically sound and skilled right out of the training. This is also envisioned to empower our students and professionals to become better equipped and open a bigger job market for global migration.

- i. Model course on Masters in Public Health drafted and circulated to all the Universities.
- ii. Standards for eight Allied and Healthcare professional courses has been formally released- comprising of 22 different courses of different levels ranging from Diploma to Master's degree.
- iii. Guidelines on Midwifery formally released.
- iv. Strengthening of Nursing graduation curriculum underway and competencies of mid-level providers have been incorporated in the degree level course - a detailed analysis on the existing mid-level provider course content was done with the existing BSc curriculum of Nursing program by HRH cell. Accordingly, INC has uploaded

the competency matrix for inclusion in the curriculum by all the Universities and is strengthening the existing BSc program content.

- v. Induction program and promotional courses developed for nurses.
- vi. Pre-service strengthening in nursing institutes and cadre re-structuring in process.

14.7.5 Schemes of the Division

a. Scheme for Setting up of State Institutions of paramedical sciences in States and setting up of college of paramedical education

The scheme was approved for Rs. 493.2 crores under 12th Plan. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 13.7 crores each has been earmarked for all 36 States/UTs.

The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) had considered the Allied Health Scheme for "Setting up of State level institutions of Allied Health Sciences" and approved the extension of the said scheme beyond 12th FYP and upto 2019-20.

Break-up of the unit cost Rs. 13.7 Crore is as below:

Sl. No.	Items	Estimated Expenditure (Rs. In crores)
1.	Infrastructure, Equipment and capacity Development	10.0
	Manpower Development	3.0
2	Contingencies & Miscellaneous	0.7
Total		13.7

b. Scheme of Strengthening/ Up-gradation of Pharmacy School/colleges

Under this scheme there is provision of one time grant to Diploma Pharmacy Institution to enable them to run Graduate Level Pharmacy Courses

with a need based assistance upto Rs. 3.00 Crore. Scheme has been approved beyond 12 FYP and is to be completed by F.Y. 2019-20.

c. Grant-in-Aid to PCI

Ministry provides Rs. 20 Lakhs per annum as grant-in-aid to Pharmacy Council of India.

14.8 INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL

The Indian Nursing Council is an autonomous body under the Govt. of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 enacted by, giving statutory powers to maintain uniform standards and regulation of nursing education all over the Country.

The prime responsibility is to set the norms and standards for education, training, research and practice with in the ambit of the relevant legislative framework.

14.8.1 Inspections

First Inspection is conducted to start any nursing program prescribed by Indian Nursing Council on receipt of the proposal as per calendar of events. Re-inspections are conducted for those institutions, which are found unsuitable/ not permitted by Indian Nursing Council. Inspection of the Institution for enhancement of seats in various nursing programme are also conducted. Periodic inspections are conducted to monitor the standards of nursing education and the adherence of the prescribed norms. Institutions which are permitted are displayed in the website of the Council under recognized institutions.

14.8.2 Nurse Practitioner in Critical Care(NPCC)

A Nurse Practitioners Course in Critical Care, which is a two year Post Graduate Residency Programme, has been rolled out by Indian Nursing Council. This is one of the key initiatives planned out for implementation in the National Health Policy, 2017 for increased availability of mid-level professionals. 14 institutions have started the program with an admission capacity of 1-10. 82 Institutes have started NPCC Programme during

2017-18 and during 2018-18, this programme has been started in 96 Institutes.

14.8.3 Live Register

A computerized Live Register has been initiated for various categories of Nurses which would provide a Unique Identity number to Nurses. It will capture up-to-date and latest information of the currently practicing nurses and also facilitate stakeholder with the registration services of the Council. 5,25,318 Nurses have been enrolled.

14.8.4 Income

A sum of Rupees 11,00,63,500/- has been received from the nursing education institutions towards inspection /affiliation fee and publication sales during the year 2017-18.

14.8.5 Institutions recognized by Indian Nursing Council

The course wise number of Nursing Institutions recognized up 31.3.2019 is as follows:

Sr. No.	Programme	Total
1.	ANM	1904
2.	GNM	3212
3.	B.Sc(nursing)	1968
4.	P.B.B.Sc(Nursing)	778
5.	M.Sc(nursing)	653
6.	Post Basic Diploma Programme (PBDP)	272
7.	Nurse Practitioner in Critical Care(NPCC)	51

14.8.6 Number of Registered Nurses & Midwives

20,49,135 Nurses, 8,61,114 ANMs and 56,489 Lady Health Visitors have been registered with various State Nursing Council upto 31st December, 2017.

14.8.7 National Consortium for Ph.D. in Nursing

National Consortium for Ph.D. in Nursing has been constituted by Indian Nursing Council to promote research activities, in various fields on Nursing

in collaboration with Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science, supported by WHO. Total 242 students have been enrolled under National consortium of Ph.D. in Nursing. One Hundred and Four (104) have been awarded Doctorate degree by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science.

14.9 DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING SERVICES

In order to improve the quality of Nursing Services, the following programmes are being implemented during 2018-19.

14.9.1 Strengthening of Nursing Education / Services

The Government has taken steps for the Strengthening & Upgradation of Nursing Education and Services through the following Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes.

- (i) Upgradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services & Establishment of ANM/GNM.
- (ii) Development of Nursing Services.
- (iii) Under the first scheme, 112 ANM and 136 GNM Schools have been sanctioned in 27 States and a total amount of Rs.950.642

crores (including releases of Rs.58.712 for 2018-19) has been released so far to the States. Training of Nursing Personnel in identified domains/topics is also being done as one of the major activities under the Development of Nursing Services Scheme. An amount of Rs.1.43811 cr have been released to Nursing Councils and Institutions for conducting 87 short term courses for nurses.

14.9.2 National Nursing and Midwifery Portal

The Nursing and Midwifery Portal is an Online Resource Center for State Nursing Councils and the entire Nursing & Midwifery cadre. The mission of this online resource center is to provide a platform that connects the nurses, midwives state nursing councils, Indian Nursing Council, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at State and Central level (MOHFW) and other stake holders.

14.9.3 National Florence Nightingale Awards for Nursing personnel

National Florence Nightingale Awards were given on 12-05-2018 by the Hon'ble President



Hon'ble President of India, Union Minister of Health & FW, MoS, Secretary-HFW, with awardees of Florence Nightingale Awards at Rashtrapati Bhavan



of India to 35 Nursing Personnel as a mark of highest recognition for meritorious services in the Nursing profession in the country. Each award carries a Certificate of Merit and Cash Award of Rs.50,000/-.

14.10 RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR COLLEGE OF NURSING

The Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing is a pioneer Institute for Nursing Education in India and South-East Asian region, established 72 years ago with the objective to develop model programmes in Nursing Education. The College continues to offer four regular programmes i.e. B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing and Master of Nursing. Besides these, College also conducts short-term continuing education courses. The institution works in close association with Ministry of Health

& Family Welfare, Hospitals, Health Center and Allied agencies.

14.10.1 Admissions and Graduation

The admission to B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing and Master of Nursing are made on the basis of merit in the selection test as laid down by the Academic Council of the University of Delhi. 19 Post-Graduate Nursing students and 64 Graduate Nursing students passed out in 2018.

14.10.2 Scholarship and Financial Aid

17 B.Sc. Nursing students were awarded merit scholarship by the Department of Welfare for SC/ST/OBC and Minority, Government of NCT of Delhi.

14.10.3 Budget

The total budget for the Institute for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 17,41,00,000/- (Rupees Seventeen Crore Forty One lakhs only).

14.10.4 Teaching and Research

The college has implemented the revised curriculum for M.Sc(H) Nursing Programme as per Indian Nursing Council Guidelines under Delhi University from the academic year 2018-19. The B.Sc(Hons) Nursing and Master of Nursing programme were conducted as per the schedule for a total of 280 students.

Community Health Nursing Programme was implemented as per B.Sc.(Hons) Nursing / M.Sc. Nursing Curriculum. The field experience was given for students in urban and rural community setting. MCH Center and Maternity Home, Sri Niwas Puri (MCD) was taken for providing urban community health field experience. RFTC Chhawla was utilized for rural field experiences for B.Sc.(Hons) nursing students. Educational visits were arranged for B.Sc.(Hons) 2nd year and 3rd year students to gain knowledge about health agencies like Indian Red Cross, Shanthi Aavendna Sadan, National Centre for Diseases Control (NCDC), Water Works Sewage Disposal Plant, Mother Dairy, TNAI, Pt. Deendayal Institute of Physically Handicapped etc. Medical Surgical Nursing, Child Health Nursing, Psychiatric Nursing, Obstetrics and Obstetrical Nursing and Nutrition Programmes were also carried out during the 2018-19.

14.10.4 Continuing Education

Two national level short-term courses on “Emerging Role of Nurses in India” and another on “Healing touch in Quality Patient Care” were conducted. A total of 60 Nursing personnel participated in these workshops.

14.10.5 Rural Field Teaching Centre, Chhawla

The Rural Teaching Centre was established in 1950 for the purpose of providing objective oriented rural community health experience to the students. It covers a population of 22,000 and is situated

35 kms away from the college. Special emphasis is given on MCH services, family planning, immunization, family welfare services, nutrition, adolescent girl’s health and health education programme by the students and staff of rural unit in collaboration with the staff of RHTC, Najafgarh. The Centre is also a “Team Movement Point” for National Pulse Polio Programme covering 10 villages.

14.10.6 Student Welfare and Co-Curricular Activities

Student Health Programme was conducted to help students to promote and maintain their own health, prevent and control diseases by early detection and treatment. Students participated in various State Level Activities organized by Delhi University and SNA and won many awards. Regular SNA activities are being conducted as students extracurricular activities. The College also conducts sports classes for students once a week by an external sports faculty.

A Vigilance Awareness Week was celebrated on 29th October, 2018 to 3rd November, 2018, where Students and Teachers participated.

14.11 NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY CUM ENTRANCE TEST (UG) 2018 FOR ADMISSION TO 15% ALL INDIA UG SEATS – 2018 COUNSELLING CONDUCTED BY MCC/DGHS

i) 15% All India Quota MBBS/BDS seats – 2018

A total of 7,12,575 candidates were declared eligible to participate in the counselling for 15% All India Quota Seats. Allotment was in 199 Government Medical Colleges and 33 Dental Colleges on 4061 MBBS and 329 BDS seats respectively. Allotment of college and course to successful candidates were made as per their Rank by Online Counselling conducted by the Dte.GHS in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for the academic year 2018-19 in two Rounds of counselling only. The whole admission process for 15% All India Quota of MBBS/BDS Seats was successfully completed by 23.7.2018.

Sl. No.	Category of candidates	Seats available for MBBS course	Seats available for BDS course	Total
1.	UR Candidates	2934	236	3170
2.	URPH Candidates	148	13	161
3.	OBC Candidates	66	7	73
4.	OBCPH Candidate	3	0	3
5.	SC Candidates	579	47	626
6.	SCPH Candidates	29	1	30
7.	ST Candidates	288	24	312
8.	STPH Candidates	14	1	15
	Total	4061	329	4390

➤ Total Eligible Candidates for Counselling: 712575

➤ Total Registered Candidates: 128234

ii) Deemed/Central Universities MBBS/BDS Seats-2018

A total of 712575 candidates were declared eligible to participate in the counselling for Deemed/Central Universities. Allotment of seat was in 41 Medical Colleges and 31 Dental Colleges of Deemed Universities on 7251 MBBS and 3197

BDS seats respectively. {Allotment was in 3 Medical Colleges and 2 Dental Colleges of Central universities on 181 MBBS and 69 BDS seats respectively}. Allotment of college and course to successful candidates were made as per their Rank by Online Counselling conducted by the Dte.GHS in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for the academic year 2018-19 in two rounds of counselling only. The whole admission process for allotment of MBBS/BDS seats in Medical/Dental Colleges of Deemed/Central Universities was successfully completed by 28/08/2018.

Sl. No.	Category of candidates	Seats available for MBBS course	Seats available for BDS course	Total
1.	UR Candidates	6777	3093	9870
2.	URPH Candidates	32	4	36
3.	OBC Candidates	230	28	258
4.	OBCPH Candidate	12	0	12
5.	SC Candidates	128	15	143
6.	SCPH Candidates	4	0	4
7.	ST Candidates	66	7	73
8.	STPH Candidates	2	0	2
	Total	7251	3147	10398

- Total Eligible Candidates for Counselling: 712575
- Total Registered Candidates: 12834

iii) M.CH/D.M. (Super Speciality) Seats-2018

For admission to M.CH/D.M. (Super Specialty) seats -2018 in 135 Medical Colleges of all over the country, the work of conducting Common Counselling was assigned to Medical Counseling Committee in Dte. GHS. There were 2286 recognized/approved seats in M.CH/D.M Super Specialty Courses during the academic year 2018-19. The allotments were made to the successful candidates through On-line counselling conducted by Dte.GHS in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The whole allotment process of Common Counseling in Super Speciality-2018 was successfully completed by 31.8.2018.

Sl. No.	Category of candidates	Seats available in Medical Stream	Total
1.	Total seats available	2286	2286
Total		2286	2286

- Total Eligible Candidates for Counselling: 10143
- Total Registered Candidates: 4019

14.12 NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY CUM ENTRANCE TEST (PG) 2018 FOR ADMISSION TO 50% ALL INDIA PG SEATS – 2018 COUNSELLING CONDUCTED BY MCC/DGHS

There were 8826 recognized/approved seats in MD/MS and Diploma Courses under the 50% All India PG Quota for the academic year 2018-19. The allotments were made to the successful candidates through On-line counselling conducted by Dte. GHS in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The whole allotment process of 50% All India PG Quota counselling -2018 was successfully completed by 31.5.2018.

Sl. No.	Category of candidates	Seats available in Medical Stream	Seats available in Dental Stream	Total
1.	UR Candidates	5675	166	5841
2.	URPH Candidates	281	08	289
3.	OBC Candidates	220	06	226
4.	OBCPH Candidate	11	0	11
5.	SC Candidates	1138	34	1172
6.	SCPH Candidates	53	1	54
7.	ST Candidates	569	17	586
8.	STPH Candidates	25	1	26
Total		7972	233	8205

- Total Eligible Candidates for Counselling: 71103
- Total Registered Candidates: 34366

14.13 PG AND SUPER SPECIALTY COURSES WERE STARTED BY DGHS UNDER SEC 10(A) IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

➤ PG COURSES :

- 1) **Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi**
 - M.D. Psychiatry (PSYY)
- 2) **NEIGRHIMS, Shillong**
 - M.D. Dermatology (DERM)
 - M.D. Pharmacology (PHARM)
 - M.S. Ophthalmology (OP)
 - M.S. Otorhinolaryngology (ENT)
- 3) **Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi**
 - M.D. Biochemistry

➤ SUPER SPECIALTY COURSES

- 1) **Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi**
 - D.M. Neurology (DMNU)
- 2) **Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi**

- M.Ch. Pediatric Surgery (PSGY)
- D.M. Neonatology (DMNO)

14.14 NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY CUM ENTRANCE TEST (PG) 2018 FOR ADMISSION TO MDS COURSE UNDER 50% ALL INDIA PG SEATS – 2018, COUNSELLING CONDUCTED BY MCC/DGHS

There were 261 recognized/approved MDS Seats Courses under 50% All India Quota 2018. The allotments were made to the eligible/qualified candidates through On-line counselling conducted by Dte.GHS in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The whole allotment process of 50% All India PG Quota counselling -2018 was successfully completed by 31/05/2018.

- Total Eligible Candidates for Counselling: 19184
- Total Registered Candidates: 4505

14.15 ALLOCATION OF MEDICAL/ DENTAL SEATS FROM CENTRAL POOL

(i) MBBS AND BDS SEATS:

A Central Pool of MBBS and BDS is maintained by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare by seeking voluntary contribution from the various States having medical colleges and certain other Medical Education Institutions. In the academic session 2018-19, 227 MBBS and 40 BDS seats were contributed by the States/UTs and medical institutions. These seats were allocated to the beneficiaries of the Central Pool, viz., States/ Union Territories, which do not have medical/ dental colleges of their own, Ministry of Defence (for the wards of Defence Personnel), Ministry of Home Affairs (for the children of para-military personnel and Civilian Terrorist Victims), Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of External Affairs (for meeting diplomatic/ bilateral commitments and for the children of Indian staff serving in Indian Mission abroad), Ministry of Human Resource

Development (for Tibetan Refugees) and Indian Council for Child Welfare (for National Bravery Award winning children).

(ii) POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SEATS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS:

There are 5 P.G. medical seats in the Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, reserved for foreign students in a calendar year. The foreign students against these seats are nominated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on the advice of Ministry of External Affairs. During the year 2018-19, five seats were allocated to the candidates from Nepal.

14.16 NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS (NBE)

The National Board of Examinations came into existence in the year 1975, as a wing of the National Academy of Medical Sciences and has been conducting Post-graduate Medical Examinations at the national level since 1976. The Board was registered as an Autonomous Organization under Ministry of Health & Welfare, Government of India with effect from 01.03.1982 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, with the objective of conducting high standard post-graduate examinations in the field of modern medicine on all India basis, formulating basic training requirements for eligibility and developing patterns of teaching in post-graduate medical education.

The Board conducts primary and final examinations twice a year. 39291 candidates appeared in the CET exam during the year 2017-18, of which 10211 participated in counselling. The DNB Final examinations were conducted in 72 specialties in which 5141 out of 7676 candidates passed the DNB Final examinations.

Hon'ble Vice President of India in gracious presence of Hon'ble Ministers of State, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, granted degrees and awards at 19th Convocation and Awards Ceremony of NBE at Vigyan Bhavan on 21.09.2018.



The Board is also conducting Fellowship Programme in 17 sub-specialties. During the period under report, 1722 candidates appeared and 1525 candidates passed the Fellowship Entrance Examination and 189 candidates passed the Fellowship Exit Examination.

The Accreditation Committee of the Board recognizes Institutions/ Hospitals for the purpose of training of the candidates to qualify for the Board examinations. Total number of NBE accredited seats for the period of 1st April, 2017 to 31st March, 2018 has been 7245 (inclusive of NBE accredited Post Diploma seats). The NBE has also been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test- PG (NEET-PG) for admission to MD/MS & Post Graduate Diploma Courses and National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET-MDS) for admission to Postgraduate Dental Courses. During the year, NBE has successfully conducted computer based test at 129 cities across the country in single day single session. A total of 128917 candidates appeared for NEET-PG examination out of which 91137 candidates passed the examination and a total of 22650 candidates appeared for NEET-MDS online examination out of which 19184 candidates passed the examination. NBE has also conducted National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET - SS) for admission to Super Specialities Courses. A total of 13347 candidates appeared for NEET - SS examination out of which 6709 candidates passed the examination.

The Government of India has entrusted the conduct of Screening Test under Screening Test Regulations, 2002 for the candidate who have undergone medical training abroad to the National Board of Examinations. During the year 2017-18, 15949 candidates appeared out of which 1781 candidates passed the FMG examination.

14.17 NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (INDIA)

National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), New Delhi was established on 21st April, 1961 as a registered Society namely, the 'Indian Academy of Medical Sciences' under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, with the objective of promotion of knowledge of Medical Sciences in India. The Academy has been recognized as a Nodal Agency for Continuing Medical Education for medical and allied health professionals and is advising the Government of India in several matters of National Health Policy and Planning.

Since its establishment, the Academy has recognized the outstanding achievements of Indian scientists in the field of medicine and allied sciences and conferred Fellowships and Memberships on the meritorious biomedical and health scientists. Fellows and Members are chosen through a peer review process consisting of screening by the Advisory Panel of Experts and the Credential Committee, election through voting by the Council and by all the Fellows. As on March, 2019 the Academy has on its rolls, 3 Honorary Fellows, 919 Fellow of the Academy (FAMS), 2138 Member of Academy (MAMS) by election and 6609 Member of Academy (MNAMS), by virtue of passing the DNB Examination of the National Board of Examinations. This year, the Academy has conducted 8 Scientific CME Programmes and Sanctioned financial assistance for a sum of Rs.59.60 Lakhs during 2018-19.

The Academy also contributes towards Human Resource Development under Scientific Exchange Programme by selecting and sending Junior Scientists to Centres of excellence for training in advanced methods and techniques. Every year, during the NAMS Annual Conference, a Scientific Symposium is organized on a topic of great relevance to the health care needs of the Country.

During the year under report, Grant-in-Aid of Rs.180.00 Lakhs was released to the Academy.

Annexure-1

STATE WISE DETAILS OF MEDICAL COLLEGES (upto 31.03.2019)

Sl. No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of College	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	Andhra Pradesh	12	1900	19	2950	31	4850
2	A & N Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100
3	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
4	Arunachal Pradesh	1	50	0	0	1	50
5	Bihar	9	950	3	350	12	1300
6	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
7	Chhattisgarh	6	650	3	450	9	1100
8	Delhi	6	900	2	200	8	1100
9	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
10	Gujarat	17	3050	10	1450	27	4500
11	Haryana	5	600	7	1000	12	1600
12	Himachal Pradesh	6	600	1	150	7	750
13	Jammu & Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
14	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
15	Karnataka	18	2650	39	6195	57	8845
16	Kerala	10	1350	24	2800	34	4150
17	Madhya Pradesh	10	1300	12	1800	22	3100
18	Maharashtra	23	3240	28	4270	51	7510
19	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
20	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
21	Mizoram	1	100	0	0	1	100
22	Orissa	7	1050	4	500	11	1550
23	Pondicherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200
24	Punjab	3	500	5	475	8	975
25	Rajasthan	13	1950	8	1300	21	3250
26	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
27	Tamil Nadu	25	3250	24	3700	49	6950
28	Telangana	8	1250	19	2800	27	4050
29	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
30	Uttar Pradesh	17	2199	31	4300	48	6499
31	Uttarakhand	3	350	3	450	6	800
32	West Bengal	14	2150	5	700	19	2850
33	AIIMS*	9	807	0	0	9	807
34	JIPMER*	1	200	0	0	1	200
	Total	245	33472	256	37090	501	70562

Annexure-2

State wise details of PG Seats in the country (academic year 2019-20) as on date 31.03.2019

Sl. No.	State/UT	MD/MS	MCH	DM	Diploma	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1776	47	49	256	2128
2	Assam	573	13	10	55	651
3	Bihar	603	10	4	74	691
4	Chandigarh	448	52	46	0	546
5	Chhattisgarh	100	0	0	21	121
6	Delhi	1812	209	408	124	2553
7	Goa	98	2	0	22	122
8	Gujarat	1741	55	41	281	2118
9	Haryana	507	12	6	49	574
10	Himachal Pradesh	275	2	2	13	292
11	Jammu & Kashmir	392	12	14	69	487
12	Jharkhand	142	1	0	72	215
13	Karnataka	3390	118	131	669	4308
14	Kerala	1091	92	101	226	1510
15	Madhya Pradesh	909	17	7	125	1058
16	Maharashtra	3377	136	112	521	4146
17	Manipur	198	3	0	6	207
18	Meghalaya	20	0	2	0	22
19	Orissa	682	23	24	3	732
20	Pondicherry	604	23	21	39	687
21	Punjab	633	9	14	61	717
22	Rajasthan	1378	63	53	56	1550
23	Sikkim	22	0	0	0	22
24	Tamil Nadu	2581	190	167	480	3418
25	Telangana	1482	72	74	223	1851
25	Tripura	68	0	0	0	68
26	Uttar Pradesh	1897	64	88	222	2271
27	Uttarakhand	250	0	0	15	265
28	West Bengal	1287	69	78	162	1596
	Total	28336	1294	1452	3844	34926

