

MEDICAL EDUCATION POLICY & MEDICAL EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The Centre has set up regulatory bodies for monitoring the standard of medical and dental education; facilitate setting up of institutions for education of health professional; and regulating the conduct of medical practitioner's.

14.1 MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA (MCI)

The Medical Council of India (MCI) was established as a statutory body under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act (IMC Act), 1933, which was later, replaced by the Indian Medical Council Act (IMC), 1956 (102 of 1956). The main functions of the Council are:-

- i) Maintenance of uniform standards of medical education in the country;
- ii) Prescribing Minimum Requirements for establishment of medical colleges;
- iii) Recommendation to start new medical colleges/new courses;
- iv) Recognition of medical qualifications;
- v) Maintenance of Indian Medical Register and
- vi) Enforcing ethical conduct for medical professionals.

As per the IMC Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder, prior permission of the Central Government is mandatory for opening of a new medical college, increase in admission capacity and starting of new or higher courses of studies.

14.2 MEDICAL COLLEGES

At present, there are 422 medical colleges in the country out of which 200 are in Government and 222 in private sector with annual admission capacity of 57,138 MBBS and 25,850 Post-graduate students per year. **Details of MBBS/PG seats are at Annexure-I(A) and I(B).** 18 new medical colleges were granted permission during the academic year 2015-16. A total of 2790 MBBS and 504 PG seats were increased for 2015-16 session. Over fourteen thousand MBBS seats were renewed during this year.

14.3 DENTAL COUNCIL OF INDIA (DCI)

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 and dental ethics in the country; and for making recommendations to the Central Government for opening of new dental colleges, increase in admission capacity and starting of new or higher courses of studies. For this purpose the Council periodically carries out inspection to ascertain the adequacy of courses and facilities available for the teaching of dentistry.

14.4 DENTAL COLLEGES

At present, there are 308 dental colleges in the country out of which 44 are in Government sector and 264 in private sector with annual admission

capacity of 26,530 BDS and 5,866 Post Graduate (MDS) seats. 3 new dental colleges were granted permission during the academic year 2015- 16. A total of 290 BDS and 333 MDS seats were increased for 2015-16 session.

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 up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges for increase of PG seats:** The scheme was launched in 11th Five Year Plan. Funds are provided to the Government Medical Colleges for infrastructure development. Revised fund sharing between the Central and State Government is in the ratio of 60:40. Central share amounting to Rs. 726.94 crore has been released to 72 State Government Medical Colleges in 20 States.
- ii) **Scheme For establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral Hospitals:** Under the scheme, it is proposed to open 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. 38 proposals have

been approved under the scheme. Funds to the tune of Rs. 487 crore have been released to the States/UTs till date.

- 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. 1.2 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. Proposal in respect of 23 Medical Colleges have been approved and a sum of Rs. 50 crores released.

14.6 PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA (PCI)

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, withdrawal of approval of qualifications granted outside India and maintenance of Central Register of Pharmacists.

The Council arranged 801 inspection of Diploma, Degree and Pharm. D. Institutions and granted renewal approvals for 228 Diploma & Degree Institutions. 41 new Diploma & Degree Institutions were granted approval, 4 new Pharm. D. Institution were granted approval for the conduct of course and 8 new Pharm. D. (Post Baccalaureate) Institutions were granted approval/renewal approval.

At present 735 Institutions with 44065 admissions for Diploma in Pharmacy and 1034 Institutions with 70067 admissions for degree in Pharmacy are approved by the Pharmacy Council of India in the country.

Continuing Education Programmes (CEP) plays an important role in the growth of the knowledge bank of the pharmacists. The PCI from its own resources is giving a financial assistance of Rs. 25000/- per course subject to ceiling of 12 courses to the State Pharmacy Council for the conduct of CEP for Pharmacists.

14.7 DEVELOPMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCE

(i) Standardization of Allied Health Sciences Education:-

- Ministry has taken up the task of Standardization of course curriculum for 11 categories viz. Medical Lab Technology, Dialysis Technology, Radiology, Radiation Therapy, Operation Theatre Technology, Physiotherapy, Orthotics & Prosthetics, Optometry, Medical Records Technology, Audio & Speech Language Pathology, Sanitary and Physician Assistant;
- Taskforce/Advisory groups were constituted for these professions for curricula re-design and standardization of course curriculum;
- The work related to standardization of 7 course curriculums viz. Dialysis Therapy, Operation Theatre Technology and Medical Radiology & Imaging Technology have been finalized.

(ii) The Government has also initiated the process of establishment of the 'Central Council for Allied and Healthcare

Professions' by way of a new legislation. The Central Council is proposed to have the following functions:-

- Develop minimum Standards for institutions;
- Develop Standardised course curriculums;
- Maintain live registers and prescribe practice code of the members and
- Provide policy inputs to the Central and State Governments.

(iii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Setting up of Institutions of Paramedical Sciences in States" to enhance the availability of Allied Health Professionals has also been approved.

(iv) Skills training

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 11th July, 2015 to establish a framework for concerted and comprehensive joint action. Besides achieving the national goals of skilling youth so as to increase their employability, this MoU also seeks to upgrade the quality of health professionals.

Some of the significant outcomes expected out of the MoU are as under:-

- Significantly increase the present capacities in the health sector;
- Make significant savings of public resources by way of leveraging the existing infrastructure of government and private sector healthcare institutions to provide training against various short term job roles;
- Explore pooling of financial resources of the two departments and allow for international

partnerships to provide greater financial allocations;

- Create a framework of certification by Health Sector Skill Council of select job roles and for absorption of the trainees in the health sector;
- Create a framework for Recognition of Prior Learning and
- Allow for seamless vertical and horizontal mobility of trainees at various levels of skill development.

In order to operationalize the MoU between the two Ministries, the following structures have been established - Advisory Committee, Steering Committee and a Project Management Unit:-

- Project Management Unit with 5 members has been constituted to coordinate and execute activities on day to day basis;
- Advisory Committee under the Co-Chair of Health and Skills Ministers has been constituted and
- Similarly the Steering Committee under the Co-Chair of Secretary, MoHFW and Secretary, MSDE has been constituted.

Some of the highlights of the plan of action so devised are as follows:-

- Existing procedure of Certification by HSSC for the skill programmes would continue;
- Registration of trained manpower would also be done by HSSC, since the demand for the trained workforce was mostly coming from the Industry;
- Out of 27 job roles developed by HSSC, for twelve courses HSSC has been asked to start training, which have no issues pertaining to practice/prescription. For the remaining

fifteen HSSC has been asked to share the course content with MoHFW for further vetting;

- For Recognition of Prior Learning, HSSC has been asked to share the Bridge Course content for further ratification.

14.8 INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL (INC)

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 within the ambit of the relevant legislative framework.

14.8.1 Inspections

First Inspection is conducted to start any nursing programme prescribed by Indian Nursing Council on receipt of the proposal as per calendar of events. Periodic inspections are conducted to monitor the institutions offering quality education. Re-inspections are conducted as per the application of the institution and also for enhancements of seats. With regard to issue of validity/renewal, applications are invited to monitor and to ensure adherence to INC norms. Validity/renewal permissions are given if the institutions meet 70% of the criterion. In case the institutions do not meet the criterion, the institutions are informed about the deficiency and they are asked to comply the deficiency within three months. Institutions which are permitted are displayed on the website of the Council under recognized institutions.

14.8.2 Income

A sum of Rupees 9,36,74,625/- has been received

from the nursing education institutions towards inspection/affiliation fee and publication from 1.4.2014 to 24.12.2014. The council has started collecting annual fees through State Bank of India challan.

14.8.3 Institutions recognized by Indian Nursing Council

Capacity in the Nursing Sector has been growing rapidly in the last 5 Year. From around 5000 Nursing institutions in 2009-10; we now have close to 8000 Nursing Institutions. They are predominantly in the private sector. Total capacity of these institutions has also gone up from 1.88 lakh seats in 2009-10 to 2.94 lakh seats in 2014-15. Break up of seats is at **Annexure-II**.

14.8.6 Training of Nurses in HIV AIDS and TB

14.8.4 Number of Registered Nurses & Midwives

17,91,285 Nurses, 7,89,740 ANMs and 56,096 Health Visitors are registered with various State Nursing Council upto 31st December 2014.

14.8.5 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 of Nursing in collaboration with Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science. Total 251 students have been enrolled under National consortium of Ph.D. in Nursing. During 2014-15, twenty one (21) were awarded Doctorate degree by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science.

Target and Achievement from April, 2014 to September, 2015

Sl. No.	Indicators	Number of training programme	Number of nurses trained
1.	Number of in-service Nurses/GMNs trained in modules on HIV/AIDS – TON*	254	7611
2.	Number of in-service ANMs trained in modules on HIV/AIDS and STI	268	8043
3.	Number of in-service Nurses / GNMs trained in modules on TB - TON	763	22880
4.	Number of in-service ANMs trained in modules on Tuberculosis - TON	415	12460
5.	Number of Nursing faculty from SON/CON equipped with pedagogical methods for training – TOT* on HIV/ AIDS	80	2402
6.	Number of ANMs faculty from ANM Schools equipped with pedagogical methods for training - TOT on HIV/AIDS	45	1351
7.	Number of Nursing faculty from SON/CON equipped with pedagogical methods for training - TOT on TB	130	3896
8.	Number of ANMs faculty from ANM Schools equipped with pedagogical methods for training - TOT on TB	49	1463

*TON = Training of Nurses

TOT = Training of Trainers

14.8.7 Nurses Registration & Tracking System (NRTS): As per the directive of MoHFW, an application software is being developed with the help of NIC. Under this initiative, suitable/required hardware is planned and to be provided to each State Nursing Council. It is expected that the project will be completed during 2016.

14.8.8 Nurse Practitioner for Critical Care Nursing: The syllabus for Nurse Practitioner for Critical Care Nursing has been developed. It is a two years residency programme. The special feature of this programme is that it is a clinical residency programme emphasizing a strong clinical component with 20% of theoretical instruction including skill lab and 80% of clinical experience. Competency based training is the major approach and NP education is based on National Organisation of Nurse Practitioner Faculties (NONPF) competencies (2012) as well as Royal College of Nursing (RCN) competencies (2010).

14.9 DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING SERVICES

Strengthening of Nursing Education/ Services: The Government has taken steps for the strengthening & up-gradation of Nursing Education and Services through the following Centrally Sponsored / Central Sector Schemes.

- (i) Establishment of ANM/GNM schools
- (ii) Development of Nursing Services

Under the first scheme, 128 ANM and 137 GNM Schools have been sanctioned in several districts of 23 high focus States of the country where there is no such school. A total amount of Rs. 749.48 crores has been released so far to the States. This will create 13500 additional intake capacities of candidates per year. Training of Nursing personnel in identified domains/topics is being done under the second component.

National Florence Nightingale Award for Nursing Personnel: National Florence Nightingale Awards were given on 12-05-2015 by the Hon'ble President of India to 35 Nursing Personnel as a mark of 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.

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 portal aims to improve the nursing & midwifery services by providing useful information to all the stakeholders.

Nursing Scheme Monitoring System: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India in consultation with NIC and CDC/FHI360 has developed a software module, namely, "Nursing Scheme Monitoring Software" to effectively monitor the implementation of the Schemes and to expedite the processes. This will help in knowing the exact status of Schemes both physical / financial progress and facilitate in better planning and budgeting for both the Centre and State Governments.

14.10 RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR COLLEGE OF NURSING

The Rajkumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing was established 67 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, Master of Nursing, M.Phil and Ph.D. in Nursing. The College also conducts short-term continuing education courses.

Admissions and Graduation: The admissions to B.Sc. (Hons.) Nursing and Master of Nursing and M.Phil in Nursing are made on the basis of merit in the selection test as laid down by the Academic Council of the University of Delhi.

Scholarship and Financial Aid: 73 B.Sc (Hons) Nursing students were awarded Merit Scholarship by the Department of Welfare for SC/ST/OBC & Minority, Government of N.C.T of Delhi.

Budget: The Budget Provision for the year 2015-2016 was Rs. 8,00,00,000/- (Rupees Eight crore only) in Non- Plan and Rs.2,70,00,000/- (Rupees Two crore seventy lakhs only) in plan Scheme.

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 7 villages with approximate population of 52,000 and is situated 32 kms away from the college. Special emphasis is given on MCH services, family planning, immunization, family welfare services, nutrition, adolescent girls health and health education programme by the students and staff of rural unit in collaboration with the staff of RHTC, Najafgarh.

14.11 ALL INDIA PRE-MEDICAL/PRE-DENTAL TESTS (UG), 2015 FOR ADMISSION TO 15% ALL INDIA UG SEATS-2015 CONDUCTED BY CBSE, NEW DELHI

All India Pre-Medical Test, 2015 was conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) on 25th July, 2015 for 15% All India Quota Seats of MBBS and BDS as well as State Quota seats of participating States. Total 3,74,386 candidates appeared in the Test, out of which a total of 18116 candidates were declared eligible to participate in the counseling for 15% All India Quota Seats. Allotment was made in 162 Government Medical Colleges and 33 Dental Colleges with respect to 3178 MBBS seats and 255 BDS seats respectively.

Allotment of college and courses to successful candidates were made as per their Rank by Online Counseling conducted by DGHS in Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the academic year

2015-16 in three rounds. The whole admission process for 15% All India Quota of MBBS / BDS seats was successfully completed by 15/09/2015.

14.12 ALL INDIA PG MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION-2015 FOR ADMISSION TO 50% ALL INDIA PG SEATS 2015 CONDUCTED BY NBE, NEW DELHI

In compliance with directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the National Board of Examination, New Delhi conducts the All India PG Entrance Examination on all India basis.

The Entrance Examination was held at 33 capital cities across the country on 1st December to 6th December and 10th December to 11th December, 2014. A total of 74313 candidates appeared in the Examination for admission to MD, MS and Diploma Course. The result was declared on 15th January, 2015 for enabling the allotment of seats as per merit/wait list candidates in 147 Medical Colleges all over India. There were 5663 recognized/approved seats in MD/MS and Diploma Courses under the 50% All India PG Quota for the academic year 2015-16. The allotments were made to the successful candidates through Online Counseling conducted by DGHS in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The whole allotment process of 50% All India PG Quota counseling – 2015 was successfully completed by 12/05/2015.

14.13 ALL INDIA PG DENTAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION-2015 FOR ADMISSION TO MDS COURSE UNDER 50% ALL INDIA QUOTA – 2015 CONDUCTED BY AIIMS, NEW DELHI

In compliance with direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi conducts the All

India PG Entrance Examination for MDS course under 50% All India Quota basis.

The Entrance Examination was held at 50 centers on 24/1/2015. A total of 9363 candidates appeared in the examination for admission to MDS courses. The result was declared on 5th February, 2015 for enabling the allotment of seats for the merit/wait list candidates in 28 Dental colleges all over India. There were 218 recognized/approved seats in MDS courses under the 50% All India PG Quota for the academic year 2015-16. The allotments were made to the successful candidates through Online Counseling conducted by DGHS in Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. The whole allotment process of 50% All India PG Quota Counseling – 2015 was successfully completed by 12/05/2015.

14.14 ALLOCATION OF MEDICAL/ DENTAL SEATS FROM CENTRAL POOL

MBBS and BDS seats: A Central Pool of MBBS and BDS is maintained by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare by seeking voluntary contribution from the various States having medical colleges and certain other medical education institutions. In the academic session 2015-16, 223 MBBS and 38 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 civilians victims of terrorists), 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).

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 2015, these seats were allocated to the candidates from Nepal (2 seats), Maldives (1 seat) and Mauritius (2 seats).

14.15 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 independent Autonomous Organization with effect from 1.3.1982 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 Diploma qualifications awarded by the National Board of Examinations have been equated with postgraduate degree and post-doctoral level qualifications of universities by the Government of India, M/o Health & Family Welfare. The Board conducts primary and final examinations twice a year. During the year 2014-15, 53,938 candidates appeared in the CET exam of which 40,448 participated in counseling. The DNB Final Examinations were conducted in 72 specialties at 12 centres in India in which 2472 out of 3983 candidates passed the DNB Final Examinations. The Board is also conducting Fellowship Programme in 17 Sub-specialties. During the period under report, 917 candidates appeared and 776 candidates passed the Fellowship

Entrance Examination and 112 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. During the year under report, the Committee recommended fresh accreditation to 86 hospitals accounting for an annual intake capacity of 243 students in different specialties. In addition, 425 institutions/hospitals were given renewal accreditation for 903 seats.

The NBE has also been entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the All India Post-Graduate Medical Entrance Examination (AIPGMEE) for admission to MD/MS Post-Graduate Diploma Courses. During the year, NBE conducted a computer based test at 33 cities across the country. A total of 74,313 candidates appeared for AIPGMEE online examination out of which 49,018 candidates passed the examination.

The Government of India has entrusted the conduct of Screening Test under Screening Test Regulations, 2002 for the candidates who have undergone medical training abroad to the National Board of Examinations. During the year 2014-15, 12,475 candidates appeared out of which 1634 candidates passed the FMG examination.

14.16 NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (INDIA)

The National Academy of Medical Sciences,

New Delhi was established as a non-official body of bio-medical scientists with the objective of promotion and encouragement of merit in medical sciences. The Fellowship of the Academy has become a coveted hallmark of distinction accorded in recognition of outstanding achievements in sciences, education, services etc. The Academy has also been implementing the Continuing Medical Education (CME) Programme since 1981.

It is a unique institution which fosters and utilizes academic excellence as its resource to meet the medical and social goals. Over the years the Academy has recognized the outstanding achievements of Indian scientists in the field of medicine and allied sciences and conferred Fellowships and Memberships. As on 31.03.2015 the Academy has on its rolls, 3 Honorary Fellows, 866 Fellow of Academy of Medicine, 1717 Master of Associated Medical Sciences and 4382 Member of National Academy of Medical Sciences.

Out of the CME proposals received from various medical institutions/professional bodies in the country, the Academy has conducted 22 Scientific Symposia/Workshops/CME Programme and sanctioned financial assistance during 2014-15 is Rs.13,34 lakhs.

During the year under report, the Ministry released grants-in-aid of Rs. 60.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 55.00 lakhs under Non-Plan to the National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

Annexure – I(A)

State-wise details of total PG seats in the country

Sl. No.	State/UT	MD	MS	MCH	DM	Diploma	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1438	789	113	102	471	2913
2	Assam	218	118	10	7	63	416
3	Bihar	260	147	3	2	60	472
4	Chandigarh	41	23	0	0	0	64
5	Chhattisgarh	44	28	0	0	18	90
6	Delhi	598	321	81	56	147	1203
7	Goa	56	25	2	0	20	103
8	Gujarat	903	418	51	29	298	1699
9	Haryana	195	92	6	0	49	342
10	Himachal Pradesh	93	49	2	2	13	159
11	Jammu & Kashmir	158	124	10	12	69	373
12	Jharkhand	82	43	1	0	61	187
13	Karnataka	1881	862	108	97	670	3618
14	Kerala	605	275	81	93	224	1278
15	Madhya Pradesh	384	233	8	9	122	756
16	Maharashtra	1730	849	109	81	496	3265
17	Manipur	81	36	0	0	6	123
18	Meghalaya	8	0	0	0	0	8
19	Orissa	359	166	13	16	4	558
20	Pondicherry	246	119	7	2	39	413
21	Punjab	569	309	60	60	56	1054
22	Rajasthan	609	305	55	40	55	1064
23	Sikkim	18	4	0	0	0	22
24	Tamil Nadu	1107	618	167	150	563	2605
25	Tripura	19	11	0	0	0	30
26	Uttar Pradesh	834	440	60	81	213	1628
27	Uttarakhand	105	50	0	0	15	170
28	West Bengal	564	318	66	75	214	1237
	TOTAL	13205	6772	1013	914	3946	25850

Annexure – I(B)

State-wise details of UG seats and Medical Colleges for AY 2015-16 (as on 23.10.2015)

S I . No.	State	Government		Private		Total	
		No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	2700	30	4450	47	7150
2	A & N Islands	1	100	0	0	1	100
3	Assam	6	726	0	0	6	726
4	Bihar	9	950	4	400	13	1350
5	Chandigarh	1	100	0	0	1	100
6	Chhattisgarh	5	550	1	150	6	700
7	Delhi	5	800	2	200	7	1000
8	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150
9	Gujarat	11	1830	13	1400	24	3230
10	Haryana	4	500	4	400	8	900
11	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	1	150	3	350
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3	400	1	100	4	500
13	Jharkhand	3	350	0	0	3	350
14	Karnataka	15	1950	35	5405	50	7355
15	Kerala	9	1250	21	2400	30	3650
16	Madhya Pradesh	6	800	8	1200	14	2000
17	Maharashtra	21	2950	27	3645	48	6595
18	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200
19	Meghalaya	1	50	0	0	1	50
20	Orissa	3	550	5	600	8	1150
21	Pondicherry	1	150	7	1050	8	1200
22	Punjab	3	450	7	845	10	1295
23	Rajasthan	8	1400	5	750	13	2150
24	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100
25	Tamil Nadu	22	2815	24	3300	46	6115
26	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200
27	Uttar Pradesh	15	1949	21	2750	36	4699
28	Uttarakhand	2	200	2	300	4	500
29	West Bengal	14	2050	3	400	17	2450
30	AIIMS	7	673	0	0	7	673
31	JIPMER	1	150	0	0	1	150
	TOTAL	200	27143	222	29995	422	57138

Annexure-II

Nursing Institutions & Admission Capacity during last 5 years

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Institutions	Seats	Institutions	Seats	Institutions	Seats	Institutions	Seats	Institutions	Seats
ANM	935	26909	1452	41705	1707	48594	1853	52479	1921	54859
GNM	2351	95441	2665	108606	2803	114104	2865	115844	2958	118406
B.Sc (N)	1570	79633	1596	81258	1619	82465	1641	83192	1690	84942
M.Sc (N)	450	8273	481	9133	551	10445	567	10784	577	11109
P B B S c (N)	500	16228	617	20378	721	23425	735	23690	752	24075
Total	5806	226484	6811	261080	7401	279033	7661	285989	7898	293391