

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4429

ANSWERED ON:08.08.2014

INSPECTION OF MEDICAL COLLEGES

Choudhary Shri Ram Tahal;Khaire Shri Chandrakant Bhaurao

**Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of the provisions made in respect of periodic inspection of medical colleges in the country;
- (b) the number of medical colleges inspected and shortcomings noticed therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of medical colleges found guilty of violation of the said provisions during the course of inspections and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/ Medical Council of India against them during the said period, State/ UT-wise; and
- (d) the fresh measures being taken by the Government to maintain the overall standards of medical education in the country?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN)

(a): As per provisions contained in Medical Council of India (MCI) "Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999" and "Opening of a New or Higher Course of Study or Training (including Post-graduate Course of Study or Training) and Increase of Admission Capacity in any Course of Study or Training (including a Postgraduate Course of Study or Training) Regulations, 2000", medical colleges/ institutions are inspected with regard to capability of medical college/institution to provide the necessary resources and infrastructure to establish, renew, enhance intake capacity or start a new or higher course of study in a medical college/institution. The inspection (assessment) is carried out by the MCI for grant of permission to admit students in MBBS & PG courses. When first batch admitted in MBBS/PG course appears in final examination, inspection is carried out for recognition of course. Thereafter, periodic inspection is carried out every five years for continuation of recognition.

(b)&(c): The number of medical colleges inspected and action taken their on during the last three years is at Annexure. The shortcomings inter-alia include:-

- i. shortage of infrastructure;
- ii. shortage of resident doctors;
- iii. shortage of faculty;
- iv. shortage of nurses;
- v. inadequate area and journals in central library.

(d): The other measures made in the MCI regulations in the interest of maintaining standard of medical education in the country inter-alia include the following:

- i. Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- ii. Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- iii. Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/ director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- iv. Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
- v. Use of Government hospital owned and managed by Central/State Government has been permitted for establishment of new medical college by any State/Central Government by entering into a MOU for this purpose.
- vi. Establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under PMSSY.
- vii. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- viii. The ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines and 1:1 to 1:3 in subjects of Anaesthesiology, Forensic Medicine, Radiotherapy, Medical Oncology and Surgical Oncology.
- ix. Postgraduate and Graduate medical degrees, when both degrees are obtained from five English speaking countries (US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) have been recognized in India. Similarly, PG degrees of these five countries are also recognised.