

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 266
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21ST JULY, 2026**

DEATHS AND DISABILITIES CAUSED BY MEDICAL ERRORS

266 SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

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

- (a) the number of deaths attributable to medical errors reported in the country during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the number of serious physical disabilities or injuries caused by medical errors during the same period, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether a centralised database exists for reporting, investigation and classification of such cases, with details;
- (d) the financial assistance, compensation, ex gratia or legal support provided by the Union Government, including amounts disbursed; and
- (e) the specific measures taken to strengthen patient safety protocols, clinical audits and error-prevention systems in public and private healthcare institutions?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a) to (e): National Medical Commission Act, 2019 empowers State Medical Council (SMC)/Ethics and Medical Registration Board (EMRB) to take disciplinary action in respect of any professional or ethical misconduct by a registered medical practitioner in accordance with the regulations/guidelines framed under the Act. Accordingly, the NMC forwards the complaint to concerned State Health Departments and SMCs for appropriate action.

The Act provides for an opportunity of hearing to the RMP before taking any action against him. Provision for an appeal against the decision of SMC/EMRB has also been made.

Also, the Government of India enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 (CE Act) and notified the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 amended in 2018 and 2020 (CE Rules) to provide for registration and regulation of Government (except those of Armed Forces) as well as private clinical establishments belonging to recognized systems of medicine. As per CE Act, the clinical establishments are required to fulfill the conditions of minimum standards for each type of service provided.

Further, Health being a State subject, the States / UTs which have adopted the CE Act are primarily responsible for enforcing/implementing the provisions of the CE Act in the respective State/UT. The Act has empowered a registering authority at the district level under the chairmanship of the District Collector / District Magistrate to take actions including imposing penalties in respect of violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for cancellation of registration, if the provisions of the Act are not complied with. The clinical establishments in the States / UTs, which have not adopted and implemented the CE Act, are registered and regulated by the respective State Acts.
